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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, October 27.

WAR MEASURES.

Explanatory observations, accompanying the letter from the Secretary at War to the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

In providing a force necessary to bring this war to a happy termination, the nature of the crisis in which we are involved, and the extent of its objects, claim particular attention. If our means are not fully adequate to the end, discomfiture must enevitably ensue.

It may be fairly presumed, that it is the object of the British government by striking at the principal source of our prosperity, to diminish our importance, if not to destroy the very existence of the United States. If any doubt remained, on this subject, it has been completely removed by the despatches from our ministers at Ghent, which were lately laid before Congress.

A nation contending for its existence against an enemy powerful by land and sea, favored in a peculiar manner by extraordinary events, must make great exertions, and suffer great sacrifices. Forced to contend for our liberties and independence, we are called on for a display of the patriotism, which distinguished our fellow citizens in the great struggle. It may be fairly presumed, that if the United States forego any right, or make any dishonorable concessions to the demands of the British government, the spirit of the nation will be broken, and the foundations of their union and independence shaken. The United States must relinquish no right, or abandon in the struggle. There is no intermediate ground to rest on. A concession on one part, leads directly to the surrender of every other. The result of the contest cannot be doubtful. The highest confidence is entertained that the stronger the pressure and the greater the danger, the more animated and vigorous the result.

It is the avowed purpose of the enemy to lay waste and destroy our towns and villages, and to dessolate our coast, of which example have already been afforded. It is evidently his intention to press the war along the whole extent of seaboard, in hope of exhausting equally the spirits of the people and the national resources. There is also reason to presume, that it is the intention to press the war from Canada on the adjoining states, while attempts are made on the City of New-York, and other important points, with a view to the vain project of dismemberment or subjugation. It may be inferred likewise to be a part of the scheme, to continue to invade this part of the union while a seperate force attacks the state of Louisiana, in the hope of taking possession of the city of New-Orleans and of the North of the Mississippi, that great inlet and key to the commerce of all that portion of the U. States lying westward of the Allegany mountains. The peace in Europe having given to the enemy a large disposable force, has essentially favored these objects.

The advantange which a great naval superiority gives to the enemy, by enabling him to move troops from one quarter to another, from Maine to the Mississippi, a coast of two thousand miles extent, is very considerable. Even a small force moved in this manner for the purposes avowed by the British commanders, cannot fail to be sensibly felt, more especially by those who are most exposed to it. ——It is obvious, if the militia are to be relied on principally for the defence of our cities and coasts against the predatory and desolating incursions, wherever they may be made, that by interfering with their ordinary pursuits of industry, it must be attended with serious interruption and loss to them, and an injury to the public, while it greatly increases the expense It is an object, therefore, of the highest importance, to provide a regular force, with the means of transporting it from one quarter to another along our coast, thereby following the movements of the enemy with the greatest possible rapidity and repelling the attack wherever it may be made. The remarks are equally true as to the militia service generally under the present organization of the militia, and the short terms of service prescribed by law. It may be stated with confidence that at least three times the force in militia, has been employed at our principal cities along the coast, in marching to and returning thence, that would have been necessary in regular troops; and that the expence attending it, has been more than proportionably augmented, from the difficulty, if not, the impossibility of preserving the same degree of system in the militia as in the regular service.

But it will not be sufficient to repel these predatory and desolating incursions. To bring the war to an honorable termination, we must not be contented with defending ourselves. Different feelings must be touched, and apprehensions excited in the British government. By pushing the war into Canada, we secure the friendship of the indian tribes, and command their services; otherwise to be turned by the enemy against us; we relieve the coast from the dessolation which is intended for it, and we keep in our hands a safe pledge for an honorable peace.

It follows, from this view of the subject, that it will be necessary to bring into the field, next campaign, not less than 100,000 regular troops. Such a force, aided, in extraordinary emergincies by volunteers and militia will place us above all inquietude as to the final result of this contest. It will fix, on solid and imperishable foundation, our union and our independence; on which the liberties and happiness of our fellow citizens so essentially depend. It will secure to the U. States an early and advantageous peace. It will arrest, in the further prosecution of the war, the desolation of our cities and our coasts, by enabling us to retort on the enemy those calamities which our citizens have been already doomed to suffer; a resort which self defence alone, a sacred regard for the rights and honor of the nation could induce the United States to adopt.

The return of the regular force now in service, laid before you, will shew how many men will be necessary to fill the present corps; and the return of the numerical force of the present military establishment, will shew how many are required to complete it to the number proposed. The next and most important inquiry is, how shall these men be raised. Under existing circumstances, it is evident that the most prompt and efficient mode that can be devised, consistent with the equal rights of every citizen, ought to be adopted. The following plans are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the committee. Being distinct in their nature I will present each separately, with their considerations applicable to it.

FIRST PLAN.

Let the free male population of the U. States, between 18 and 45 years be formed into classes of 100 men each, and let each class furnish men for the war, within thirty days after the classification, and replace them in the event of causualty.

The classification to be formed with a view to the equal distribution of property among the several classes.

If any class fails to provide the man required of it, within the time specified, they shall be raised by draft on the whole class; any person thus drafted being allowed to furnish a substitute.

The present bounty in land to be allowed to each recruit, and the present bounty in money, which is paid to each recruit by the U. States, to be paid to each draft by all the inhabitant, with the precinct of the class, within which the draft may be made equally, according to the value of the property which they may respectively possess; and if such bounty be not paid within days, the same to be levied on all taxable property of the inhabitants. And in like manner, the bounty, whatever it may be, which may be employed in raising a recruit to avoid a draft, to be assessed on the taxable property of the whole precinct.

The recruits to be delivered over to the recruiting officer, in each district, to be marched to such places of general rendezvous as may be designated by the department of war.

That this plan will be efficient cannot be doubted. It is evident that the men contemplated may soon be raised by it. Three modes occur by which it may be carried into effect. 1st. By placing the execution of it in the hands of the county courts throughout the United States. 2d. By relying on the militia officers in each county. 3d. By appointing particular persons in each county for that purpose. It is believed that either of these modes will be found adequate.

Nor does there appear to be any well founded objection to the right in Congress to adopt this plan, or to its equality in its application to our fellow citizens individually. Congress have a right, by the constitution, to raise regular armies, and no restraint is imposed in the exercise of it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard generally against the abuse of power, with none of which this plan interferes. It is proposed that it shall operate on all alike, that none shall be exempt from it except the chief magistrate of the United States, and the Governor of the several states.

It would be absurd to suppose that Congress could not carry this power into effect, otherwise than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals. It might happen that an army could not be raised in that mode, whence the power would have been granted in vain. The safety of the state might depend on such an army. Long continued invasions, conducted by regular well disciplined troops, can best be repelled by troops kept constantly in the field and equally well disciplined. Courage in an army is in a great measure mechanical. A small body well trained, accustomed to action, gallantly led on, often brakes three or four times the number of more respectable and more brave, but raw and disciplined troops. —The sense of danger is diminished by frequent exposure to it without harm; confidence, even in the timid is inspired by a knowledge that reliance may be placed on others, which can grow up only by service together. The grant to Congress to raise armies was made with a knowledge of all these circumstances and with the intention that it should take effect. The framers of the constitution, and the state who ratified it, knew the advantage which an enemy might have over us by regular forces, and intended to place their country on an equal footing.

The idea that the United States cannot raise a regular army in any other mode than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals, is believed to be repugnant to the uniform construction of all grants of power, and equally so to the first principles and leading objects of the federal compact. An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is an universal maxim which admits of no exception. Equally true is it that the conservation of the state is a duty paramount to all others. The commonwealth has a right to the service of all its citizens, or rather, citizens composing the commonwealth have a right collectively & individually to the service of each other, to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens, and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such a case, is the abuse of power, and happily our constitution has provided ample security against that evil.

In support of this right in Congress, the militia service affords a conclusive proof and striking example. The organization of the militia is an act of public authority, not a voluntary association. The service required must be performed by all, under penalties which delinquents pay. The generous patriotic perform them cheerfully. In the alacrity with which the call of the government has been obeyed, and the cheerfulness with which the service has been performed throughout the United States, by the great body of the militia there is abundant cause to rejoice in the strength of our republican institutions and in the virtue of the people.

The plan proposed is not more compulsive than the militia service, while it is free from most of the objections to it. The militia service calls from home for long terms whole districts of country. None can elude the call. Few can avoid the service, and those who do are compelled to pay great sums for substitutes. This plan fixes on no one personally and opens to all who chuse it a chance of declining the service. It is a principal object of this plan to engage in the defence of the state the unmarried and youthful, who can best defend it and best be spared, and to secure to those who render this important service, an adequate compensation from the voluntary contribution of the more wealthy in every class. Great confidence is entertained that such contribution will be made in time to avoid a draft. Indeed it is believed to be the necessary and inevitable tendency of this plan to produce that effect.

The limited power which the United States have in organizing the militia may be urged as an argument against their right to raise regular troops in the mode proposed. If any argument could be drawn from that circumstance, I should suppose that it would be in favor of an opposite conclusion. The power of the United States over the militia has been limited, and that for raising regular armies granted without limitation. There was, doubtless, some object in this arrangement. The fair inference seems to be, that it was made on great consideration; that the limita-

don in the first instance was intentional, the consequence of the unqualified grant of the second.

But it is said that by drawing the men from the militia service into the regular army, and putting them under regular officers, you violate a principle of the constitution which provides that the militia shall be commanded by their own officers. If this was the fact the conclusion would follow. But it is not the fact. The men are not drawn from the militia, but from the population of the country; when they enlist voluntarily, it is not as militia men that they act, but as citizens. If they are drafted it must be in the same sense. In both instances they are enrolled in the militia corps, but that, as is presumed, cannot prevent the voluntary act in the one instance, or the compulsive in the other. The whole population of the United States, within certain ages belong to these corps. If the United States could not form regular armies from them they could raise none.

In proposing a draft as one of the modes of raising men in case of actual necessity in the present great emergency of the country, I have thought it my duty to examine such objections to it as occurred, particularly those of constitutional nature.—It is from my sacred regard for the principle of our constitution that I have ventured to trouble the committee with any remarks on this part of the subject.

Should it appear that this mode of raising recruits was justly objectionable on account of the tax on property, from difficulties which may be apprehended in the execution, or from other causes, it may be advisable to dispense the tax, and for the government to pay the whole bounty.

In this case it is proposed that, in lieu of the present bounty, the sum of fifty dollars be allowed to each recruit of draft at the time of his engagement, and one hundred acres of land in addition to the present bounty in land, for every year that the war may continue.

It is impossible to state with mathematical accuracy the number which will be raised by the ratio of 4 to 100 or 1 to 25, nor is it necessary. It is probable that it will be rather more than sufficient to fill the present corps. The extra number, in that case, may form a part of the local force in contemplation, a power to that effect being given to the President.

No radical change in the present military establishment is proposed. Should any modification be found necessary, on further consideration, it will form the subject of a seperate communication. It is thought advisable in general to preserve the corps in their present form, and to fill them with new recruits in the manner stated. All these corps have already seen service, and many of them acquired in active scenes much experience and useful knowledge.—By preserving them in their present form and under their present officers, and filling them with new recruits, the improvement of the latter will be rapid. In two or three months it will be difficult to distinguish between the new and old levies.

The additional force to be provided amounts to 80,000 men. Of this it is proposed that local corps be raised, to consist partly of infantry, partly of mounted men and partly of artillery. There is reason to believe that such corps may be raised in the principal cities, and even on the frontier, to serve for the war under an engagement as to the limit beyond which they should not be carried. Every able bodied citizen is willing and ready to fight for his home, his family & his country, when invaded. Of this we have seen, in the present year, the most honorable and gratifying proofs. It does not suit all, however to go great distances from home. This generous and patriotic spirit may be taken advantage of, under proper arrangements, with the happiest effects to the country, and without essential inconvenience to the parties,

The officers who may be appointed to command these corps, should be charged with recruiting them. Local defence being their sole object, it may be presumed that the corps will soon be raised. Patriotism alone will furnish a very powerful motive. It seems reasonable, however, that some recompence should be made to those who relieve others from the burthen: one hundred acres of land and ty dollars to each recruit will it is presumed, be deemed sufficient.

It is proposed that this additional force shall form a part of any plan that may be adopted.

SECOND PLAN.

This plan consists of a classification of the militia, and the extension of their terms of service.

Let the whole militia of the United States be divided into the following classes, viz.

All the male persons capable of service, between the ages of 18 and 25, into one class; all those between the ages of 25 and 32 into another class, and those between 32 and 45 into a third class.

It is proposed also that the President shall have power to call into the service any portion of either of these classes which in his judgment the exigencies of the country may require to remain in service two years, from the time each corps shall be assembled at the appointed place of rendezvous,

It is believed that a shorter term than two years would not give to these corps the efficiency in military operations that is desired and deemed indispensable, nor avoid the evils that are so sensibly felt, and generally complained of, under the present arrangement. It requires two campaigns to make a complete soldier, especially where the corps, officers and men are alike raw and inexperienced. In the interim, the numbers must be multiplied to supply the defect of discipline. And it requires the extention of the term of service, to avoid the additional proportional augmentation of having so many in the field at the same time in marching to the frontier and returning from it. The inconvenience to the parties, and loss to the community in other respects need not be repeated. It is proper to add only, that if substitutes are allowed in the service, It must put an end to the recruiting of men for the regular army, especially the old corps, Of the justice of this remark what has occurred in the present year has furnished full proof. It follows that if this plan is adopted, the militia must be relied on principally, if not altogether, in the further prosecution of the war.

The additional force for local service, amounting to forty thousand men, will likewise form a part, as already observed of this plan.

THIRD PLAN.

It is proposed to exempt every five men from militia service, who shall find one to serve for the war. It is probable that some recruits might be raised in this mode, in most or all the states. But it is apprehended that it would prevent recruiting in other modes by the high bounty which some of the wealthy might give. The consequence would probably be very injurious as it is not believed that any great number could be raised in this mode.

FOURTH PLAN.

Should all the preceding plans be found objectionable, it remains that the present system of recruiting be adhered to, with an augmentation of the bounty in land. Should this be preferred, it is advised that in addition to the 160 acres of land now given, 100 be allowed annually for every year while the war lasts.

These plans are thought more deserving the attention of the committee than any that have occurred. The first, for the reasons stated, is preferred. It is believed that it will be found more efficient against the enemy, less expensive to the public and less burthensome on our fellow citizens.

It has likewise the venerable sanction of our revolution. In that great struggle resort was had to this expedient for filling the ranks of our regular army, and with decisive effect.

It is not intended by those remarks should the first plan be adopted, to dispense altogether with the service of the militia. Although the principal burthen of the war may thereby be taken from the militia, reliance must still be placed on them for important aids, especially in cases of sudden invasion. For this purpose it will still be advisable that the men be classed according to age, and that their term of service be prolonged. Even should this plan be attended with all the advantages expected of it such an arrangement could not fail to produce the happiest effect. The proof which it would afford of the impregnable strength of the country, of the patient virtue and invincible spirit of the people, would admonish the enemy, how vain and fruitless his invasions must be, and might dispose him to a speedy, just, and honourable peace, Of the very important services already rendered by the militia, even under the present organization, too much cannot be said.

If the United States make the exertion which is proposed, it is probable that the contest will soon be at end. It cannot be doubted that it is in their power to expel the British forces from this continent, should the British government by persevering in its unjust demands, make that an object with the American people. Against our united and vigorous efforts the resistance of the enemy will soon become light and feeble. Success in every fair and honorable claim, is within our easy grasp. And surely the United States have every possible inducement to make the effort necessary to secure it.—I should insult the understanding and wound the feelings of the committee, If I touched on the calamities incident to defeat. Dangers which are remote and can never be realized excite no alarm with a gallant and generous people. But the advantages of success have a fair claim to their deliberate consideration. The effort we have already made has attracted the attention and extorted the praise of other nations. Already have most of the absurd theories and idle speculations on our system of government been refuted, and put down.—We are now felt and respected as a power, and it is the dread which the enemy entertain of our resources and growing importance, that has induced him to push the war against us, after its professed objects has ceased Success by discomfiture of his schemes, and the attainment of an honorable peace, will place the U. States on higher ground, in the opinion of the world, than they have held at any former period. In future wars, their commerce will be permitted to take its lawful range unmolested. —Their remonstrances to foreign governments will not again be put aside unheeded. Few will be presented, because there will seldom be occasion for them. Our union founded on interest and affection will have acquired new strength by the proof it will have afforded of the important advantages attending it—Respected abroad and happy at home the United States will have accomplished the great objects for which they have so long contended. As a nation they will have little to dread, as a people little to desire.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL,

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Began and held, at the Town of St. Louis, in the County of St, Louis and Territory of Missouri, on monday the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, being the first session of the second legislature, held under the law of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri," passed June the 4th, 1812.

On which day the following members of the house of representatives appeared, produced their credentials were severally sworn into office, and took their seats, to wit

St. Charles—John Pitman, Peter Journey, John G Heath.

St. Louis—Barnabas Harris, Richard Caulk Robert Simpson, Will. C Carr, Kinkead Caldwell.

Washington—Nicholas Wilson, Philip M' Guire

St. Genevieve—Richard S. Thomas, James Caldwell. Augustus de Mun.

Cape Girardeau—Stephen Byrd, George F. Bollinger, Robert English, Joseph Sewel.

New Madrid—John Davidson, George C. Hart, Henry H. Smith.

And a quorum consisting of a majority of the whole number of members being present, the House proceeded to the appointing of a speaker by ballot, and upon examining the ballots, it was found that James Caldwell, one of the members from the county of St Genevieve had a majority of votes, & was declared duly elected.

Whereupon, Mr. Caldwell was conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the house.

The house proceeded in the same manner to the election of a clerk, and on examining the ballots Andrew Scott was found to have a majority of votes and was declared by the speaker to be duly elected.

Whereupon the speaker administered to the clerk the oath of office.

The house then proceeded, to the electing of a door keeper, whereupon William Sullivan was nominated and appointed.

The house adjourned till to morrow morning nine o'clock.

Tuesday, December 6th, 1814.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Ordered, that a committee of three be appointed on the part of this house, to act jointly with such committee as the legislative council might appoint on their part, as a committee of ways and means.

Whereupon, Mr. Carr, Mr Thomas, and Mr Wilson, was appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr; Thomas,

It is ordered that a committee of elections be appointed, to consist of three members.

Whereupon, Mr. Pitman, Mr. Journey and Mr. Caulk were appointed that committee.

On Motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that the legislative council be acquainted that a quorom of the House of Representatives are convened, have appointed their speaker, and are ready to proceed to business, and also of the appointment of a standing committee of ways and means, on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that the rules and regulations of this house adopted at their last session, be observed and kept as their rules and regulations at the present session till altered or modified.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

Ordered that the committee of ways and means be requested to have thirty copies of the rules of this house printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Thomas gave notice, that on thursday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the poor.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Scott,

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that a quorum of the legislative council have convened and elected Mr. Neely their president and are ready to proceed to business. The legislative council have also appointed Mr. Scott a standing committee on their part, jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives, to act as a committee of ways and means, with instruction to said committee, to contract for rooms for the use of the present legislature.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Resolved, that the committee of elections be requested to enquire and report to this house the cause why, but five members for the county of St. Louis appeared and took their seats, when of right there ought to be six.

The speaker laid before the house a notice given to John G, Heath, by Mackey Wherry that he the said Wherry would contest the election of him the said Heath, who is now a member of this house, together with a summons and sundry depositions taken in that behalf; which papers were then taken up and read—and on motion of Mr, Thomas, ordered that said papers be committed to the committee of elections.

On motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the legislative council, to wait on the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of both houses of the legislature are convened and ready to receive any communications he may think proper to make to them.

Wherupon, Mr Byrd Mr Pitman and Mr. Caulk were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to inform the house of representatives, that the legislative council have appointed Mr. Emmons and Mr. Chouteau a committee on their part, jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of both houses has met and is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr. Pitman, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him that both houses of the legislature were convened and ready to receive any communications he might think proper to make to them, reported, That his Excellency would wait on both houses, convened in the representatives chamber at three o'clock, this afternoon

On motion of Mr Thomas,

Ordered, that the legislative council be requested to meet the Governor in the representatives chamber, this evening, at three o'clock, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency's Message.

A message from the legislative council, by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council will meet the house of representatives at their chamber, at three o'clock, to receive the Governor's communication.

The governor met both branches of the General Assembly in the Representatives chamber and delivered the following address

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

Convened at a period interesting to your country, and delegated to the discharge of the most important duties, it would have given me great satisfaction to have had it in my power to congratulate you upon the return of a fair and honorable peace.

The government of the United States, both before and since the present war with Great Britain, has uniformly evinced a disposition to adjust the existing differences between the two nations.

The appointment of Envoys, who repaired to Europe so early as May 1813 with instructions which has been made public, furnish proofs of that disposition.

The result of conferences which took place between the Envoys of the two nations, on the 8th and 9th of August last, produce only a tone of increased hobtinacy on the part of the enemy, by urging in peremptory terms, the introduction of savage mercenaries as their allies, and the relinquishment of an immence tract of country including many thousands of our fellow citizens.

I presume it is well understood, and believed, that the British has for several years past been using every indirect means in their power to destroy the effects of the tranquilising and humane treatment of the United States towards the indian tribes;—and for the express purpose of engaging them in war with us, having paid an immence amount in merchandize for the savage exertions of their pretended allies.

That great exertions have been made and are now making by the enemy, through their agents, to employ the indians immediately in our neighborhood in a war of indiscriminate massacre, require no evidence to prove to you the fact. Events the most interesting have followed one another in rapid succession since the last session of the legislature. Our frontiers have been harrassed from lake Ontario to the Missouri, two hundred miles up that river by a merciless savage enemy whose hands dyed in innocent blood, are still uplifted to slay and scalp our fellow citizens; aided and supported by an unfeeling nation, who have invaded our country & openly avowed his intention of laying waste our cities & towns, and destroying public and private property: they have penetrated to the capital of the Union and has wantonly demolished edifices and ornaments of art hitherto held sacred in civilized warfare. In the recollection of scenes of barbarism, which have been exhibited, the heart sickens, but the arm is invigorated, by the illustrious proofs of the valor and skill of our armies and navy. The glorious triumph of M'Donough, in capturing the naval force of the enemy on lake Champlain, the gallant deeds of Porter, Warrington and Blakely have well sustained the splendid character of the navy.

The brilliant actions on the Niagara, under Brown, Scott, Gaines, Ripley and Porter: the defeat of the enemy's grand army at Sackets-burgh, the defence of Fort Bowyer, Fort Erie, Fort Amore, and of other places, and the advantages which were gained in lake Huron, are honorable to our arms, and have exhibited traits of conduct and intrepidity in the army that justifies high expectations. These gratifying events it is true, have not been without some disappointment and disaster on the Mississippi and upper lakes. The public expectation in this part of the country was highly excited at the prospects of the movement which took place against Mackanack and a position of the upper Mississippi, and was greatly disappointed in the capture of the garrison at Prairie du Chein, by a British and Indian army from the point in which their hopes were directed.

To meet the difficulties which immediately awakened apprehensions for our security large portions of the militia were called out under the authority of the United States, and placed under the command of the officers to whom the general government had confided, the protection of the frontiers of this and the adjoining territories, by reference to the Adjutant General's Report, which is amongst the documents marked D, will be seen the various calls which have been made upon the militia at different periods for defence of the frontiers of this territory. Notwithstanding the calls on our citizen soldiers have been numerous, and at times ill suited to their convenience, they have nevertheless displayed generally a willingness to perform their duty, which gives them lasting claims to the gratitude of their country.

While we feel the want of a regular force, let us reflect, that the militia forms the great defence of our nation. An exposed frontier of near 4000 miles, and a sea coast of half that extent, can never be defended at every point by regular force.

The attention of the Legislature will of course be directed to the militia system; in its present state it is almost a dead letter, and without power to compel the service of those who, on any sudden emergency may be unwilling to assist in the defence of the country. It can not be expected but while those who understand the defects of the system, continue to avoid the service, others will engage in it with cheerfulness, and consent to bear an undue proportion of its burthen and sufferings.

I recommend such changes in the system as will place our militia on a more respectable footing, calculated to produce pride and emulation in corps, and give energy to their exertions in common defence, "by classing and disciplining for the most prompt and active service, the proportion most capable of it."

The frequent calls which have been made upon the executive for militia, by the authority of the general government, admitted of no delay, is sufficient evidence of the futility of such measures.

It is not in the militia system only that you will find room for improvement. Our penal code call loudly for correction.

To you gentlemen is assigned the province of preserving morals, by providing for the correction of crimes, by making salutary reforms and useful improvements of the law. Another subject to which I would call your attention, is the establishing more explicitly the division lines between counties, calculated to prevent difficulties and give full effect to the execution of the laws.

Gentlemen,

The various duties enjoined on the executive by law and resolutions, have I trust, been performed in a spirit correspondent with the motives that produced the several injunctions.

Permit me to assure you, that it will at all times be a source of unmixed pleasure to me to concur with you in all acts that may be conducive to the general welfare of our country.

In all our deliberations, may the divine wisdom guide us in the path of duty and moderation, draw close the cords of union, and thereby give full scope to the energies of our exposed Territory.

WILLIAM CLARK.

FROM THE SUPPORTER-EXTRA, *of Nov. 26.*

GENERAL ORDERS

The commanding General congratulates the gallant volunteers under his command, upon their safe return and the fortunate issue to the expedition. He acknowledges with equal pride and pleasure the meritorious conduct of the troops, so conspicuously displayed in their patriotism.

Circumstances beyond military contoul, and in their nature calculated to reflect on the fidelity of the citizens, on both sides of this river, rendered a movement around Lake St. Clair absolutely necessary to the success of the expedition. This necessity exposed the troops to many difficulties and hardships, in wading along the shores of the Lakes in the passage of several deep and rapid rivers, sometimes without boats, and on all occasions encountering swamps. They have the consolation, however to know, that they have performed a rout of more than 400 miles, 180 of which is a wilderness, and a considerable part of that distance too without any road.

The detachment consisting of not more than 700 and twenty effectives, penetrated two hundred miles into the enemy's territory: destroyed upwards of two hundred stand of arms; defeated and dispersed four or five hundred of their militia, encamped in a strong position, with a loss on their part in the skirmishes of the 5th inst, at Grand river, and Malcom's Mill's of one capt. and seventeen privates killed, and 9 wounded, and three capts. five subalterns, and one hundred and three privates made prisoners during the action and on the retreat, whilst our loss was only one killed and six wounded. One hundred and sixty five militia were paroled.

As the best evidence of the secrecy and rapidity of the expedition, the detachment was enabled, in despite of treason and stratagem, to enter the town of Oxford, 140 miles in the enemy's country before the inhabitants were apprised that a force was approaching. The resources of the enemy have been essentially affected by the fact, that the detachment subsisted entirely upon them; this circumstance, together with the destruction of the five valuable mills in the vicinity of Grand river, which were employed in the support of the army in the peninsula, will present objections to any attempt during the winter against this place. These important objects have been effected, and the detachment has returned in complete safety, with the exception of one killed. The health of the troops was also unexampled; and the unexpected rise in Grand river alone prevented a visit to Burlington Heights, the head quarters of the province, distant only twenty-five miles.

The ardor and firmness manifested by the troops whenever they expected to meet the enemy, was not more conspicuous than the cheerfulness with which they obeyed orders, whilst the difficulties they encountered can only be known to those who participated in them. In representing the merits of the gallant corps, and the assistance afforded by each in their respective stations, particular credit is due to that zealous and intelligent officer Maj. Dudley, and to his staff, especially to the activity of Adj't Berry; to the good conduct of Capts: Simpson, Moore, M'Clenny and Lancaster; Lieuts. Cardwell and M'Clain; Ensigns Clarke and Whitaker, and sergents Fry and Sopes, all of the Kentucky battallion: Particular notice is also due to the activity of Adj't Wood and Dr. Chapez, of the Ohio battallion; to Capt. Murry, of the Ohio Cavalry; Capt. Campbell and Lt. Ellis, of the Ohio battallion. The General regrets that Capt. *De Witt*, of that corps, at the skirmish at Malcom's Mill, did not animate his command by his example: and that Qr. Master *Crouch*, of the Kentucky battalion, possessed no other military qualifications than zeal.

The exertions of Qr. Master Conner were duly appreciated by the detachment previously to its passage over the river St. Clair, and upon his return to this place that department was well conducted by acting Qr. Mas. Reed. Dr. Turner of 17th infantry rendered many important services, and much is due to the activity, zeal and intelligence displayed by Capt. Bradford of the 19th infantry, Brigade Major, already distinguished for his gallantry in the North, as well as the South. Lt. Rayburn and Serjeant Martin of the U. S. rangers, supported the character which that corps has established for bravery and enterprize. The honorable deportment of the Indian Chiefs, Lewis, Wolf, and Civil John, and Interpreter Anthony Shane, was truly animating to all the troops.

The Commanding General returns his most unfeigned thanks to the Volunteers under his command, and in taking leave of the troops, so much deserving his confidence, Begs them to be assured that he will never cease to cherish a lively recollection of their services, with a hope that they may return in safety to their respective homes, to enjoy the society of their families, and the just gratitude of their country.

By command

C. S. TODD.

Acting Adjutant General.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 10.

General Jackson has taken possession of Pensacola without opposition.—The United States Sloop of war WASP, has, on her return from France, sunk a British sloop of war. One of her prizes, the British brig Atalanta, of 253 tons, with a full cargo of wines, brandy, silks, cambrics, hale goods, &c. arrived at Savannah on the 4 h, ult.

We are authorised to state, that CHARLES LUCAS ESQUIRE will be supported as a representative, to fill the vacancy in the General Assembly (for the county of St. Louis.) and that he has consented to serve, (to the best of his abilties) if elected.

Mr. Lucas, though an American by birth and education, is perfectly acquainted with the French language, so that ALL can be able to communicate with him, and ALL be fully represented

Nous sommes autorise de faire a savoir que Mr. Charles Lucas sera soutenu comme une personne entendüe et convenable pour remplacer le siege vacant dans la chambre des representans occasionne par la mort de Mr. Seth Emmons, et que si il est élu il servira.

Quoique la naissance et l'education de Mr. Lucas soient Americaine, il connait parfaitement la langue Française, ainsi tous peuvent communiquer et s'entendre avec lui et par ce moyen etre legalement represente.

We are authorised to state, that Doctor B. G. FARRAR will be a candidate at the next election, for a representative in the General Assembly, for the county of St. Louis, to supply the present vacancy.

We are authorised to state, that Captain James Mackey, declines being considered a candidate at the next election for a representative, in the room of the late Mr. Emmons.

Reports are in circulation, that Captain Chas. Lucas is not qualified to hold a seat in the house of representatives of this territory as being under legal age. We know, and do assert, that he is, and has been eligible to a seat for a length of time. This report appears the more extraordinary, as most of our citizens know that he commanded a volunteer company from this place on our frontier, nearly two years ago.

To the People of St. Louis County.

As I had some time ago yielded to the solicitations of a number of my friends and acquaintances, to become a candidate to represent this county in the territorial legislature, in the place of Mr. Emmons, late deceased: I deem it my duty to state, that a wish to devote my undivided attention to my profession, induces me to decline being a candidate at the approaching election. I am further urged to this step, by being assured that Charles Lucas Esq. has consented to be a candidate. From my personal acquaintance with Mr. Lucas, and knowledge of his superior talents, capacity, and a sincere disposition to serve his country; honestly, I am fully of opinion that my fellow citizens of this county, would be (at least) as well and as faithfully represented by him, as by any man that could be chosen.

Yours respectfully,

Joseph Charless,

On monday last the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for this borough, for the ensuing year P. Cabanne, R. Paul, M. Scott, H. Vanphul, and F. Reche. The latter gentleman has been elected Chairman by the board.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis. Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St Charles, John W. Honey & Elias Bates at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,
Committee.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on Tuesday forenoon, the 20th inst, at the subscriber's Auction room, at 10 o' clock, The remainder of a retail store which must positively be sold without reserve; and which comprises many articles which are not to be found in the general assortment in town.

Three months credit will be allowed to purchasers, for all sums above five dollars, by giving approved security.

PATRICK LEE, Auctioneer.

St. Louis, 10th Dec. 1814. at

A Vendre par Encan,

Mardi le 20 du courant à dix heures du matin à la chambre d'encan du soussigné,

Les restes d'un magazin de detail qui doivent etre absolument vendus sans reserve, et qui comprennent beaucoup d'articles recherches qu'on ne trouve pas dans les assortiments generaux en cette ville. Trois mois de credit seront accordes aux acquereurs pour toutes sommes au dessus de cinq piastres, en donnant bonne & sufisante caution.

PATRICE LEE, Encanteur.

St. Louis, le 10 Decembre, 1814. af

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue of the Missouri Territory, will attend for the purpose of issuing Licences, &c. &c. on the following days, at the following places in this territory, (viz.) On wednesday the 4th of Jan. at St Charles. On friday the 6th, at St. Louis. On tuesday the 10th, at the court house in Washington county. On Friday the 13th, at St Genevieve. On monday the 16th at the court house in Cape Gerardeau county, and on thursday the 19th at the Court House in New Madrid county.

John C. Sullivan,
Coll'r Rev. M. T.

St. Louis, December 7th, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of St Paul Le croix, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to bring them forward well authenticated according to law, and those who may be indebted to said estate, are also required to make immediate payment, before their notes or accounts be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

Aug. Chouteau.

December 1st 1814. 8t

AVIS,

Le Soussigné ayant obtenu une lettre d'administration pour la succession de feu St Paul Lecroix previent les personnes a qui il pourait etre du de lui presenter leurs comptes en regle comme la loi le requerre & celles qui doivent a la dite succession de payer immediatement avant que leurs billets ou comptes soient places entre les mains d'officiers de justice pour recouvrement.

Aug. Chouteau.

Decbre. 4, 1814. 8f

AWARNING.—Whereas great depredations have been committed on the great Island of Pavia, which belongs to the subscriber, and is situated below the town of Portage des Sioux. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber or trespass on his property in any way whatever, as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against such offenders; and for the execution of the present notice, Mr. Frs. Le Sieur is authorised to act in his name.

Augie. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1st 1814.

Un grand nombre de depredations considerables ont ete commises dans l'Isle du soussigné, la quelle est situe en bas du Portage des Sioux, et vulgairement appelee la grand ile de Pavia. Il est par le present expressement defendu a toute personne quelconque de couper du bois ou de transgresser d'une maniere quelconque sur sa propriete, en ce qu'il mettra en force contre les delinquant la plus grande rigueur de la loi, et pour l'execution du present avertissement, il nomme Mr. Frs. Le Sieur son representant.

Aug. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1814. 1f

NOTICE to the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity.

Those who have committed the last trespasses by cutting timber on the lands I purchased from James Berry, formerly the property of Charles Sanguinett) from about four years ago S. W. of St. Louis shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Those who wish to avoid similar prosecutions, are to take care that they (or their servants) do not commit similar trespasses; as none shall be excused. The title to this land was completed by undoubted established and patent given under the Spanish government more than 15 years ago.

Wm. Russell.

St. Louis, Nov. 26th, 1814. 4t.

AVIS

Aux habitants de St. Louis et de ses environs.

Les degats *insupportable* qui ont été fait dernierement et qui se renouvelle continuellement en coupant et detruisant le bois sur la terre que j'ai acquise de James Berry (appartenante cy-devant a Charles Sanguinet) et situee a environs 3 ou 4 miles vers le sud-ouest de St. Louis, si ils sont continues seront poursuivis avec toute la rigueur des lois. Ceux qui voudrons eviter de semblables poursuites feront attention a ce qu'eux ni leurs *domestiques ou esclaves* n'en commettent plus dorenavant, car aucun ne sera excuse le tiers de cette terre est complet, les limites et lignes etablies et la patente en a ete accordee il y-a plus de 15 ans par le gouvernement Espagnol.

Wm. Russell.

St Louis, Nov. 28, 1814. 4f

NOTICE.—All those indebted to Samuel Means, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; those who will not do it will find their notes and accounts in the hands of the office to collect on: and all those having demands against said Means are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for payment.

John C. Sullivan Executor of Samuel Means, deceased.

November 26th, 1814. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday the 24th of December next, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, that fine situated

HOUSE AND LOT,

on which the late Widow Chouteau resided, on Main Street, in the Town of St. Louis. The Lot containing 120 feet, (french measure) fronting on said Main Street, by 250 feet on the rear, and bounded southwardly by the lot on which Antoine Cheine now resides; westwardly by the lot of Bernard Pratte, and northwardly by a cross street, which separates the same from the house and lot of of Charles Gratiot. This property shall be divided and sold as follows, to wit.

1st. The north easterly corner of said lot, on which the dwelling house and other buildings stand, to contain 61 feet fronting, Main Street, by 150 feet on the rear, to join in its rear a passage of fifteen feet wide.

2d. The lot adjoining northerly the above lot, and Antoine Cheine's lot on the south, and to contain 59 feet, more or less, fronting said Main street, by 150 on the rear, and to join in its rear the aforesaid passage of fifteen feet wide.

3d. The lot adjoining on the east, the said passage, to contain 42½ feet fronting the aforesaid cross street by 120 feet on the rear, which said rear joins southwardly the lot of Antoine Cheine.

4th. The lot adjoining easterly the above last mentioned lot, to contain 42½ feet, fronting the aforesaid cross street by 120 feet on the rear, which said rear joins Antoine Cheine's lot southerly, and bounded westerly by the lot of Bernard Pratte.

Conditions of the Sale.

One half of the purchase money in *six months*, and the other half in *twelve months* from the day of sale. Security required, and the property mortgaged until full and complete payment is made.

Sale to commence on the premises at 11 o' clock, A. M. For further particulars, apply to Col. Auguste Chouteau.

Aug'te. Chouteau.
Ch. Gratiot,
P're. Chouteau, by his agent
P're. Chouteau, Jun'r.
For the heirs of Widow Labbadie
S'te. Labbadie agent.
Widow Papin, by her agent
M. P. Leduc.

St. Louis Nov. 30th 1814. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.—Will be sold, on tuesday the 20th of December next at the late dwelling house of Samuel Means deceased; the tract of LAND on which said Means, formerly lived, containing *one Hundred acres*; also the *Saw* and Grist Mill, together with all the improvements on said tract of land; also will be sold, two excellent Stills, one copper Boiler, still Tubs two new Mill Cranks, two new Mill Saws and a variety of other articles.

A credit of five years will be given for the land &c. and twelve months for the other articles; sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

John C. Sullivan, Executor of Samuel Means, deceased.

November 28th, 1814. 3t

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100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

ROBBERY!

Yesterday, whilst my wife was conveying my dinner to the place I was at work, some person entered my house by the window, and broke open a table drawer and took from me $.82 in Silver (round money) I will give the above reward to any person who will discover the theft, so that I can get my property.

Daniel Freeman.

December 3d.

NOTICE—The subscribers being under the necessity of closing their business in this country, particularly request those indebted to them, to make payment, at their office in St. Louis, by the first of January next; those neglecting to avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. Any demand against us we would wish presented immediately.

Peter Lindle & Co.

Nov. 23d, 1814. 4t

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS.

We will give the highest price in cash for all good well stretched Rabbit skins as well as all other kinds of furs.

Clean lambs wool or second shearing will be purchased and a generous price given.

One or two apprentices will be taken by the subscribers to the Hatting business.

PRICE & SHULL.

Nov. 18th 1814. 6t.

HATS—A general assortment of the most fashionable Hats, at moderate prices for CASH, at the subscribers Hat Manufactory, opposite the Post Office.

PRICE & SHULL.

St. Louis, November 24th, 1814.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulence and Indigestion; and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flaxseed tea, will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless severeness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength of constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis where may likewise be had Dr. Lee's Family Medicines, The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

BERNARD PRATTE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he is now opening in St Louis and St. Genevieve, and will dispose of them at the most reduced prices for CASH.

May 14th, 1814.

M'KNIGHT & BRADY.

Has just received from Baltimore, and now opening, opposite Joseph Phillipson's Store on Main street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

suitable for the present season, which will be sold very low for CASH

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814.

NOTICE

The undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern.

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled 'an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia)' for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March 1814, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington October 3, 1814.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814, relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases assignments and powers mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be, its right construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add to or alter the instruments aforesaid, or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the commissioners may give when organized as a Board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are susceptible of being made upon the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

JAS. MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 20th, 1814.

NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned against hauling sand or wood from my Lot, at the south and extreme end of St. Louis, bounded by the bridge and the Mississippi, forming a point by Chouteau's creek and the river. Those trespassing on said lot, in hauling wood or SAND from, or across it, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

ROB. DUNCAN.

St. Louis November 24th, 1814.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring; between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me, in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector.

November 9th, 1814. 4t

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Philipson's

Store in Mainstreet.

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour lesquelles fumiers les proprietaires de la Tannerie payeront à raison de six escalins par minot vendue leur établissement

Juillet 23.

JOSEPH CHARLESS
Printer, St. Louis.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 17, 1814. [No. 324.]

TAKEN UP

By Isidore Moore, living on the waters of Apple creek, a surrel horse, about fourteen hands and one inch high, five years old last spring, with a blaze face and some gray hairs at the root of the tail; with his mane cut on the off side, and branded on the near shoulder with a small c o. Appraised to thirty dollars, before M. Amoureux, justice of the peace, St. Genevieve county, 29th September, 1814.

A true copy from the stray book, Clerks Office, County, St. Genevieve.

Test, Thos. Oliver, Clk.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of ways and Means.

The resolution for imposing an additional duty on *postage* being under consideration, together with the amendment going to increase the rates of postage one hundred instead of 30 per cent. on their present amount—after some desultory debate,

The question on inserting *one hundred*, instead of *fifty* per cent was decided by yeas and nays as follows:—For one hundred 95, against it 45.

The question on adopting the resolution (as amended) to increase the present rates of postage then stated.

Gaston, of N. C. assigned as the principal reason why he should vote against this tax that it was not a subject, the revenue, on which could be safely or properly pledged to the public creditor. The revenue theretofore arising in fact, he conceived to be exclusively pledged to the post office establishment.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, and carried as follows:—For retaining the postage tax 96, against it 47.

The next question for consideration presented itself in the following words:

"*Resolved*, that it is expedient to add one hundred per cent to the present duty on *sales at auction*," and was agreed to without debate.

The next resolution was that embracing a variety of other articles, cotton yarn, and manufactures, furniture, &c.

Questions to concur with the committee of the whole in striking out *cotton yarn and hats*, exempting them from taxation) were decided in the affirmative without debate. Also was the proposition for taxing manufactured paper at the rate of five per cent.

An amendment of the committee of the whole to this resolution having been gone into,

Mr. Oakley of N. Y. moved to strike out *tallow candles*—to which motion Mr. J. Reed moved to add *spermaceti* candles; but that not being in order, as an amendment to Mr Oakley's motion—

The question was taken by yeas and nays on striking out *tallow candles*, and decided in the negative as follows.

For exempting *tallow candles*	49
Against it	74

Mr. J. Reed then moved to strike out *spermaceti candles*, on account of the peculiar ruinous operation of such a tax on the island of Nantucket, and town of New-Bedford, in Massachusetts.

After further debate, the question was put and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays as follows:

For striking out *spermaceti*	50
Against it	73

Mr. Bigelow of Mass then moved to strike out the word *leather* so as to exempt it from taxation; which motion Mr. B. supported at some length. The motion was negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. Wheaton, of Mass. then moved to strike out the article *nails manufactured* by machinery; and the motion was negatived without debate.

Mr. Gaston of N.C. then moved to strike out so much of the resolution now under consideration as proposes to tax on *furniture* above a certain value (beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, and articles of domestic manufacture excepted;) which motion was without debate, decided in the negative by the following vote:—For the motion 43—Against it—72. The question then stated on the whole resolution (which has been published more than once, and goes to tax sundry articles of manufacture besides those mentioned in the foregoing.

Mr. Oakely of N. Y. stated that he was friendly to some, and opposed to others of the taxes embraced in the resolve, and should therefore, vote against the whole, reserving the right to vote for the bills for laying some of these taxes when they should be brought.

The question on the adoption of the whole of the resolution (as amended by striking out cotton yarn and hats) was decided in the affirmative as follows:—Yeas 76—Nays 34

The next resolution is," That it is expedient to class the retailers of foreign merchandize & add fifty per cent. to the present duty thereon."

The next resolution was to impose a duty on plated harness, combined with the tax on carriages 100 per cent

The eighth and last resolution, "that it is expedient to establish a National bank, with branches in the several states."

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, of Ky. the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Friday, October 28.

The Senate resumed as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill authorising the President to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein subscribed. After some discussion and amendment, the bill was ordered to be read a third time, in the following form:

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled. That in addition to the present navy of the U. S there be and the president is hereby authorised to cause to be built or purchased, manned equipped and officered, number of vessels, not exceeding ? which, in his opinion, the puplic service may require, to carry not less than nor more than guns each and to be manned, equipped and officered, in the manner which he shall judge most expedient.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That for the building or purchase and equipping of these vessels; the sum of dollars and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, November 4.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

The bill to authorise the President to accept the services of volunteer corps, which shall associate and orginize themselves, was announced for a third reading.

Mr. *Irom of N Y* for reasons which he assigned, moved to recommit this bill. His objections were principally to the clause which allowed compensation of six cents and a quarter per day, or 22 dollars 81 cents a year, or double that sum for two years, to such persons as should arm themselves, for the use of arms, inasmuch as the arms could be purchased by the U. S. and put into their hands for a less sum; and to the provision which allowed the volunteers a greater per diem compensation for their services than was allowed to the regulars.

Mr. *Troup* objected to the recommitment on those grounds; for, although he might not be wholly pleased with some features of the bill, he did not know that they would be improved by recommitment, which would consume much time. In reply to the objection to the compensation to those who arm themselves, he said it would have much more weight if the U. States were able conveniently to furnish them—which, however was not the fact, &c.

Mr. *Calhoun of S. C* and Mr. *Webster of N H* favored the recommitment on account of the section which exempt two years volunteers from all further militia duty, to which they both had decided objections.

Mr. *Troup* admitted in some degree the force of this objection to a provision, the insertion of which he had himself opposed. And

On the motion being taken the bill was committed to a committee of the whole.

A short time afterwards—

The house then resolved into a committee of the whole on said bill, Mr. MACON in the chair.

Mr. *Kilbourn of Ohio* moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause authorising the volunteers to be commissioned *by the states* as well as by the government of the U. S. His object was to obtain uniformity in the grades of commission.

Mr. *Johnson of Ky.* opposed the motion from various reasons, the principal of which were, that the governors of states disposed to co operate with the general government, having better opportunities of information of personal characters in their state would better know how to dispose of commissions properly; that there were persons whose situation might be incompatible with holding commissions from the states, &c. On the other hand, volunteers might be obtained in some states hostile to the general government, and indisposed to commission the officers, for which case it was proposed commissions should be given by the United States.

[This motion was debated at some length —various amendments to the bill propoled, and the house adjourned.]

Nov. 5.

TAX ON SALARIES, &c.

Mr. *Farrow of S. C.* offered for consideration the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying a duty on all salary officers, and on the professional income of lawyers, solicitors and councellors, and the legal proceedings of civil courts of justice

The motion of Mr Farrow was agreed to without a division.

Nov. 7.

Mr. *Fisk of N. Y* from the committee of Ways and Means asked and obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America; which was twice read by its title, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Nov. 9.

Mr. *Kilbourn of Ohio* presented a memorial of seven hundred and twentynine persons, praying, for reasons therein stated, that certain Public Lands may be appropriated at 12 1-2 cents the acre to actual settlers. On the question to refer the same to the committee on Public Lands, there were

For the motion	48
Against it	50

So the House refused to refer the said memorial, which falls on the table of course.

Nov. 10.

On motion of Mr. *Kilbourn of Ohio*, the petition which he presented yesterday, praying for the exposure of the public lands for sale at 12 1-2 cents per acre to actual settlers, was taken up and referred.

BY AUTHORITY.

Thirteenth Congress of the United States, at the Third Session, began and held in the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Capt Thomas Macdonough, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry serving as marines, on board the United States, squadron on Lake Champlain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby presented to Captain Thomas Macdonough, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines, attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory gained on Lake Champlain, on the eleventh of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen over a British squadron of superior force.

Resolved, That the President of the U States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and present them to Captain Macdonough and Captain Robert Henly, and also to Lieutenant Stephen Cassin, in such manner as may be most honorable to them, and that the President be further requested to present a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers of the navy and army serving on board, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters, who so nobly distinguished themselves in that memorable conflict.

Resolved That the President of the United States be requested to present a silver medal with like emblems and devices, to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Peter Gamble and of Lieutenant John Stanbury and to communicate to them the deep regret which Congress feel for the loss of those gallant men whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country

Resolved That three months pay be allowed, exclusively of the common allowance, to all the petty officers seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American flag on that memorable day

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
E. GERRY,
Vice president of the United States, and President of the Senate.

October 20, 1814

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants and for returning the surveys thereof to the general land office

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns entitled to bounty lands within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the little Miami and Scioto rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, shall be allowed a further term of three years, from and after the passage of this act, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and a further term of five years, from and after the passage of this act as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the general land office, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding:—*Provided*, That no locations, as aforesaid within the above mentioned tract, shall after the passing of this act, be made on tracts of land for which patents had previously been issued or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered as null and void.

November 3, 1814.

Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Expressive of the sense of Congress relative to the capture of the British sloop Reindeer, by the American sloop Wasp.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain *Johnston Blakeley*, of the sloop Wasp a Gold Medal, with suitable devices, and a Silver Medal with like devices, to each of the commissioned officers, and also a Sword to each of the midshipmen and the sailing master of the aforesaid vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the action with the British sloop of war Reindeer, on the twenty eight of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; in which action, determined bravery and cool intrepidity, in nineteen minutes, obtained a decisive victory by boarding.

November 3, 1814

Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AMERICAN SPIRIT IN MASSACHUSETTS

At a republican convention in the patriotic county of Middlesex, after nominating Mr. Samuel Dana, *for re-election to congress, a committee was chosen to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the convention, on the present momentous crisis; by whom the following report was submitted, which after a free and full discussion was unanimously adopted.*

The republican citizens of the county of Middlesex, assembled in convention, are deeply impressed by the present most alarming state of our public affairs, and they deem it the duty of all good citizens, to press forward to meet and repel a haughty and barbarous invader, and at the same time to watch and detect the insidious intrigues and conspiracies of domestic traitors, who boldly triumph in the prospect of their country's ruin, and are waiting the moment, when they may dissolve the union of these United States, and erect in the New-England states a government more congenial to the views and feeling of a powerful and restless aristocracy.—Therefore.

Resolved, That the constitution of the U. States, the work of wisdom, the fruit of bloody and glorious resolution, has become in its operation precious to the hearts of American freemen, and cannot be relinquished but with our liberty and our lives.

Resolved, That the UNION OF THE STATES is the great pillar of our independence—without that union, our independence could not have been achieved, and it cannot now be dissolved without the prostration of our existence, without placing us at the feet of our barbarous enemy, and deluging our country with the blood of our citizens.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States, and the republican majorities in congress, merit the confidence and admiration of the nation, for the zeal and resolution with which they have encountered a sanguinary and unprincipled foe in the face of a relentless and powerful faction; and the unexampled success which has attended our arms both by land and by sea, since our commanders have attained the pre-eminent advantage of experience and discipline, is a sure pledge to our country of the talents of our national administration, and of the bravery and consummate heroism of our fellow citizens fighting in a just and necessary war.

Resolved, That the unceasing efforts of our government to obtain peace on just and honorable terms, having been met by Great Britain with contumely, and recently a most arrogant and insolent demand of the surrender of our rights on the lakes *which we have conquered*, and a great portion of our territory to her savage allies and to herself; it becomes our most imperious duty to ourselves, our country and our GOD, to rise with undiminished and unbroken efforts, and to crush the invaders beneath the vengeance of an injured people.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of regret and indignation, the insidious project by a number of ambitious men, associated together, and

believing themselves under the form of legislative proceedings, to send delegates to a *local and party* convention, to meet privately with a view to destroy the constitution, to sever the union, to seize the resources and revenue, to paralize the exertions of the nation, and to subject New England to the iron domination of unfeeling aristocracy, or prostrate them at the feet of a foreign nation.

Resolved, That we will exert our utmost efforts to unite our fellow citizens in attachment to our constitution and independence, to awaken their vigilance, to detect and disarm faction of its poison, to inspire merited confidence in our national government, and a just and irresistable indignation against that barbarous people who are threatening to divide, subdue and destroy our beloved country.

SAMUEL HOAR,
Chairman.

Attest—JOHN KEYES,
Secretary.

A British naval officer, one of Commodore Broughton's prisoners, told a woman in Bolington, that the only way the cursed Yankees gained victories, was by skulking behind stumps and trees, and that they dared not come into the open field and fight. She asked the naval hero, "*Sir, were there any men on the Lake?*" Here ended the conversation.

Truro, Eng. Sep. 9.

By the Lady Arabella packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, from Lisbon, but last from Cadiz, we learn that about an hour before the packet left the latter place H. M. brig Castilian, 20 guns, arrived there, having on board the Captain and surviving crew of H. M. late ship Avon, of 18 guns, *which had struck after a desperate action with the American ship of War Wasp*, of 22 guns, [both vessels rate the same, so this is false,] which sheered off on the Castilian's coming up. The Avon had 30 men killed and wounded. The slaughter on board the Wasp was also conjectured to be very great.

Washington City Nov. 24.

This day we have a melancholy duty to perform.

Another of the Worthies of the Revolution, the tried Patriot and consistent Politican, the second Officer of our Government, the venerable GERRY, IS NO MORE! Yesterday between the hours of ten and eleven he breathed his last.

His death was as sudden as it was unexpected. In apparent health he presided in the Senate during an arduous sitting on the preceding day; fifteen minutes before his death, although in his seventieth year, he bade fair to outlive many of those who read these lines! At a few minutes's warning, the thread of life was cut, and his spirit winged its flight to happier realms.

From an Officer in Gen. Jackson's Army

Pensacola, Nov. 9, 1814.

"I write you a few lines to tell you that I am alive and well. We took the town by coup de main the 7th, with a loss of 8 men killed, 3 officers and 15 men wounded. The Barrancas has been blown up, and the object intended to be effected, to wit—preventing the British from entering the bay, cannot be attained, so that we shall to day return to Mobile.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.

We received by yesterday's eastern mail, papers from the city of Washington to the 17th inst. The interesting part of their contents will be found below. The President has appointed the 13th day of January next as a day of public fasting and prayer. From our mounted volunteers we have heard nothing since our last.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERCURY.

"Buffaloe, November 8.

"This day the province of Upper Canada was completely abandoned by the troops of the United States, and fort Erie was blown up and destroyed.

"I can only remark, that the capture and defence of that place, have cost the best blood of our country. It has also immortalized the names of those who fought, who bled and died, to avenge the wrongs of an injured nation. With what honor it has been abandoned, an INJURED NATION will judge."

"P. S. The British fleet is off Niagara. A letter thirty six hours from Utica, received by *express*, states there is nothing new from Sacket's Harbor.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 14.

Copy of a letter from Sailing Master Geisinger of the United States Sloop of War WASP, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

SAVANNAH Nov. 4, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you of my arrival at this port, in the British brig Atalanta, of 8 guns, prize to the U. S's. Sloop of War, WASP, captured off the Madeiras on the 21st Sept.

Capt. Blakeley's official despatches will be delivered to you by Mr. Robert R. Stewart, of Philadelphia, who left L'Orient, passenger in the Wasp. He will be detained here a day or two in order to give some testimony respecting the prize, and will immediately proceed to Washington.

Atalanta was formerly the American Schr. Siro, of Baltimore, captured in the Bay of Biscay by the British sloop of war Pelican. Her cargo consists of brandy, wine, silks, fruits, &c.

I have the honor to be, your ob't humble serv't.

DAVID GEISINGER.

HON. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) Nov. 4.

VALUABLE ARRIVAL.
AND
ANOTHER VICTORY.

Arrived this forenoon, at Five Fathom Hole, the British brig Atalanta, of 253 tons, coppered to the bends, with a full cargo of wines, brandy, fruits, silks, cambricks, British bale goods, &c. prize to the U. S. ship Wasp, capt. J. Blakely. The Atalanta was from Bordeaux, bound to Pensacola. In coming over the bar, last night without a pilot, she went ashore on the south breaker; but was soon gotten off, after the loss of her rudder and keel considerably damaged.

The Atalanta was formerly the schr. Siro belonging to Baltimore, which sailed from this port (Savannah) with a cargo of cotton for France last winter; and was captured on her passage by a British frigate.

The Wasp left L'Orient on the 27th August—5 days after at 9 o'clock p. m. fell in with a British sloop of war, and after an engagement of 46 minutes, she surrendered to the Wasp. Immediately after, the enemy hailed the Wasp and informed them they were in a sinking condition and begged for aid—capt. Blakeley was on the eve of sending his boats to her, when a second sail was descried close on board of him, which compelled him to abandon the idea of taking possession of her.—Mr. Geisinger, who was in the action on board of the Atalanta, informs us that the brig they engaged went down soon after with all standing; and every soul must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered her.

On the approach of the second sail she was discovered to be a brig of war, and the Wasp was in ten minutes after ready to engage her, and was in the act of wearing to do so, when two more brigs were discovered which induced capt. Blakely to make all sail from them—they fired a broadside into the Wasp which cut her rigging and did no other damage. The loss of the Wasp in the engagement was two men killed and one slighty wounded. She received three balls in her hull, and a few in her sails and rigging.

It is supposed that the Wasp has taken, since her departure from the U. States, property to the amount of *two hundred thousand pounds sterling*.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer, dated,

U. STATES SLOOP OF WAR WASP, AT SEA,

September 23, 1814.

"Besides these merchant vessels, we have whipped 2 of his Britannic Majesty's sloops war, and (comparatively speaking) have lost nothing. Our first engagement was with the Reindeer of 21 guns, which we whipped in 19 minutes; our loss was four killed and 22 wounded—the enemy's loss, 25 killed and 42 wounded; the greater part considered mortal.

"Our second engagement took place between 9 & 10 at night, & beat her in 46 minutes, when the enemy, we believe, sunk. We lost but 2 killed & 1 slightly wounded. Mr. Stewart was on board of us at the time, and will inform you of particulars.

THE BUBBLE BURST.

New Hampshire has already refused to join in the idle project of New England Convention, And, by the following extract of a letter from a member of the Vermont Legislature it appears that Vermont has repelled the proposition, with a spirit becoming a people who have by actions, instead of words, recently evinced their devotion to their country.

Montpelier, Vt. Nov. 8.

"The Massachusetts resolutions have been before us, and the committee to whom they were referred consisting of 3 Republicans and 3 Federalists from the Council, have unanimously reported against the adopting them and appointing delegates, and, when the report came before the House, it was *unanimously* accepted."

Washington City, Nov. 17.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL

Now before the house of Representatives, excites more than usual interest. The subject is momentous, perhaps of greater importance than any other which can come before Congress at their present session, and requires their most serious and deliberate consideration. Mr. Calhoun has made a motion going to change the whole complexion of the bill, on which we believe the House will be almost equally divided. In whatever way it may be decided, provided the bill shall become a law, we believe the interest of the country will be greatly subserved by it. In respect to the details of the bill, we believe no change is likely to take place, by the decision of a majority, in which those favorable to the principle of the bill ought not to acquiesce, although it may not exactly meet their views.

WILSON CARY NICHOLAS is chosen Governor of the States of Virginia for the ensuing year.

BARRATARIA

Which is so celebrated for its being the residence of a band of outlaws, is a bayou, or a narrow arm of the Gulf of Mexico. It runs through a rich but very flat country, until it reaches within a mile or two of the Mississippi river, fifteen miles below the city of New Orleans. This bayou has branches almost innumerable, in which persons can lie concealed from the severest scrutiny. It communicates with three lakes which lie on the south west side, and these with the lake of the same name, and which lies contiguous to the sea, where there is an island formed by the two arms of this lake and the sea. The east and west points of this island were fortified in the 1811, by a band of pirates, under the command of one Monsieur La Fitte.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Intelligence thence is to the 3d inst. gen. Brown took the command at that place on the 31st ult. The infantry Regiments of his army were on their march thither, and were expected in a few days. General Izard had closed his campaign and retired to winter quarters. Our fleet remained in port; and all expectation of an attack on Sackett's Harbor appear to have ceased, and the militia to be withdrawing. It is not safe to be too confident that the enemy do not meditate an attack. Commodore Yeo's fleet had returned to Kingston.

Our officers and men at the Harbour were fitting up their quarters to make them more comfortable for winter.

A letter from Sacket's Harbour, gives the following account of the strength of the Mammoth ship of the British on Lake Ontario:—"She has 34 long 32 lbrs on her lower deck, 34 long 24 lbrs on the middle deck, 20 carronades 68 lbrs on the spar deck, and 16 carronades 32 lbrs beside. Sir James is also building a large frigate at Kingston.

The British fleet landed 2000 men, with provisions, at the head of the Lake, 5000 British troops came up the St. Lawrence in a body the latter part of Oct. and large detachments were following. Sir G Provoll was superintending the preparations at Kingston.

From the Middlebury (Vt.) Patriot.

REBELLION AT A STAND.

We have the satisfaction to announce to our readers that the Committee appointed in the Legislature of Vermont to consider the proposition from Massachusetts, for a convention of delegates from the New-England States, have *unanimously* reported that it is *inexpedient* to co-operate in the measure. The report was unanimously accepted by the House.

It fortunately happens that the Gov. of New-Hampshire cannot convene his Legislature for the purpose of appointing delegates, as a majority of his council, whose sanction is necessary are decided republicans. What think ye of these things, Massachusetts and Connecticut?

NEW YORK, Nov. 11,

FOREIGN NEWS.

The eastern mail of this morning has put us in possession of London dates to the 8th of September. They were brought to Halifax by the Duke of Montrose packet, and received at Boston in a Halifax paper of the 24th ult.

The British sloop of war AVON has been sunk in a severe engagement with the U. S. Sloop of war Wasp.

Three thousand British troops were about to embark at Portsmouth for America.

Three hundred Ship Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c. for the Lakes, were also ready to embark.

On the subject of the negociations at Ghent there is nothing decisive or satisfactory.

We find it asserted that the Emperor Alexander was to meet the king of Prusia at Toplitz; and that they were to arrive together at Vienna by the 27th September.

Bonaparte is about establishing a Court Gazette at Elba. His memoirs are to be published in Italy.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.

Halifax papers to Oct. 28th, containing London accounts to the 8th of September have been received in town. They announce among other things, the sinking of H. B. M's sloop of war AVON, by the U. States sloop of war WASP, and that the negociation at Ghent is not broken off.

GAZETTE OF ELBA.

A letter from Italy received in England, states that BONAPARTE was forming a printing establishment at Elba, and that orders had been sent to the adjacent continent for the types, presses, &c. In addition to the memoirs of his own life, it is said he intends to issue a regular Court Gazette. It is expected the circulation of this paper will be exceedingly extensive.

"A gentleman who left Paris a few days since states, that the following Placard had been posted on one of the gates of the Palais Royal.

"An old fat Hog, fed twenty years in England, valued at *Eighteen Louis*, will be disposed of for *One Napoleon*."

London paper.

The papers of Halifax state a more particular account of the action between the Wasp and Avon, which mentioned that the Castilian fell in with them at the close of it, and had but a few minutes to remove the officers and crew before she went down—that on the Castilian coming up, the Wasp steered off, being too much disabled to risk another engagement. It was also stated, that the Avon had not struck, but was reported to have had her colors nailed to the mast, and went down with them flying.

Boston Ex C. H Books.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 17.

The daily increase of subscribers to the Missouri Gazette obtained at this office, and information received from the various counties of this Territory and Illinois, of numerous signatures to our late Prospectus, induced the Editor to send for a new Printing Press, Paper, and other materials, calculated for a News Paper of the largest size printed in the western country.

By the first arrivals in the spring, the materials will be received, and no time will be lost in presenting to our patriotic and independent patrons a weekly Gazette, at least equal in matter, size, and workmanship to any paper which way be published in either of these territories.

From the Editors Closet.

By the papers received from Washington City last week, we are sorry to observe the sleepy progress of the bill for the classification of the militia, &c. We hope Congress will not be influenced by the present aspect of the political affairs of Europe; but rather make vigorous preparations for the contest. The American people will recollect the demands of the enemy. He asked as the price of peace, nearly 200,000,000 of acres of our land, and about 130,000 of our people, and no doubt, if a failure should attend our arms in the spring campaign, his demands would be higher, perhaps to the cession of Louisiana, and we know not what other states and people. England has been plain in the overtures already made. She declares she will not abide by those she now makes, unless the fortune of war should render it expedient: that is, she will rise in her demands in proportion to her success, or fall in proportion to her defeat. The times call for energy in every member of the body politick; without it we bleed at every pore. Missouri and Illinois will put aside every local consideration and throw their mite in the scale of defence: The present period is propitious for preparation; their legislatures are is session, and the defects in our militia system has been pointed at as a primary object for legislation. We cannot go too far in enacting a statute as strong as iron: a law which will enforce attendance and discipline. TIMES LIKE THE PRESENT GIVE SANCTION TO MEASURES, WHICH MAY BE RELAXED WHEN PEACE SHALL VISIT OUR LAND.

Col. Rufus Easton, our Delegate to Congress, has arrived at the City and taken his seat. He lost no time in laying before the national legislature a luminous view of the situation of our country, and in the National Intelligencer of Nov. 22nd, in the proceedings of Congress we observe the following.

On motion of Mr. *Easton* of Missouri,

Resolved, That a committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire what provisions by law are necessary to be made for the defence of the western and north western frontiers; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Easton will no doubt use every exertion to procure an efficient force for the protection of the frontier, as well as in every other affair which may come within the range of his duty.

Col. Benj. Stephenson, Delegate from Illinois, has also arrived at the City and taken his seat; we have had no communication from him.

Extract of a letter from Col. Easton, dated Washington City, Nov. 18.

"The house of representatives, before, and since my arrival, have been engaged in the discussion of the bill for establishing a national bank to revive the public credit, which at present appears to be at a low ebb. As soon as the fiscal concerns are accomplished, we may expect immediate provisions in detail for raising an army, as I hope sufficient, entirely to expel the British from the continent, and coerce the indians to friendly intercourse and peace with us.

From a National Intelligencer of Nov. 24th, forwarded by Col. Easton, we are able to glean the following news. That the negociations at Ghent were not broken off on the 2nd Sep.—That the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia and other potentates had set out on their journey and were to meet at Vienna on the 1st Oct. It is a generally received opinion in Europe, that war will be the result of this congress.—Part of Lord Hill's troops had sailed for America; supposed to attack New Orleans: the British ship Norfolk one of L. Hills transports, carries 10,000 suits of clothing, supposed for the indians, and an immense quantity of warlike instruments, adapted for their use.

General Jackson has left a garrison in Pensacola and hastens to Orleans with the army, as an attack was expected daily.

The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of *five* dollar notes transformed into *fifties*. Mercantile men cannot be deceived in this attempt at swindling, as the figures are very clumsily altered. The uninformed in this species of property should not take a fifty dollar note unless scrutinized by competent judges. These counterfeits are of post notes of the Bank of Kentucky, with the usual insignia of Plough, Buck, &c.

Fellow Citizens of the County of St Louis.

Through the solicitations of many of my friends and acquaintances, I had some time ago, partly consented to become a candidate, to fill the vacancy in our legitature, occasioned by the death Mr. Seth Emmons; but for various reasons which have lately occurred, the sacrifices it would make of my private concerns, &c. &c. I have declined being a candidate at the next election.

John Coons.

We are authorised to state, that CHARLES LUCAS ESQUIRE will be supported as a representative, to fill the vacancy in the General Assembly (for the county of St. Louis,) and that he has consented to serve, (to the best of his abilities) if elected.

Mr. Lucas, though an American by birth and education, is perfectly acquainted with the French language, so that ALL can be able to communicate with him, and ALL be fully represented

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On fait courir le bruit que Mr. Charles Lucas etant mineur d'age ne peut legalement representer ce comte dans l'assemblee generale de ce territoire. Nous savons et assurons qu'il a droit a l'election et au siege depuis long-tems. Ce bruit parait d'autant plus extraordinaire, que presque tout nos citayens savent qu'il y a environs deux ans il commandait sur les frontieres une compagnie de volontaires de cette ville.

We are authorised to state, that DOCTOR B. G. FARRAR will be a candidate at the next election, for a representative in the General Assembly for the county of St. Louis, to supply the present vacancy.

We are authorised to state, that DOCTOR M'GILL will be a candidate at the next election, for a representative in the General Assembly for the county of St. Louis, to supply the present vacancy.

COMMUNICATION.

Doctor Farrar, being a candidate for the legislature, I beg leave to ask him the following questions.

Did you not tender your resignation to the Governor, declaring that your professional duties prevented your attendance in the house?

Have you not since your term of service expired, repeatedly declared, that you would not serve again?

Did not your professional duties call your attention from the house? And lastly, did you vote upon one half the questions brought before the house whilst you were a member?

A VOTER.

Florisant, Dec. 12, 1814.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL,

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Governor then withdrew, and the legislative council returned to their chamber, when Mr. Pitman from the committee of elections who were instructed to enquire into and report the cause of the absence of the sixth member from the county of St. Louis, reported,

"That a vacancy has occurred in the place of one member, who was elected to serve said county to wit, Seth Emmons, who has died since the last election in said county. The said committee also furthermore reported; that in order to fill said vacancy as speedily as possible, information of the above fact ought without delay to be given by this house to his excellency the governor of this territory; and on motion of Mr. Carr, said report was agreed to by the house.

And on motion of Mr. Simpson, ordered that the speaker of this house be requested to give this information to the governor.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Scott.

Mr, Speaker, I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that a vacancy hath happened in the legislative council, by the death of the honorable James Maxwell, from the county of St. Genevieve.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

December 7th.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered that that part of the Governor's message relative to the militia system, be referred to a committee of five, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Mr. Thomas, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Harris, Mr. Journey, and Mr. Hart were appointed that committee, whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The report referred to in the Governors message "of the adjutant general" was ordered to be referred to the last named committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Ordered that that portion of the Governor's message relative to the penal code, be referred to a select committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Wherenpon Mr. Wilson, Mr. de Mun and Mr. Sewel, was appointed that committee.

Wherenpon the legislative council was acquanted therewith.

In conformity to the notice of yesterday from the legislative council, that a vacancy has occurred therein by the death of the honorable James Maxwell, and on motion Mr. Wilson, the house proceeded to the nomination of two persons, one of whom is to supply the vacancy in the legislative council occasioned by the death of the honorable James Maxwell.

Mr. Wilson nominated John Rice Jones, and Andrew Henry, both of the county of Washington, carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Caulk.

It is ordered that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration that portion of the governor's message relative to county lines with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Mr. Caulk, Mr. M'Guire, Mr. de Mun, Mr. Byrd and Mr. Davidson, was appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion Mr. de Mun.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the law regulating elections, see what alterations (if any) are necessary, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon, Mr. de Mun, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Caldwell was appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Caulk,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the law regulating and establishing the office of territorial Auditor and treasurer, see what alterations (if any) are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Mr. Caulk, Mr. Smith and Mr. Heath was appointed that committee; and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Caulk,

It is ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the books of the territorial Auditor and treasurer and make report to this house. Whereupon Mr. Caulk Mr. de Mun and Mr. Smith was appointed that committee.

SLIGHT of HAND.

John Eugene Leistensdorfer,

Will exhibit on the evening of the 14th. instant, and on every succeeding Saturday during the season, at the same house where he performed last year; a number of slight of hand tricks, &c. for the amusement of the ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity:—Among which tricks he will perform the following.

Any person of the company may cut off the head of a living chicken, and then he will immediately restore it to life with its head on.

He will cause a shawl or handkerchief to be cut in two pieces one of the halves will be burnt, the other half cut into small pieces, and he will return it entire.

A new way of proving whiskey, by putting a penknife or any other light thing into a tumbler and in pouring the whiskey on it if there is any water in the whiskey the penknife will move only, but if the whiskey be pure the said penknife will jump of itself out of the tumbler

He will catch between his teeth, a ball discharged from a pistol, actually loaded and fired by one of the visitors, and after having performed a great many more tricks too long to be enumerated he will conclude by eating live coals of fire.

The Prophet Habdula Rakmany of Egypt, an automaton figure, will perform several extraordinary and curious feats.

Constrained by misfortunes to call thus upon the good people of this territory for their assistance, he begs leave to observe, that he is the same Colonel Leistensdorfer who served under General Eaton, in the capacity of guide, Adjutant and Inspector General and Chief Engineer, in passing the

Deserts of Libia.

Certificates from several characters high in office in the government, testify to his character and services.

Performance to begin precisely at 7 o'clock P. M. Admittance 50 cents, children 25 cents.

N B Eugene Leistensdorfer wishes to open, on the 1st of January next, a Military Academy, in which he will teach the Manuel exercise, of muskets, rifles, &c. if he finds a sufficient number of scholars.

December, 17.

A Caution.

Whereas my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any reasonble cause, I do forewarn any person from harbouring her or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to be accountable for any of her conduct, or to discharge any of her contracts.

Paul Whitley.

St Louis County, Dec. 13th, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of St Paul Lacroix, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to bring them forward well authenticated according to law, and those who may be indebted to said estate, are also required to make immediate payment, before their notes or accounts be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

Aug. Chouteau.

December 1st. 1814. 8t

AVIS.

Le Soussigné ayant obtenu une lettre d'administration pour la succession de feu St Paul Lacroix previent les personnes a qui il pourait etre du de lui presenter leurs comptes en regle comme la loi le requerre & celles qui doivent a la ditte succession de payer immediatement avant que leurs billets ou comptes soient places entre les mains d'officiers de justice pour recouvrement.

Aug. Chouteau.

Dec'bre. 1, 1814. 8f

A WARNING.—Whereas great depredations have been committed on the great island of Payfa, which belongs to the subscriber, and is situated below the town of Portage des Sioux All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber or trespass on his property in any way whatever, as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against trespassers; and for the execution of the present notice, Mr. Frs. Le Sieur is authorised to act in his name.

Augte. Chouteau,

St. Louis, Dec. 1st 1814.

Une des depredations considerables ont eta commises dans le soussigne, la quelle est situe au du Portage des Sioux, et vulgairement appelee la grand ile de Payt. Il est par le present expressement defendu a qui que ce soit de couper du bois ou de transgresser en maniere quel conque sur sa propriete, en ce qu'il metra en force contre les delinquants la plus grande rigueur de la loi, et pour l'execution de sent advertissement, il nomme Mr. Frs. Le Sieur son representant.

Aug. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1814. tf

NOTICE to the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity.

All persons who have committed the *unsufferable* depredations by cutting timber on the lands belonging from James Berry, (formerly the property of Charles Sanguinett) situate about four miles nearly S. W. of St. Louis, shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Those persons who wish to avoid similar prosecutions, may assure themselves that they (or their servants) do not commit similar trespasses; as none shall be committed after the land was completely bounded and patent given under the Spanish government more than two years ago.

Wm. Russell.

St. Louis, Nov. 26th, 1814. 4t.

AVIS

Aux habitants de St. Louis et de ses environs.

Les degats *insupportable* qui ont été dernierement et qui se revouvellent continuelle ment en coupant et enlevant le bois sur la terre que j'ai achetée de James Berry (appartenante ci devant a Charles Sanguinet) et situé environ 3 ou 4 miles vers le sud ouest de St. Louis, si ils sont continués seront poursuivis avec toute la rigueur des lois. Ceux qui voudrons eviter de semblables poursuites feront attention a ce qu'eux ni leurs *domestiques ou esclaves* n'en commettent plus dorenavant, car aucun ne sera excusé le titre de cette terre est complet, les limites et lignes etablies et la patente en a ete accordee il y a plus de 15 ans par le gouvernement Espagnol.

Wm. Russell.

St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1814. 4f

Notice.

The sale of the tract of Land, Mills & Stills &c. belonging to the estate of Sam. Means dec'd advertised to be sold on the 20th inst is postponed to the first day of February next.

John C. Sullivan Exr.
of Samuel Means, dec'd

St, Louis, Dec. 14th, 1814.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday the 24th of December next, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, that fine situated

HOUSE AND LOT,

on which the late Widow Chouteau resided, on Main Street, in the Town of St. Louis. The Lot containing 120 feet, (french measure) fronting on said Main Street, by 250 feet on the rear, and bounded southwardly by the lot on which Antoine Cheine now resides; westwardly by the lot of Bernard Pratte, and northwardly by a cross street, which separates the same from the house and lot of of Charles Gratiot. This property shall be divided and sold as follows, to wit.

1st. The north easterly corner of said lot, on which the dwelling house and other buildings stand, to contain 61 feet fronting. Main Street, by 160 feet on the rear, to join in its rear a passage of fifteen feet wide.

2d. The lot adjoining northerly the above lot, and Antoine Chenie's lot on the south, and to contain 59 feet more or less, fronting said Main street, by 250 on the rear, and to join in its rear the aforesaid passage of fifteen feet wide

3d. The lot adjoining on the east, the said passage, to contain 42½ feet fronting the aforesaid cross street by 120 feet on the rear, which said rear joins southwardly the lot of Antoine Chenie.

4th. The lot adjoining easterly the above last mentioned lot, to contain 42½ feet, fronting the aforesaid cross street by 120 feet on the rear, which said rear joins Antoine Chenie's lot southerly, and bounded westerly by the lot of Bernard Pratte.

Conditions of the Sale.

One half of the purchase money in *six months* and the other half in *twelve months* from the day of sale. Security required, and the property mortgaged until full and complete payment is made.

Sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M. For further particulars, apply to Col. Auguste Chouteau.

Aug'te. Chouteau.
Ch. Gratiot,
P're. Chouteau, by his agent
P're. Chouteau, Jun'r.
For the heirs of Widow Labbadie
S're. Labbadie agent.
Widow Papin, by her agent
M. P. Leduc.

St. Louis Nov 30th 1814. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.—Will be sold, on tuesday the 20th of December next at the late dwelling house of Samuel Means deceased; the tract of LAND on which said Means, formerly lived, containing *one hundred* acres; also the *Saw* and Grist Mills, together with all the improvements on said tract of land; also will be sold, two excellent Stills, one copper Boiler, still Tubs two new Mill Cranks, two new Mill Saws and a variety of other articles.

A credit of five years will be given for the land &c. and twelve months for the other articles sale to commence at 11 o'clock

Bonds with approved security will be required.

John C. Sullivan, Executor
of Samuel Means, deceased.

November 28th 1814. 3t

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100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

ROBBERY!

Yesterday, whilst my wife was conveying my dinner to the place I was at work, some person entered my house by the window, and broke open a table drawer and took from me $282 in silver (round money) I will give the above reward to any person who will discover the thief, so that I can get my property.

Daniel Freeman.

December 3d.

NOTICE—The subscribers being under the necessity of closing their business in this country, particularly request those indebted to them, to make payment, at their office in St. Louis, by the first of January next; those neglecting to avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. Any demand against us we would wish presented immediately.

Peter Lindle & Co.

Nov. 23d, 1814. 4t

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS.

We will give the highest price in cash for all good well stretched Rabbit skins as well as all other kinds of furs.

Clean lambs wool or second sheering will be purchased and a generous price given.

One or two apprentices will be taken by the subscribers to the Hatting business.

PRICE & SNULL.

Nov. 15th 1814. 6t.

HATS—A general assortment of the most fashionable Hats, at moderate prices for cash, at the subscribers Hat Manufactory, opposite the Post Office.

PRICE & SNULL.

St. Louis, November 24th, 1814.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINE.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods, of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseving in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure PLURISY promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the streng h or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis, where may likewise be had Dr. Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

RAW HIDES and BARK

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

BERNARD PRATTE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he is now opening in St Louis and St. Genevieve, and will dispose of them at the most reduced prices for CASH.

May-14th, 1814.

M'KNIGHT & BRADY.

Has just received from Baltimore, and now opening, opposite Joseph Phillipson's Store on Main street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

suitable for the present season, which will be sold very low for CASH

St Louis, May 28th, 1814.

BANK OF St. LOUIS.

Capital $160'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis, Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St Charles, John W. Honey & Elias Bates at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,
Committee.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on Tuesday forenoon, the 20th inst, at the subscriber's Auction room, at 10 o'clock, The remainder of a retail store which must positively be sold without reserve; and which comprises many articles which are not to be found in the general assortment in town.

Three months credit will be allowed to purchasers, for all sums above five dollars, by giving approved security.

PATRICK LEE, Auctioneer.

St. Louis, 10th Dec. 1814. 2t

A Vendre par Encan,

Mardi le 20 du courant a dix heures du matin a la chambre d'encan du soussigne.

Les restes d'un magazin de detail qui doivent etre absolument vendus sans reserve, et qui comprennent beaucoup d'articles recherches qu'on ne trouve pas dans les assortiments generaux en cette ville, Trois mois de credit seront accordes aux acquereurs pour toutes sommes au dessus de cinq piastres, en donnant bonne & sufisante caution.

PATRICE LEE, Encanteur.

St. Louis, le 10 Decembre, 1814. 2f

NOTICE.

The Collecter of the Revenue of the Missouri Territory, will attend for the purpose of issuing Licences, &c &c. on the following days, at the following places in this territory, (viz.) On wednesday the 4th of Jan. at St. Charles. On friday the 6th, at St. Louis On tuesday the 10th. at the court house in Washington county. On Friday the 13th, at St. Genevieve. On monday the 16th at the court house in Cape Gerardeau county, and on thursday the 19th at the Court House in New Madrid county.

John C. Sullivan,
Collect'r. Rev. M. T.

St, Louis, December 7th, 1814.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against hauling sand or wood from my Lot, at the south and extreme end of St. Louis, bounded by the bridge and the Mississippi, forming a point by Chouteau's creek and the river. Those trespassing on said lot, in hauling WOOD or SAND from, or across it, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

ROB. DUNCAN.

St. Louis November 24th, 1814.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring; between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector.

November 9th, 1814. tf

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR,
COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Phillipson's
Store in Main street.

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour laquelles toutes les proprietaires de la Tannerie payeront a raison de six escalins par minot vendue leur établissement

Juillet 23.

JOSEPH CHARLESS
Printer, St. Louis.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 24, 1814. [No. 325.]

A Caution.

Whereas my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause, I do forewarn any person from harbouring her or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to be accountable for any of her conduct, or to discharge any of her contracts.

Paul Whitley.

St: Louis County, Dec. 13th, 1814.

TAKEN UP

By Isidore Moore, living on the waters of Apple creek a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and one inch high, five years old last spring, with a blaze face a d some gray hairs at the root of the tail, with his mane cut on the off side, and branded on the near shoulder with a small c o. Appraised to thirty dollars, before M Amoureux, justice of the peace. St Genevieve county, 29th September, 1814.

A true copy from the stray book, Clerks Office, County, St. Genevieve.

Test, Thos. Oliver, Clk,

NOTICE.

My property in the neighborhood of this town has been for years much injured by persons trespassing in carrying off stone and sand and by cutting my fruit trees, and otherwise making depredations on my land at the lower ferry, the public are hereby notified that all person trespassing on my property in any way will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sep 15, 1814, 2d w. for 6 m.

A WARNING

Whereas, great depredations have been committed on the lands of the subscriber, in and about Florisant, and on his island at the Carbonniere. All persons are hereby forewarned not to cut his timber nor trespass on his property in any other way as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors All the horses and cattle found on the above island after the first day of September next, will be taken up as strays.

JOHN MULLANPHY

St. Louis, August 19th, 1814

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, to be applied in addition to the monies of the Treasury, or which may be received from other sources, to defray any expenses which have been, or during the present year may be authorized by law, and for which appropriations have been or during the present year may be made by law: *Provided*, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the last day of December next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a commissioner of loans for the sum to be borrowed by this act, or for any part thereof, and the same to be sold. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall lay before Congress an account of all the monies obtained by the sale of the certificates of stock in manner aforesaid, together with a statement of the rate at which the same may have been sold.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ an agent or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan authorized by this act, or of selling any part of the stock to be created by virtue thereof. A commission not exceeding one quarter of one per cent, on the amount thus sold, or for which may, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be allowed to such agent or agents; and a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for paying the amount of such commission or commissions as may be thus allowed, and also for defraying the expenses of printing and issuing the subscription certificates and certificates of stock and other expenses incident to the completing of the loans authorized by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to receive in payment of any loan obtained under this act, or under any other act of Congress authorizing a loan, Treasury notes which have been issued according to law, and which shall become due and payable on or before the first day of January next, at the par value of such Treasury notes together with the interest thereon accrued, at the time of the payment on account of the loan.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of said debt, as the United States are now pledged annually to pay or reimburse is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. It shall accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock and to reimburse the principal as the same shall become due, and may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan; and they are further authorized, to apply from time to time such sum or sums out of the said fund as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, heretofore appropriated to the sinking fund adequate and permanent funds shall during the present session of Congress, be provided and appropriated for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of said stock created by this act.

Sec. 7 *And be it further enacted*, That an adequate and permanent sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt contracted or to be contracted during the present war, shall also be established during the present session of Congress.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*. That it shall be lawful for any of the banks in the District of Columbia, to lend any part of the sum authorized to be borrowed by virtue of this act any thing in any of their charters to the contrary notwithstanding.

November 15 1814.

Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Expressive of the sense of Congress relative to the victory of the Peacock over the Epervier.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the U S. be requested to present to Captain Lewis Warrington of the sloop of war Peacock a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal with like emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers; and a sword to each of the midshipmen and to the sailing master of the said vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the action with the British brig Epervier, on the twenty-ninth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in which action the decisive effect and great superiority of the American gunnery were so signally displayed

October 21, 1814

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

"The winds and waves are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail but by permission spreads."

So says the British Naval Register. But the Yankees pay little regard to the trite sayings of their friends the English. They are as willing that they should sing "Britannia rules the waves, while her vessels are captured or sunk in every action, as that those who eat barley bread and drink stale beer at home should cry, 'O, the roast beef of old England!" And without a "by your leave," the American cruisers and prviateers seem to have usurped the "wide domain" of Britain, and have retorted her demands of "premission" upon her, in language pretty loud and plain, such as she will both hear and feel. As a small specimen of their unruly conduct, and the vexation they cause to the "mistress of the ocean" in the annoyance of her commerce, the following list of captures by vessels which have arrived in the ports of the United States within a few days past, is given.

Captured by,	*Days cruise,*	*Prizes.*
The Peacock,	150	11
Chesseur,	90	18
Harpy,	20	4
Mammouth,	121	21
Hero	—	1
Dash	—	3
	Total	60.

British opinion of the moral and religious opposers of the war.

From the Quebec Gazette of the 8th October.

There was a party in the United States who began the clamour and urged on this war, and afterwards stood aloof, more from a spirit of faction than from principle. This party has been all along the greatest obstacle to peace. It was ever ready to applaud the war when successful, and to leap into the seat of the adverse party whenever it was unfortunate.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Lindsough to the secretary of the Navy.

United States Brig Eagle.
Chazy, Nov. 6, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that about six tons 8 inch shells have been taken out of the Lake by us at this place, which were thus secured by the enemy in his late incursion into this country.

A transport sloop has also recently been raised at Isle La Motte, which was sunk by the enemy loaded with their naval stores, and various instruments of war. On weighing the powder taken on board the enemy's squadron, we find 17,099 pounds, with shot in proportion, besides much fixed ammunition.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
T. MACDONOUGH.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Patterson to the Secretary of the Navy dated.

New-Orleans, 10th Oct. 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I departed from this city on the 11 alt, accompanied by Col. Ross, with a detachment of seventy of the 44th regt. of Infantry—on the 13th reached the schooner Carolina at Plaquemine and formed a junction with the gun vessels at the Balize on the 13th—sailed from the south west pass on the evening of the 15th at half past 8 A. M. on the 16th made the Island of Grand Terre, (Barrataria) and discovered a number of vessels in the harbor, some of which shewed Carthagenian colors—at 9 perceived the pirates forming their vessels ten in number, into a line of battle near the entrance of the harbor, and making every preparation to offer me battle—at 10 wind light and variable, formed the order of battle with the 6 gun vessels, viz. No. 5, 23, 156, 162, 168, and 65 the Sea-Horse tender, mounting one six pounder and fifteen men and a launch one 12 pound carronade; the schooner Carolina drawing too much water to cross the bar—at half past 10 perceived several smokes along the coast as signals, and at the same time a white flag hoisted on board a schooner, at the fore, an American flag at the main mast head and a Carthagenian flag (under which the pirates cruize) at her topping lift; replied with a white flag at my main; at 11 discovered that the pirates had fired two of their best schooners; hauled down my white flag and made the *signal for battle*—hoisted with it a large white flag bearing the words "Pardon to deserters," having heard there were a number from the army and navy there, who wished to return if assured of pardon, and which the President's proclamation offered till the 17th. At a quarter past 11, gun vessels No. 23 and 156 (the latter bearing my pendant) grounded, and were passed agreeably to my previous order, by the other four which entered the harbor; manned my barge and the boats belonging to the grounded vessels and proceeded in, when to my great disappointment I perceived that the pirates had abandoned their vessels, and were flying in small boats, in all directions. I immediately sent the launch and two gun barges with small boats in pursuit of them—at meridian took possession of all their vessels in harbor, consisting of six schooners and one felucca, cruisers and prizes of the pirates, one brig a prize, and two armed schooners under the Carthagenian flag, both in the line of battle, with the armed vessels of the pirates, and apparently with an intention to aid them in any resistance they might make against me, as their crews were at quarters, tompions out of their guns and matches lighted. Col. Ross at the same time landed, and with his command took possession of their establishment on shore, consisting of about forty houses of different sizes, badly constructed, and thatched with Palmeto leaves.

When I perceived the enemy forming their vessels into a line of battle, I felt confident from their number of men that they would have fought me; their not doing so I regret; for had they, I should have been enabled more effectually to destroy or make prisoners of them and their leaders; but it is a subject of great satisfaction to me, to have effected the object of my enterprize, viz. capture all their vessels in port and disperting the band without saving one of my brave fellows hurt.

The enemy had mounted on their vessels 20 pieces of cannon of different calibres; and, as I have since learnt, from 800 to 1000 men, of all nations and colors.

Early in the morning of the 20th the Carolina at anchor, about five miles distant, made the signal of a "strange sail in sight to the eastward;" immediately after, she weighed anchor and gave chase, the strange sail standing for Grand Terre, with all sail; at half past 8 the chase hauling her wind off shore to escape sent acting lieut. Robert Spedden with four boats manned and armed to prevent her passing the harbor; at 9 A. M, the chace fired on the Carolina, which was returned; each vessel continued firing during the chase, when their long guns could reach—at 10 the chace grounded outside the bar, at which time the Carolinia was, from the shoalness of the water obliged to haul her wind off shore, and give up the chase—opened a fire upon the chase across the Island from the gun vessels—at half past 10 she hauled down her colors and was taken possession of by lieut. Spedden—she proved to be the armed schooner called the General Boliver under the

[illegible]—by grounding she [illegible] parties, and [illegible] in the [illegible] of the day, [illegible] day light on [illegible] prizes [illegible] took her ar[illegible], consisting [illegible] one long brass [illegible], two long Brass 6 poun[illegible] 12 pound [illegible], small [illegible] twenty one packages of [illegible] goods, [illegible] brought her into port; [illegible] for the re[illegible] order[illegible] for adjudication [illegible] that she is one [illegible] signals of re[illegible] found on board [illegible] of the pirat[illegible] and at [illegible] for [illegible] being [illegible] of [illegible] she fired [illegible] Carolina, [illegible] her color.

On the [illegible] of the 2nd [illegible] [illegible] schooner [illegible] entered the [illegible] river, [illegible] opposite the [illegible] squadron.

The amount of the prize [illegible] goods will probably be consid[illegible] at present [illegible]

[illegible] of the schooners are [illegible] for the public ser[illegible] being [illegible] draught of water [illegible] public [illegible]

I have the honor to be, with great [illegible] and respect, your obe[illegible] servant,

DAN'L T. PATTERSON.

The Hon. W. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
[illegible] 1814.

Sir, [illegible] of the number of [illegible] have been recruited in the [illegible] of the United States, during the [illegible] year, I have [illegible] a for[illegible] from the [illegible] I [illegible]

[illegible] satisfactory [illegible] the expenditure of the money [illegible] that ac[illegible] number of men raised. The same data cannot, however, be [illegible] the future pro[illegible] having been re-en[illegible] from the old corps. That re[illegible] has been exhausted. To [illegible] of the probable fu[illegible] we must take into con[illegible] those who were rais[illegible] from the country, which is [illegible] number included in this re[illegible]

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

[illegible] Mr. Giles, Chairman, &c.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.
Washington City, 2d Nov. 1814.

Sir,

The deranged state of the pa[illegible] of this office, by the late removals rendered it impracticable for me, when I submitted the hasty [illegible] on the 26 October, to have recourse to all the documents of the recruits made within the present year. On a further examination the inclosed [illegible] submitted.

It may be necessary, with a view to your better information to accom[illegible] the return I now have the honor [illegible] with some explanatory [illegible] The difficulty under which this office has labored, from the want of regular recruiting re[illegible]turns, has been considerable, and necessarily occasions the general return to be inaccurate and unsatisfactory. No pains, however, have been spared to render the accompanying document accurate as it can be made from the data which the files of this office afford.

In January last, large sums of money, were put into the hands of commanders of regiments and corps, for the purpose of re-enlisting the men whose terms of service were about to expire. These were the soldiers enlisted for the additional army of 1808 and those of 1812, enlisted for twelve and eighteen months. This money was distributed among the officers commanding companies, who employed it to its full extent in the re-inlistment of their men, who, at the next [illegible], were returned on the muster rolls as re-inlisted. Satisfied as the officers seem to have been, with this species of return, they made no special [illegible] to this office of those they had [illegible] re-inlisted.

Indeed, the entire want of some returns, and the irregularity and de[illegible] of others render it extremely difficult to form a correct idea of the manner in which the public money has been expended. By way of illustration I would refer you to the 15th regiment, of which no recruiting returns have yet been made, which it is known by the army re[illegible] that this regiment contains 230 men; and to the 32 regiment, of which there is a return of only 12 men, when it is known, through the same channel that it now contains more than 300. From this, the difficulty of ascertaining [illegible], to what amount, if any, officers entrusted with public money has been guilty of [illegible] cannot be evident. On this [illegible] however, it may be proper to remark, that there exist no grounds for suspecting any deficiency for, although the returns do not show all the recruits enlisted, and by whom, yet the general return, exhibiting the strength of regiments and corps, compared with that of last year, shew plainly that the number of men raised corresponds, with sufficient exactness, with the money issued for that purpose.

The paymaster of the army has issued, up to the 26th October, on account of bounties and premiums, 82,[illegible] which supposing 3,000 men to have received the second moiety of their bounty, (an estimate, it is believed sufficiently moderate,) would raise 30 [illegible]. By the return communicated to the committee, in a letter from the secretary of war, on the first January last, the effective force of the army was then 8,012. But by the general return of the 30th of September, which embraces no return of a later date than august, it appears that the strength of the army was then 34,029; from which it is evident that 26,017 men, at least, must have been raised since January last. I say at least because the casualities of deaths, desertions and discharges, during the campaign, are not included. This number would require the sum of 1, 613,054 dollars. Now estimating the casualties during the campaign at [illegible] 000 men, which, to raise them, would require 133,040 dollars, and adding to this the second moiety, which is presumed to have been paid to 3,000 men, viz. 150,000 dollars, it is clear that to raise the men borne on the return, it was necessary to expend 1, 919,054 dollars. This will leave 63, 385 dollars in the hands of the recruiting officers, nearly the whole of which must have been since expended in the recruiting service.

With much respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obt. servant,

JOHN R. BELL,
Inspector General.

Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of war.

Adjutant and Inspector Genl's Office.
Washington, 18 Nov. 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

A General Court Martial, for the trial of Major General *James Wilkinson*, will assemble at some suitable place in the village of Utica, state of New York, on the third day of January next.

The Court will be composed as follows viz:

Major General Henry Dearborn—President.

MEMBERS.

Major Gen. Morgan Lewis,
Major Gen. George Izard,
Brig. Gen. J. Bloomfield.
Brig. Gen. John P. Boyd,
Brig. Gen. D. Bissell,
Brig. Gen. E. W. Ripley,
Col. Jonas Simonds, 6th Infantry,
Col. J. Kingsbury, first Infantry,
Col. P. P. Schuyler, 13 Infantry,
Col. James Burn, L. D.
Col. Robert Purdy, 4th Infantry,
Col. D. Bradley, 15th Infantry.

SUPERNUMERIES.

Col. Denny McCobb, 45th Infantry.
Col. George McFeely, 25th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. W. S. Talmadge, 49th Infantry.
E. A. Bancher, Army Judge Advocate.

By order of the Secretary of War,
JOHN R. BELL,
Inspector General.

Head Quarters, Northern Army,
Camp near Fort Erie,
October 23, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The indisposition of brig. gen. Bissell has prevented until now making his report of the handsome affair which took place on the 19th, between a detachment of his brigade and a superior force of the enemy. The object of the expedition entrusted to the brigadier was the seizure of some provisions intended for the British troops. He marched from Black Creek on the morning of the 18th inst. with parts of the 5th, 14th, 15th and 16th infantry, a small party of dragoons and a company of riflemen, the whole about 900 men; after driving before him the piquet of which they made the commanding officer prisoner, they encamped for the night, after throwing beyond [illegible] creek two infantry companies under the command of captain Dorman of the 5th and lieut. Horrell of the 16th infantry, and a detachment of riflemen under capt. Irvine. A piquet on the Chippeway road commanded by lieut. [illegible] was attacked by two companies of [illegible] light infantry, which were beaten back with loss. On the morning of the 19th the detachment was attacked by a select corps of the enemy not less than 1200 strong—The [illegible] infantry under captain Dorman, and Irvine's riflemen sustained the whole fire of the enemy for fifteen minutes, during which time the 5th and 14th were formed. The 5th were ordered to turn the enemy's right flank, while the 14th charged them in front. This was executed in a most gallant manner by Colonel Pinkney of the 5th and major Barney of 14th infantry, who greatly distinguished himself in the officer-like style in which he conducted his battalion. The enemy were compelled to a precipitate retreat and hid themselves once more behind their fortification. Brigadier General Bissell particularly mentions the skill and intrepidity of Colonel Snelling, inspector general; colonel Pinkney, commanding the 5th; Major Barnard, 14th; major Barkers 45th, acting with the 5th; captain Irvin of the riflemen; captain Dorman, captain Al[illegible], whose horse was shot under him; and brigade major lieut. Prestman 5th infantry.

Lieut. Anspack, of the light dragoons, was conspicuous for his alertness in communicating the brigade general's order during the action.

It is with the highest satisfaction that the commanding general tenders to the brave officers and troops of the 2d brigade, and of the light dragoons and riflemen, his thanks for their good conduct on this occasion. The 15th and 16th regiments commanded by Col. Pearce also who when posted as a reserve, proved, that the resistance of the enemy offered them an opportunity of going into action, they would have emulated the valour of their comrades, the 5th and 14th. A number of prisoners was taken, among whom a piquet of dragoons, with their horses. A large quantity of grain also fell into our hands. The Brigadier after completing the orders he had received, burying the few of our brave soldiers who fell in the action, and dead of the enemy who were left on the ground by the latter returned to the camp on Black Creek. For the cool and intrepid conduct of BRIGADIER GENERAL BISSELL the General offers the praise he has so justly entitled himself to.

By order of Maj. Gen. Izard,
C. K. GARDNER, Adjt. Gen.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

The two houses of the National Legislature having, by a joint resolution, expressed their desire, that in the present time of public calamity and war, a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of Public Humiliation and Fasting, and of Prayer to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these states, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace—I have deemed it proper, by this Proclamation, to recommend that *Thursday the twelfth day of January next* be set apart as a day on which all may have an opportunity of voluntarily offering, at the same time, in their respective religious assemblies, their humble adorations to the Great Sovereign of the Universe, of confessing their sins and transgressions, and of strengthening their vows of repentance and amendment. They will be invited by the same solemn occasions, to call to mind the distinguished favors conferred on the American people, in the general health which has been enjoyed; in the abundant fruits of the season; in the progress of the arts, instrumental to their comfort; their prosperity & their security; and in the victories which have so powerfully contributed to the defence and protection of our country; a devout thankfulness for all which ought to be mingled with their supplications to the beneficent parent of the human race, that He would be graciously pleased to pardon all their offences against Him; to support and animate them in the discharge of their respective duties; to continue to them the precious advantages flowing from political institutions so auspicious to their safety against dangers from abroad, to their tranquility at home, and to their liberties, civil and religious; and that he would, in a special manner, preside over the nation, in its public councils and constituted authorities, giving wisdom to its measures and success to its arms, in maintaining its rights, and in overcoming all hostile design and attempts against it; and finally, that by inspiring the enemy with dispositions favorable to a just and reasonable peace, its blessings may be speedily and happily restored.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eighth hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

From a London paper of Sept. 8

MERMAID.

To the Editor.—Sir—As the existence of mermaids is a point that has long been disputed *et adhuc sub judice lis est*, and as it may contribute in some degree to settle a point of so great importance to the naturalist, I send you the following account, which I received from two fishermen residing at Port Gordon, a small fishing village in this parish, whom I believe to be of undoubted veracity and respectable enough in their station of life. As these men, (Thomas Johnson and William Gordon) were returning from fishing, about three or four o'clock yesterday afternoon, about a quarter of a mile from shore, the sea being perfectly calm, they observed, at a small distance from their boat with its back towards them, and half its body above the water, a creature of a tawny color, appearing like a man sitting with his body somewhat bent. Surprised at this, they approached towards him till they came within a few yards, when the noise of the boat occasioned the creature to turn about giving the men a better opportunity of observing him. His countenance was swarthy, his hair curled, of a color between green and grey; he had small eyes, a flat nose, his mouth was large and his arms of

an extraordinary manner. Above the waist he was shaped like a man, but as the water was clear my informant could perceive that, from the waist downwards, his body tapered considerably; or, as they express it, like a large fish without scales, but they could not see the extremity. The men however had not a long time to observe him, for after looking stedfastly at them for about a quarter of a minute, he suddenly dived, but rose again at some distance from the boat, accompanied by another, which the men supposed a female, as they could perceive she had breasts, and her hair was not curled, but reached a little below her shoulders: the head of this last one was fairer than the others. By this time the men had become considerably alarmed, and made to shore as fast as possible, and for some time they could see the Mermaids looking after them. Soon after their arrival, they called on me, and gave the above account without the smallest variation between them.

I am sir, yours, &c.
GEORGE M'KENZIE.

Bytown, Aug. 16, 1814.

Washington City, Nov. 23.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday 23.

On motion of *Mr Bacon*, of Pen.

Resolved, That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying for the horses lost or destroyed in the campaign against the hostile Indians commanded by Major general Jackson.

Mr Stephenson, of Illinois, presented for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the defence of the frontiers of the United States by continuing and increasing the number of rangers heretofore authorised, and that they have leave to report a bill or otherwise.

Mr Speight of Ky. advocated the adoption of the resolution; which, however, on motion of Mr Troup, that the military committee already had a similar proposition before them and were about to act on it was negatived.

On motion of *Mr Stevenson*, of Illinois, seconded by *Mr. Easton* of Missouri, it was

Resolved That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire whether any alterations or amendments are necessary in any law to amend the last confirming certain claims to lands in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location, passed 1814.

Resolved That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to enquire whether any thing further provision by law is necessary to be made for giving the right of preemption to Public Lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory.

THE FUNERAL.

In conformity with previous arrangements, the remains of the late Vice President were yesterday conveyed from Mrs. Wilcox's to Congress Hall, in charge of the committee of arrangement (consisting of Messrs Gore, Varnum, Smith, Anderson and Reed of the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. Findley, Macon, Tallmage and Nelson on the part of the House) and the Sergeant-at-arms and Door Keepers of both Houses.

At two o'clock the Funeral moved from Congress Hall to the place of interment, in the following order:

The Chaplains to both Houses of Congress.
Physicians who attended the deceased.

PALL HOLDERS.

Mr. TALMADGE,		Mr. WRIGHT,
Mr. MACON,		Mr. FINDLEY.
Mr BROWN,		Mr. NELSON.
Mr. SEVIER,		Mr BRIGHAM.

The President of the United States.
Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate of the United States.
The Senate of the U. States, as chief mourners, preceded by their Secretary.
The Sergeant at-arms of the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives of the U. States, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
The Heads of Departments.
Foreign Ministers
The Officers of Government.
Citizens and Strangers.

On the arrival at the grave-yard, an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, when the mortal remains of the deceased Patriot were committed to the earth. He has departed from among us "loaded with honors and crowned with the blessings of his country"

Daniel Parker, late Chief Clerk of the War Department, has been appointed Adjutant and Inspector General in the army.

Hon. John Gaillard, of South Carolina, was yesterday elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The National Bank bill, after having been amended and recommended, and discussed until the subject was nearly exhausted, was yesterday in the House of Representatives recommitted to a select committee, who may report it in an entirely new shape. We shall hazard no further predictions in relation to it.

The tax bills now engage the attention of the House, & will probably be finished before any other subject is taken up.

Lisbon N. Y. Nov. 16.

We have conversed with a gentleman, who left Prescot about eight days since. He was taken by the enemy two days before the late action near Chippewa—has been about twenty days in their possession—was a part of the time on board the new ship St. Lawrence, which he says mounts 100 guns, and is manned by 700 men. The British naval officers pretended to be much surprized because Commodore Chauncey did not attempt to prevent the St. Lawrence from passing the bar at the entrance of Kingston harbor, as her guns were not taken on board till after she got over. The defences of Kingston were becoming daily more formidable—provisions for the most part were exorbitantly dear; beef was but twelve and a half cents a pound, owing to frequent supplies "from the States." The enemy freely admitted they should starve, if it were not for the provisions received from *America*.—The American prisoners in Canada receive *less* than half rations.

Our informant is a resident of Wilkesbarre Pen. of German extraction, and was released by Gen. De Rottenburg, who is himself a German.

COMMUNICATION.

In Great Britain the ministers create a capital by purchasing provisions, &c. with Exchequer Bills. Forty one millions sterling of Exchequer Bills were out in 1814, or 200,000,000 of dollars. The country bank notes amount to

400,000,000

of dollars, and Bank of England notes, to 140,000,000

540,000,000

of dollars not bearing interest, purchase Exchequer Bills. The holders of Exchequer Bills subscribe to the loan—at each instalment paid into the loan, a certain number of Exchequer Bills are paid off. Taxes are levied to pay the interest of the funded debt.

Thus the circle is perpetually involved—cattle, provisions, &c. are converted into Exchequer Bills—an abundance of circulating media enables individuals to buy these Exchequer Bills—these are converted into funded debt—goverment is entitled to pay the interest by taxes on consumption, on income &c.

If the government borrowed before it issued Exchequer Bills and created a capital to lend, the loan would be made on disadvantageous terms. The Exchequer Bills give interest to all bankers: and the state banks in the United States will benefit much by the issue of treasury Bills.

West. Cour.

The following sly hint at the drowsiness of their naval commanders, has been given in one of the late London papers:

"Sweetly *slumb'ring* on the ocean,
Seamen fear no danger nigh:
Some folks slumber, I've a notion,
When the Yankee ships pass by."

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 24.

Copy of a letter from Col. Rufus Easton to the Editor, dated Washington City, Nov. 23, 1814.

The Bill which has passed the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives, for concurrence, "to authorise the President of the U. States to call upon the several states and territories for their respective quotas of 30,430 militia, for the defence of the frontiers of the United States" pottles the following features. The quota for

Missouri Territory is	376
Illinois do.	213

1. To serve for the term of two years from the time of meeting at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

2. The whole militia to be classed by the adjutant general of the state or territory, and those classes subject to draft or contribution, so that one man detached from each class will make the whole number required, and each class to furnish one militia man by draft or contract, to serve for the aforementioned period, and to be entitled to a deduction for any tour of duty already performed as a volunteer or drafted militia man.

3. To be organized into divisions, brigades, regiments battalions and companies, and to be officered out of the Militia officers at the option & discretion of the constitutional authority of the state or territory, (I suppose the executive.)

4. The corps of militia, are not liable to serve beyond the limits of the U States, or the state or territory furnishing the same and the limits of an adjoining state or territory except that the militia of Kentucky and Tenessee to serve in defence and for the protection of Louisiana,

5. They are subject to the rules and articles of war, and are to be allowed the same pay, clothing, rations, forage, and to be entitled to the same privileges and immunities in all respects as the troops of the U. States.

6. Any three classes furnishing two effective recruits to serve in the army of the U. States during the war, to be exempted from the service required by this act. These recruits will be entitled to receive a bounty in lands.

7. That if any state or territory after the passing of this act within [illegible] months, who may furnish its quota of militia or any part of other troops *in lieu* of them for an equal or longer term, they shall be received in substitution of the militia required by this act.

Some few days ago it was rumored that Fort Clark would on the 20th of this month be evacuated and destroyed, being in want of provisions to sustain the garrison after that period.

At this time we have no fears of such a measure, as Col. Russell has proceeded to visit that post with three companies of rangers, escorting a plentiful supply for the troops to remain there during the winter. Col. R. has been very active in the performance of his duty since his arrival in these territories; although much indisposed he has marched several hundred miles through the Indian country, and is now braving the winter blast on the tour above mentioned.

On Thursday last an election was held in this county for a representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Emmons. Charles Lucas Esq. and Doctors Farrar and McGill were the candidates. The most strenuous exertions were made for Dr. Farrar, but we cannot announce the successful candidate, as we have not yet heard from the neighboring townships. The polls in St. Louis town and township amounted to

For Charles Lucas Esq.	116
Doctor Farrar	68
Doctor Mc Gill	6

By an arrival at New York, 23 days from Ostend; London papers are received up to Oct 18th. Our commissioners were still at Ghent, going on with the negociations; and reports from Washington state that the British have given up their sine qua non and offer to suspend their impressments, and not to be renewed, except in the event of a continental war and not even then, without giving the United States timely notice; but it is said, they insist on retaining a part of the District of Maine, for which they would be willing to give a part of Upper Canada.

The continental congress assembled at Vienna on the 3d of Oct and entered upon the meeting, and after being in session several days the negociation broke off. Lord Hill was preparing to leave England for the continent with all the disposable force that could be raised. It was believed hostilities would shortly take place between France and Great Britain.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL,

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that a committee to consist of five members be appointed, and styled the judiciary committee and to be a standing committee.

Whereupon Messrs Carr, Simpson, Thomas, Bollinger and Pittman was appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith,

Mr. Carr from the joint committee of ways and means, reported, That in pursuance to their instructions, they had made an agreement with Charles Sanguinette, for two rooms for the use of the two houses; at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day for each room, he being obliged also to furnish for the use of the two houses, three dozen chairs three benches and a table for each house. Also that they have procured stationary for the use of both houses. Also that they have agreed with the door keepers of the respective houses, to furnish the fuel and candles necessary for each. Their accounts for which to be presented for the allowance of the houses at the end of the session.

The committee of ways and means also beg leave to recommend to both houses the necessity of having made some kind of bar or lobby in the hall of the representatives on the most moderate and cheap scale; which they think will greatly contribute at this time to facilitate the progress of business; and that there ought to be made for the speaker of the house of representatives, a suitable chair, which report was agreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr Carr.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration that portion of the governors message which recommends the raising of an adequate force calculated for efficient operations against the enemy, and to report thereon in such manner as they should deem proper; whereupon Messrs Carr, Thomas and Wilson was appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

The Missouri Bible Society.

Under a conviction that the promotion of religion is of the greatest importance to the well being of society, and the doctrines of our Saviour Jesus Christ are those which will best increase the morality of mankind that they need only to be known and understood to clearly shew their beauties, and doing conviction to those who doubt; that the distribution of the Holy Scriptures universally will evidently defuse those desirable objects, morality and religion. We submit the following constitution for the approbation of this meeting and signature of our fellow citizens of Missouri.

1. The Bible Society will present the scriptures of the old and new testament to the poor and destitute; the funds of the society shall be applied exclusively to the accomplishment of this object. (except such sums as shall be necessary for the current expenses of the society.) The version of the Bible in general use without note or comment shall be the only one distributed.

2 Persons desirous of being members of this society, shall be considered as such when they have paid to such person as shall be appointed treasurer the sum of five dollars and shall continue members so long as they shall pay the sum of one dollar annually thereafter. Any person paying fifty dollars or more, shall without other contribution be considered members during their life. Donations to any amount made by members or others, will be thankfully received by the society, and noticed on its record.

3 The business of the society shall be transacted by a board of managers, which shall consist of one president, two vice presidents, one corresponding secretary who shall perform the duties of recording secretary also and one treasurer. The president, vice presidents, secretary and treasurer shall be the officers equally of the society, and of the board and these officers shall be chosen by ballot as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution; and their officers shall ever afterwards be filled by an annual choice by ballot by the members present at the appointed place of meeting on the first day of December, which shall be the day of the annual meeting of the society. Vacancies occurring in any office shall be filled by the board of managers until the next annual meeting of the society, and if an election shall not take place on the day of annual meeting, the members of the board shall continue to hold their respective appointments until another election shall be constitutionally made. Any two members of the board, duly convened shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, except in the case of appropriating money above the sum of thirty dollars, when three members shall be necessary to constitute a board.

4. The managers shall be authorised to adopt any regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of this constitution, which they may judge necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the benevolent designs of the society; they shall at their discretion correspond with other Bible society's, and with individuals: They shall keep a correct account of the receipts and disbursements of money and they shall lay a written report of their proceedings, during the preceding year, together with an exhibit of the state of the funds before every annual meeting of the society.

5. A special meeting of the society may be called at any time by the president or any 3 of the managers.

6. This constitution shall not be altered except at an annual meeting nor without the consent of two thirds of the members present.

All those persons who have subscribed for the establishment of this society, on payment of five dollars of their subscription shall be considered as members for the first year.

NOTICE.

A number of persons has been in the habit of cutting down my timber, some for the purpose of procuring honey or taking bark; others for the purpose of stealing it. Any person who will in any manner take or destroy my timber in future shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law.

I have for sale a quantity of laths and shingles.

Hyacinthe St. Cir.

Near St. Louis, Dec. 24, 1814. 3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of St Paul Lacroix, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to bring them forward well authenticated according to law, and those who may be indebted to said estate, are also required to make immediate payment, before demands or accounts be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

Aug. Chouteau.

December 1st. 1814. 8t

AVIS.

Le Soussigne ayant obtenu une lettre d'administration pour la succession de feu St Paul Lacroix previent les personnes a qui il pourait etre du de lui presenter leurs comptes en regle comme la loi le requiere & celles qui doivent a la dite succession de payer immediatement avant que leurs billets ou comptes soient places entre les mains d'officiers de justice pour recouvrement.

Aug. Chouteau.

Decbre. 1, 1814. 8f

A WARNING.—Whereas great depredations have been committed on the great island of Paul which belongs to the subscriber, and is situated below the town of Portage des Sioux All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber or trespass on his property in any way whatever as the prosecuting power of the law will be put in force against transgressors; and for the execution of the present notice, Mr. Frs. Le Sieur is authorised to act in his name.

Jagie. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1st 1814.

VU que des depredations considerables ont ete commises dans l'ile du soussigne, la quelle est situee entre du Portage des Sioux, et vulgairement appelee la grand ile de Paul. Il est par le present expressement defendu a qui que ce soit de couper du bois ou de transgresser d'une maniere quel conque sur sa propriete, en ce qu'il mera en force contre les delinquants la plus grande rigueur de la loi, et pour l'execution du present avertissement, il nomme Mr. Frs. Le Sieur son representant.

Jac. Chouteau.

St Louis, Dec. 1, 1814. tf

NOTICE to the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity.

Those who have committed the *unsufferable* trespasses by cutting timber on the lands I purchased from Jane Berry, (formerly the property of Charles Sanguinett) situate about 3 or 4 miles nearly S. W. of St. Louis, shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Those who wish to avoid similar prosecutions, may take care that they (or their servants) do not commit similar trespasses as none shall be excused. The title to this land was completed, the boundaries established and patent given under the Spanish government more than 15 years ago.

Wm. Russell.

St. Louis, Nov. 26th, 1814. 4t.

AVIS

Aux habitants de St. Louis et de ses environs.

Les degats *insupportable* qui ont ete fait dernierement et qui se renouvelle continuellement en coupant et detruisant le bois sur la terre que j'ai acquise de James Berry (appartenante cy-devant a Charles Sanguinet) et situee a environs 3 ou 4 miles vers le sud ouest de St. Louis, si ils sont continues seront poursuivis avec toute la rigueur des lois. Ceux qui voudrons eviter de semblables poursuites feront attention a ce qu'eux ni leurs *domestiques* ou *esclaves* n'en commettent plus dorenavant, car aucun ne sera excuse le titre de cette terre est complet, les limites et lignes etablies et la patente en a ete accordee il y-a plus de 15 ans par le gouvernement Espagnol.

Wm. Russell.

St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1814. 4f

Notice.

The sale of the tract of Land, Mills & Stills &c. belonging to the estate of Sam. Means dec'd. advertised to be sold on the 20th inst is postponed to the first day of February next.

John C. Sullivan, Exr.
of Samuel Means, dec'd.

St. Louis, Dec. 14th, 1814.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern.

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also when and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controverses arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirty first of March 1814, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH.
Attorney General.

Washington October 3, 1814.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 3rd of March, 1814 relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases, assignments and powers mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be, its right construction they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims, through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add to or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the commissioners may give when organized as a Board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are susceptible of being made upon the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

JAS. MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 20th, 1814.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
ROBBERY!

Yesterday, whilst my wife was conveying my dinner to the place I was at work, some person entered my house by the window, and broke open a table drawer and took from me 3282 in silver (round money) I will give the above reward to any person who will discover the thief, so that I can get my property.

Daniel Freeman.

December 2d.

NOTICE—The subscribers being under the necessity of closing their business in this country, particularly request those indebted to them, to make payment, at their office in St. Louis, by the first of January next: those neglecting to avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. Any demand against us we would wish presented immediately.

Peter Lindle & Co.

Nov. 23d, 1814. 4t

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS.

We will give the highest price in cash for all good well stretched Rabbit skins as well as all other kinds of furs.

Clean lambs wool or second fleecing will be purchased and a generous price given.

One or two apprentices will be taken by the subscribers to the Hatting business.

PRICE & SHULL.

Nov. 18th 1814. 6t.

HATS—A general assortment of the most fashionable Hats, at moderate prices for CASH, at the subscribers Hat Manufactory, opposite the Post Office.

PRICE & SHULL.

St. Louis, November 24th, 1814.

[illegible] AND MEDICINES.
DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuent of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseving in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are left sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis. where may likewise be had Dr. Lee's Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

BERNARD PRATTE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he is now opening in St. Louis and St. Genevieve, and will dispose of them at the most reduced prices for CASH.

May 14th, 1814.

M'KNIGHT & BRADY.

Has just received from Baltimore, and now opening, opposite Joseph Phillipson's Store on Main street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

suitable for the present season, which will be sold very low for CASH

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue of the Missouri Territory, will attend for the purpose of issuing Licences, &c. &c. on the following days, at the following places in this territory, (viz.) On wednesday the 4th of Jan. at St. Charles. On friday the 6th, at St. Louis On tuesday the 10th, at the court house in Washington county. On Friday the 13th, at St Genevieve. On monday the 16th at the court house in Cape Gerardeau county, and on thursday the 19th at the Court House in New Madrid county.

John C. Sullivan,
Collect'r. Rev. M, T.

St. Louis, December 7th, 1814.

BANK OF St. LOUIS.
Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine à Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis. Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St Charles, John W. Honey & Elias Bates at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,
Committee.

NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned against hauling sand or wood from my Lot, at the south and extreme end of St. Louis, bounded by the bridge and the Mississippi, forming a point by Chouteau's creek and the river Those trespassing on said lot, in hauling wood or SAND from, or across it, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

ROB. DUNCAN.

St. Louis, Novemb 24th, 1814.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring; between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been boobed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me, in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector.

November 9th, 1814. tf

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

A pair of Monongahala Horse mill stones 36 inches in Diameter or thereabouts, which were lying in the market space in 1808, in this town, have been carried off by some person or persons and I can get no information of them whatever, I will give the above reward to any person who will give such information to Mr. Charles Gratiot as will lead to a discovery so that I may have proof to establish the fact, Mr. Gratiot will pay the reward for me.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sept. 15, 1814.

e 2d week for 6 ms

NOTICE

During my absence, David Barton and Charles Lucas Esquires, Attornies at law, will attend to my professional business; except cases where either of them may have been previously employed. Mr. Lucas, with whom I am concerned in partnership, will attend to all the business of the Office

Rufus Easton.

St. Louis, Sep. 23d, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Philipson's

Store in Main street.

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour lesquelles fientes les proprietaires de la Tannerie payeront à raison de six escalins par minot vendue leur établissement

Juillet 23.

JOSEPH CHARLESS
Printer, St. Louis.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 31, 1814. [No. 326.]

TAKEN UP

By Isidore Moore, living on the waters of Apple creek a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and one inch high five years old last spring, with a blaze face and some gray hairs at the root of the tail, with his mane cut on the off side and branded on the near shoulder with a small C. Appraised to thirty dollars, before M. Amoureux, justice of the peace, St. Genevieve county, 29th September, 1814.

A true copy from the stray book, Clerks Office, County, St. Genevieve.

Teste, Thos. Oliver, Clk.

NOTICE.

My property in the neighborhood of this town has been for years much injured by persons trespassing in carrying off stone and sand and by cutting my fruit trees, and otherwise making depredations on my land at the lower ferry, the public are hereby notified that all person trespassing on my property in any way will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

John Mullanphy.

St Louis Sep 15, 1814.

2d w. for 6 m.

A WARNING

Whereas, great depredations have been committed on the lands of the subscriber, in the above Florissant, and on his island at the Cahokia fire. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber nor trespass on his property in any other way as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors All the horses and cattle found on the above island after the first day of September next, will be taken up as estrays.

JOHN MULLANPHY

St. Louis, August 19th, 1814.

A Caution.

Whereas my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause, I do forewarn any person from harbouring her or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to be accountable for any of her conduct, or to discharge any of her contracts.

Paul Whitley.

St Louis County Dec. 13th, 1814.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL,

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 8th.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Bradford from the committee who was appointed to examine the law establishing the county of Washington and territorial Treasurer and fixing their salaries, reported a bill on that subject, supplementary to an act entitled an act establishing the office of territorial auditor and treasurer, which bill was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Thomas.

The house proceeded the joint rules of both houses of their last session with the following amendment to come in as a twelfth rule altogether.

The clerk of either house shall if directed by the house deliver a copy of each bill after the first reading to the public printer, who shall print 300 copies thereof for the use of the members.

Whereupon ordered that the concurrence of the legislative council be requested thereto.

On motion of Mr. Bates,

Ordered that Messrs Thomas & Carr, be added to the committee appointed to examine the penal code of this territory.

On motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine and report to this house what business was left unfinished at the last session, and Messrs Simpson, Wilson and Hart were appointed that committee.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that the legislative council have this day appointed Messrs Scott & Chouteau, a committee to examine the 'Slack directing the method of proceeding against absconding debtors' see what alterations if any ought to be made therein, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

A message from the Legislative council by Mr. Scott.

Mr. Speaker.

I am instructed to inform the house of representatives that the legislative council do concur in adopting the joint rules of both houses, at their last sessions, and also that they do concur in the amendments to said rules, as proposed by the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr Carr.

Ordered that the committee of ways and means be instructed to have thirty copies of the joint rules of both houses printed for the use of the members.

Mr Thomas agreeable to his notice of yesterday last, introduced a bill for the relief of the poor, which bill was received and read the first time.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott. Mr Speaker,

I am instructed to inform the house of representatives that the legislative council have agreed to the report of the committee of ways and means on the subject of printing of bills and the rules of both houses and joint rules.

Mr. Thomas from the committee of ways and means, reported, that they had applied to Mr. Charles in order to ascertain what would be the expense of printing the bills of the legislature, and that he has agreed to do the same at the rate of one dollar fifty two and a half cents, for thirty copies each, one page of 64 lines on fools cap paper and that he will be ready to furnish bills after 12 hours notice The committee further report that they have engaged Mr. Charles to print 30 copies of the rules of this houses and the same number of the joint rules of both houses, and that they will be ready on monday: which report was agreed to by the house, when the house adjourned till to morrow morning next, ten o'clock.

December 10.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

The bill for the relief of the poor was taken up and read the second time, and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr. Thomas.

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and make the order of the day for monday next.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

The bill supplementary to the act, creating the office of territorial auditor and treasurer, and fixing their salaries, was taken up and read the second; and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for monday next.

Mr. Simpson from the committee to whom was assigned the duty of reporting to the house what business was left unfinished at the last session reported; that a committee was appointed at the last session, to examine the laws of this territory regulating the fees, bills of public officers which committee have not reported. A bill to prevent cruel & unusual treatment to slaves, committed to a select committee, and not reported. A bill to incorporate the St. Genevieve exporting and insurance company postponed to the first monday of December next 1814

House adjourned till monday morning 10 o'clock.

December 12.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Carr from the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message on the subject of petitioning the President for an adequate force for the defence of our frontier and more especially counteracting the views of the enemy, reported:

That having had that subject under their most serious and attentive consideration, they were of opinion that the subject is one of vital importance to the country, and merits the immediate and most profound attention of this legislature. They are clearly of opinion, that unless some other aid is sought for, in time, than that which may be found in the patriotism and zeal of our militia, upon which there have already been such unusually heavy drafts, and which were in point of numbers taken altogether is totally insufficient to oppose the force of the enemy can bring into the field against us, all of our upper and frontier settlements must give way, or fall a sacrifice to the enemy Your committee beg leave further to add that although they would, with the deepest regret, be the means of spreading unnecessary alarm through our already too much agitated country, yet they do not know that if the enemy should make his appearance both in the northern and southern extremities of our territory at the same time, whether any portion of the country could make sufficient resistance to repel the enemy and maintain their ground. That the country in such an event, would be in eminent peril, must be evident to all. Therefore your committee have thought, when there was even a possibility of danger, they ought not to remain silent but as faithful centinels, at their posts, and give notice thereof in due time, not only to the good citizens of this territory but also to the general government.

Therefore, resolved, unanimously, by the legislative council, and house of representatives, that it is their duty to make a faithful statement of what in their opinion is their present situation, and that a memorial to that effect be forwarded without delay, to the President of the United States, praying for a sufficient number of troops, not only to repel aggression but also to carry on active warfare in the heart of the enemy's country.

Resolved also unanimously, that for the above purposes a memorial drafted by said committee be adopted, and that the governor of this territory be requested to forward the same to our delegate in Congress, who is requested to lay the same before the President of the United States.

Which report was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Carr then laid before the house, the memorial referred to in said report, which was taken up and read and agreed to by the house,

And the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

Which Memorial is as follows.

To his Excellency James Madison President of the United States The unanimous Memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representative of the Territory of Missouri, respectfully represents,

That taking into view the situation of this country, which we confidently believe to be particularly critical and dangerous at this time and that it will be still more so the ensuing season; your memorialists believe that they would not do justice either to themselves or their country, altho assembled at this time for the particular purpose of legislation, were they to delay the present opportunity of informing your excellency of their situation, and most earnestly soliciting your early attention thereto. Notwithstanding their particularly exposed and frontier situation, of course to be especially effected by reason of a declaration of war against Great Britain; your memorialists beg leave to assure your excellency as the great head of the general government, that they are warm supporters of that measure, which they believe ought not and could not consistently with the honor and dignity of the United States have been longer delayed. They believed it to be the only certain means of procuring a sure & permanent peace with the numerous tribes of indians between us and the U. States they were the only barrier. Your excellency will therefore readily imagine what was the joy when to our heart that the post at Mackinac was preparing and strong expedition was to be commanded by the HERO of Stony Point against Michilimackinac and depending on the goodness of the cause and the justice with which they were going to battle and distress our enemies. But while your memorialists were indulging a fond hope for the success of this important measure, they were suddenly disappointed by learning of the failure of the expedition.

The ill success of this measure was followed by the taking of Prairie du Chien by the enemy, a position which we believe, this excellency the governor of this territory had taken in consequence of the movement against Mackinac; having thereby time enough to bring down on the garrison the whole force of the country, fully and completely the happy effects that could not fail to have been the result of a successful attempt on Mackinac. About this time the reinforcements for strengthening the garrison of Prairie du Chien, were attacked by the enemy almost two hundred miles nearer us than that post, and compelled to return with great loss. In the train of this ill fated expedition we date the loss of general Howard himself! for the immediate abandonment of Fort Johnson, a post taken by him nearly opposite the mouth of Peoria Illinois to prevent a very rapid and good descent of the enemy by water. It is furthermore stated, and your memorialists believe, with truth, that Fort Clark at Peoria, is in such a situation at this time as must ere long render to the enemy or an abandonment of the post. It indeed this last step be practicable, with this succession of past events, unfortunate to their tendency towards our frontiers: your memorialists are filled with regret when they reflect that they see no prospect in the future terminating, unless from the timely interference of the general government. It would we trust be needless for us to inform your excellency, that these events have caused a panic of nearly all those on the waters of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers above us; and that from information, which we conceive may be worthy of credit, they have been amply furnished by the British with arms and ammunition for the destruction of our settlements. It now only remains for the enemy to succeed in their attempts against the Mississippi Indians on their wishes, to have a powerful and numerous coalition to form against us as to defy resistance. Your memorialists are informed from authority which cannot be doubted, that a junction of the Mississippi and Missouri indians would enable the enemy to bring into the field against us a force of at least six thousand savages alone. To oppose this formidable army it appears by the returns in the adjutant General's office, we have only an effective force of about three hundred and four hundred militia, one third of the whole number of which it also appears from said returns, have actually performed active service during the present season, and this force inconsiderable as it is and without arms, is scattered over a distance of country five or six hundred miles in extent. Thus situated your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to ask, what resistance they could be expected to oppose to any sudden descent or invasion by the enemy, if made in force? The answer is obvious. Before the militia could be collected from such a distance, supposing no obstacles whatever to be opposed in assembling them, the enemy would have wreaked her vengence on our defenceless settlements and fellow citizens, destroyed such portions of their property as they did not wish to bear off, and be out of the reach of retribution if otherwise practicable.

From the above statement of facts, it appears that the people of this territory have not been backward in turning out for the defence of their country, and even for the purposes of carrying the war into that of the enemys. But should the British succeed in arraying against us the friendly tribes on the Missouri, as above apprehended, or should they bring into the field against us even the half of those indians who are at present hostile to us, residing on the Illinois and Mississippi and their waters, your memorialists are convinced that the whole of our settlements north of the Missouri must give way and that river form the boundary between us and the indian country.

Your memorialists beg leave to express their profound regret, that nearly the whole of what few regular troops were in this country have been ordered away They hope and believe that as much may be calculated on from the militia of this territory as from that of any other section of the United States, situated as they are. Indeed they might perhaps venture to express their belief that no part of the United States or their territories have had the same number of its citizens out for the same length and number of times in active and frequently distant service as this territory; but they are persuaded your excellency is convinced that this cannot long continue to be the case. The spirit of the militia will become humbled and broken by two frequent calls on their patriotism, and ultimately no man we fear will be found willing to shoulder a musket in defence of a country which the United States have lately purchased, at a very high price it is true, but which they will unquestionably see abandoned, if attacked by all the force the enemy can easily bring against it, or taken from them by conquest; than the last of which your memorialists could not conceive of a greater political misfortune that could befall them.

Your memorialists do therefore most earnestly and respectfully solicit the attention of your excellency to our situation and that you may be pleased to order on for our protection an adequate force of regular troops if to be had and if not an equivalent in militia of the neighboring states and territories, to afford them an opportunity of shewing the world their zeal and attachment to the government of the United States and the folly of an attempt to colonize this country by any of the powers of Europe We appeal to your excellency as the great organ of the American government not to suffer us to fall into the hands of our enemies but to send us such a force as will enable us to protect and cherish our young and flourishing settlements untrammelled the most effectual means of defence to carry the war into the enemy's own country. We do believe that an active campaign may be carried on in this country with the double effect of distressing and destroying our enemies and protecting our settlements at the same time we also pray that your excellency would cause to be forwarded as soon as possible to the use of our militia.

Messrs. Prattes presented a petition of Thomas F. Riddick, John Crow, William and Risdon Pettus, a committee appointed by the inhabitants of an addition lately formed to the town of St. Louis for the purpose of establishing a bank of discount & deposit, to be styled the Bank of St. Louis praying an act of incorporation for the same. Which petition was taken up and read, and on motion of Mr. de Munn,

Ordered that said petition be referred to a select committee of 3 with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Bollinger, Wilson, and Carr was appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered that the bill for incorporating the exporting and insurance company of St. Genevieve among the unfinished business of the last session, be referred to a select committee of three. Whereupon Messrs Thomas, Bollinger, and Smith, was appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to the order of the day on the bill for the relief of the poor." Mr. Pitman in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, the speaker resumed the chair, & Mr Pitman reported that the committee of the whole had agreeable to order had said bill under consideration some time and agreed to the same with some amendments.

Which amendments together with the bill was taken up and read and agreed to by the house.

And on motion of Mr Thomas.

Ordered, that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage on to morrow.

A message from the Legislative Council by Mr Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have appointed Mr. Emmons and Mr. Coverer a committee to examine the several laws regulating the fees of the several officers and persons within named and regulating the payment of costs on indictment, see what alterations if any are to be made, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Caulk from the committee to examine the law respecting counties & county lines see what alterations if any were necessary therein, reported a bill supplementary to an act establishing counties and county lines, which bill was received and read the first time.

Mr. Wilson presented to the house a petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of St Genevieve living in the bend of Big river praying to be attached to the county of Washington,

And on motion of Mr. Wilson,

Ordered that said petition be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise,

Whereupon Messrs Wilson, English and Journey was appointed that committee.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAUNCEY.

Very late and highly important news from Europe.

New York, Nov. 26.

Last evening arrived at this port, the cartel schooner Chauncey, Captain Depeyster, in the very short passage of 25 days from Ostend, which place she left on the evening of the 1st of November, with despatches from our ministers at Ghent.

Some of the passengers in the Chauncey, inform, that intelligence had reached Ostend of the meeting of the Great European Congress at Vienna, and a report of its having terminated in a rupture between France and England—that an army of 80,000 men, to be put under the command of Lord Wellington, had been ordered to Belgium; and that the popular voice in France was, *'a war with England, or a new revolution.'*

The passengers further state, that, it was hoped and expected, that a peace would be facilitated between America and England, in consequence of a dreaded rupture between some of the principal European powers.

[Our readers will perceive that the above intelligence is verbal, and that our papers make no mention of a rupture in the Congress at Vienna, which assembled on the 3d of October.

The cartel ship Neptune had not sailed, but was ordered to proceed from Antwerp to Brest.

The news of the capture of Washington by the British, their defeat at Baltimore, and death of their Major General Ross, and the retreat of their fleet on Lake Champlain and [illegible] of their army at Plattsburgh, reached [illegible] about the 25th of October, and at [illegible] same time, their defeat on [illegible] at Plattsburgh and Baltimore were [illegible] to the Londoners.

[illegible] Hall returned in England, but it was [illegible] had received orders to embark for [illegible].

[illegible] Messrs Dallas and Transit of Baltimore, had arrived in France; the latter from [illegible] with despatches, as was said, from [illegible] at Ghent.

[illegible] the Jenny Myers, sailed from [illegible] (Eng.) for America, about the [illegible]

[illegible] have seen a letter from Ghent of the [illegible] Oct. at which time our Ministers were [illegible] place.

[illegible] paper of October 21 states, "The [illegible] at Vienna are enveloped in the [illegible] mystery.—It is however [illegible] to the close of a few days the [illegible] of some important events we understand have been decided upon.

[illegible] refused to give [illegible] Pomerania, until the [illegible] indemnification [illegible] the war against Norway [illegible] the King of Denmark has not [illegible] to effect agreeably to the treaty of [illegible].

"The Prince had reached Ghent on the [illegible] from Vienna of the 9th that the Duke Constantine of Russia might be [illegible] at Ghent."

"Russian fleet of men of war had arrived [illegible] from England."

The London Statesmen of the 15th October [illegible] on the day the news of the capture of Washington reached Paris, Lord [illegible] then at Paris gave a grand dinner [illegible], to which he invited all the Foreign Ministers [illegible] of whom attended.

[illegible] paper of 9th, it says—"Of the [illegible] general interest which are to occupy the attention of the envoys at Vienna, [illegible] will without doubt will be to solemnly [illegible] the rights of nations of all the known [illegible] particularly those of weaker powers. [illegible] and Russia will stipulate in the name [illegible] humanity, that neutral countries should [illegible] be pillaged in time of war; and that war [illegible] not be commenced without a previous [illegible] notice, and even without a delay for the [illegible] of negociating. The emperor Alexander [illegible] put forth the only *project* capable [illegible] realizing this grand principle; and it [illegible] to be hoped between the European powers [illegible] reduced to half the amount of their present [illegible]."

Extract from a London paper.

"Admiral Pakenham takes his departure immediately for America, to assume the command in the room of the late Gen Ross. [illegible] Seahorse frigate is preparing for the accommodation of the Lt. Gen. and his suite.

It is said Sir George Prevost is ordered [illegible].

By the cartel Chauncey the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the London Statesmen to the 18th of October, and Ghent papers of the 21st of the same month, and have made hasty extracts from the former, and translations from the latter of the most interesting matter they contain.

London (Courier) Oct. 5.

On Monday night a very hot press took place on the Thames, and 800 men are lodged in the Tender. The alledged purpose of this measure, to enable the Admiralty to man some sloops of war and other small vessels, to chase away, or capture the American privateers which are occasioning such general destruction to the trade.

A letter was yesterday received from Brussels, which refers to another transmitted from Mr. G. Platt, in which the minute says that he expected to embark on board the Neptune for America in a fortnight, and the letter from Brussels adds, there can be no prospect of peace.

Ghent, September 26.

"The best understanding and intimacy continue to prevail between the two Legations at the Congress. On Thursday the Americans gave a grand entertainment to a hundred persons, to which the English Ministers, and a number of the principal citizens were invited. While we see the ministers of the two nations behave to each other with the greatest friendship and remain constant at their post we cannot but wonder at seeing continually, both in the London and Paris papers, articles which state, among other things, that Lord Gambier has asked leave to return to London, because his presence is no longer necessary at the Congress, that the Ministry have consented, that the American Ambassadors begin to assume a very lofty tone, that the pretensions of England are so extravagant that an arrangement is impossible, that the Neptune is to sail in a fortnight to convey the American Legation home. All these assertions prove how little the writers are acquainted with the affairs of the Congress.

"On the other hand we have seen with still more astonishment, in one of our own Gazettes an extract of a letter from Ghent, saying two strangers of distinction had been introduced into the Hotel of the American Ambassadors, and that they were certainly the Russian Mediators so long expected." It is well known that the British government has long since refused the mediation of Russia, declaring its resolution to finish the affairs of the United States without the intervention of any third power. The strangers were the Secretaries of State, M. Falk and Baron de Capelloh, who as we said, were present at the entertainment given by the American Legation at their Hotel of Lovendighem, *Belgium Journal, September 23.*

At length we have information of the departure of the Sovereigns from their respective capitals. The Emperor of Russia left Petersburg on the 12th, and the King of Prussia on 18th ult. The Congress was to open last Saturday, and an article from Vienna says, that Lord Castlereagh has expressed it as his opinion that its deliberations will terminate in six weeks.

The French funds, which had risen on Wednesday to 71, fell on Thursday to 72 3-4ths. This fall is attributed in private letters from Paris to a loan which the French Government are about to negociate.

Our brilliant expedition against Washington was known at Paris last Thursday.—It had been brought by a vessel from Boston to Havre. She sailed from Boston on the 1st.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

We had news yesterday from Tuscany to the 25th of September, at which time frequent couriers were passing from the island of Elba to Vienna. They were, it is said, the bearers of dispatches from Bonaparte to that Court, requesting that he might be permitted to enjoy the society of his consort, and superintend the education of his son.

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 22.

Peace with Prussia, is expected to take place shortly. It is said the brig Barholm is to go to Cristiana, to fetch Prince Cristian.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Dispatches are stated to have been received on Saturday from Ghent, dated the 11th inst. Their contents have not transpired; that the last instructions sent thither by our ministers were of so pacific a nature, as to induce a confident hope that the Negociation would terminate successfully.

The Secret Expedition sailed from Cork on the 8th inst. It comprised the Sultan, 74, Shamrock sloop, and six transports, with troops on board. The York Chasseurs are stated to have sailed from Cove for South America.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 1.

Arrived, the Chesapeake, late American frigate, last from Portsmouth, having on board 800 American prisoners, to be marched to Dartmouth prison.

Different letters from the interior announce the arrival of Spanish prisoners of war at their homes. They are forced to acknowledge that the French nation treated them with the greatest kindness; even providing them with supplies of money, for which they proclaim their gratitude. This testimony of the good understanding with the French cannot but efface the false and exaggerated ideas spread by the absurd declaimers against them.

DRESDEN, SEPT. 25.

We expect that the fate of Saxony will be decided at the Congress of Vienna; every thing goes on here as usual. Upper Lusatia, which suffered materially by the war, has sent here 13 deputies to regulate their system of credit; they are assembled under the presidency of Governor-General Prince Repnin.

London, Oct. 15.

Letters have been received from Smyrna of the 3d ult. The fever at that time had entirely disappeared, and commerce was gradually resuming its former activity. The exchange was extremely low.

One of the six transports composing the secret expedition from Cork, and which was filled with troops, has been lost off Beerhaven, in Ireland. She was between 7 & 800 tons burthen, but we are happy to say, that, with the exception of nine, all the troops were saved.

The George, Wilkinson, from Cork to Hudson's Bay, was captured on the 12th of last month, by the Venus privateers. Four other American privateer were in company, which had captured five more ships. The George sailed with the Cork fleet on the 7th ultimo.

A Hamburg mail is arrived together with French papers to the 15th, bringing intelligence from Vienna of the 3d instant. Hitherto, say the advices, the chief business has been to settle the form of the conferences between the ministers of the principal powers. This being adjusted, the consultation began, as was expected, on the 1st. The celebrated Councellor Gentz attends the sitting as secretary, to record the proceedings. The most inviolable friendship is stated to subsist between the Emperors of Russia and Austria. A commission, composed of the ministers of the principal states of Germany, has been appointed to discuss the various object connected with the future state of the empire. It is said that the ambassador of a considerable Italian power (Naples we suppose) has not been admitted to the congress at Vienna. A Paris article states, that the future residence of Napoleon will be fixed at the Congress, and that the measure of his retiring to Elba was merely a temporary provisionary arrangement.

We further learn from Vienna, that "Count Nesselerode has said that the amicable relations between Russia and Denmark will speedily be renewed."

Paris, Oct. 14.

A particular commission, composed of the ministers of the principal states of Germany, has been appointed at Vienna, by the allied sovereigns, to discuss the various objects connected with the future constitution of the Germanic empire. We are assured that M. de Stein is president of this commission.

When the sojournment of Napoleon was established at the island of Elba, by a treaty signed by the allied sovereigns, it was rumored at Vienna, that this arrangement was only to be considered as provisionary, and that the congress would decide definitively where the future residence of the Ex-Emperor should be.

Madrid, Sept. 30.

The troubles which exist in Navarre have excited the greatest disquietude. Government has issued the severest orders to check the spirit of revolt, which the state of things renders of the most fearful consequences. The Viceroy, Count Expeleta, has ordered all the troops of the line of Navarre and the neighboring provinces to march against Mina and his adherers. If the insurrection does not spread into the countries, which the Ebro seperates from Castile, the military force employed, which is pouring rapidly upon the only point of Navarre where the commotion at present rages, ought to check these riots, without that the remedy is useless.

The rumor of the approaching arrival of Charles IV. is daily renewed here.

The tranquility of the city of Cadiz is maintained by the vigilance of the chief magistrates.

Unfortunately all the roads are infested with bands of robbers; and the communication are not always open for Couriers.

Translated from the Mecantile Advertizer

PARIS OCT. 15.

According to letters from Vienna, it is rumored there, that towards the latter end of September, the plenipotentiaries of the four great allied courts have taken into consideration the fate of Savoy, and after a long discussion the ministers have not been able to agree upon any point on that head.

His excellency Prince Benevento has paid a visit to Prince Eugene on his passage through Munich.

OCTOBER 15.

Several of our Journals have openly condemned the conduct of the English at Washington. The Gazette is the only paper that has, in that respect, contradicted the public opinion. According to its own ideas, "the public edifices of a country belong to the conqueror who renders himself master of them." This is a new maxim which was wanted to the rights of men, and of which no celebrated publishers who wrote upon this important subject, had as yet thought of. Thus, the general who should enter Rome by force of arms, might blow up St. Peter's church and the Pantheon. The right of war authorizes only the destruction of fortresses, and such establishments as contribute to the military strength of the enemy and can afford him means of resistance. Civil establishments and those intended for public use, have always been respected by generals who have observed the rights of men, too much forgotten in Europe long since.

VIENNA OCT. 7.

The affairs of the congress are progressing rapidly, since the emperor of Russia has signified his intention of leaving Vienna before the last of this month. It is also said that an official note has been delivered on the part of Russia to the Congress, in which it is declared, that the intention of his Majesty is, that no kind of alteration shall be made in the treaty of Paris, which is to be maintained in all its form and tenor.

It has been resolved that the discussions to the Congress shall be made public through the medium of the press. It has likewise been determined that the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, France, England, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Portugal, shall compose the general congress

It is confirmed that M. Prince Talleyrand Perigord, minister of Finance, has delivered to the congress a memorial of high importance. This circumstance excites great public curiosity.

The nomination of Count Stadion to the office of Minister of the Finances, has been received with pleasure by all classes of society. Hopes are entertained that this appointment, and the present circumstances, will produce a happy effect on our paper money.

Her Imperial Majesty, Maria Louisa will arrive this day at Schoenbrunn. Several sovreigns are to go to meet her Majesty.

The Russian Government has made considerable progress towards opening a communication with the northern regions of America; by the way of Siberia. The Tschuktsches. a nation inhabiting the northeast part of Siberia having been continually in a state of war with the Konrakes, who inhabit the shores of the sea of Ochotks, the latter threw themselves under the protection of Russia. The prudent measures adopted by the Russian Commissary Benner, succeeded in inducing the Tschuktsches to make peace with the Konrakes. and to come every year into the the circle of Nischnekolyma to exchange their furs for iron, tobacco, and other goods. This traffic was carried on for several years, and finally they submitted themselves to the Russian Government in form.

On the 9th of March, 1813, they sent a deputation of seventy persons to Fort Angora, on the great river Ami—these deputies took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor of Russia, and many of them were baptized according to the rites of the Greek Church. The chiefs have engaged a fox's skin for every individual baptized, in the name of tribute.

The trade with these new subjects of the Russian Empire. has since become brisker than ever—and there is every reason to believe that the Russians will speedily, by advancing over to Behring's strait. open a communication with the people of America who can supply abundance of the teeth of sea-horses, and furs of great value.

The Negotiation.

Notwithstanding all that has been written in London and Continental papers on the subject of the Negotiation going on at Ghent, we give the preference to the following, evidently from the pen of Mr. Bayard, than to any other account or remarks we have seen. The Commissioners, from different motives, are manifestly, to use a very common and vulgar phrase) *dilly dallying* with without expecting to come to any satisfactory understanding at present. The British Commissioners are anxious to learn the result of the campaign in America—before they were *authorised*, perhaps, to recede from their obnoxious propositions—and our Commissioners will begin to keep open the negotiation to see if the result of the campaign would have such an effect, or whether the proceedings at the Vienna congress would have the effect, to change in any manner the aspect of affairs, as related to the primary objects of the negotiation.

Office of the Delaware Gazette,
Monday Morning Nov. 28.

We understand that letters were received in town yesterday, dated Ghent the 25th of October.

The negotiations were still pending; but, in the opinion of our commissioners, with views on the part of the British government, exclusively to her own purposes, and not with any direct intention of making peace between the two countries.

England was anxious to see the campaign close in this country, and would be regulated in her demands by the good or ill fortune which should attend her prospects here. She would also be disposed to wait the issue of the congress at Vienna, before she would close the negociation one way or the other.

Our commissioners did not expect to return before spring.

There was a probability, that there would be a conflict between France and England for the Netherlands. 301

We stated yesterday, as facts that might be relied on, that circumstances had occurred after the John Adams had sailed from Europe with despatches from our Commissioners at Ghent, which had induced a renewal (perhaps it might be more correct to say *a continuance*) of the negotiation, which those despatches had represented as hopeless, and wanted only the formality of closing; and that it was progressing on the 12th September. The gentlemen from whom we have this information is of undoubted veracity—"what the result may be," he says is uncertain:

The knowledge of these important facts will revive the almost expiring hope of a favorable result from the negotiation. The conjectures to which it will give rise, will be as various as the ideas of speculators. We are not informed whether the change in the aspect of the negotiation, proceeded from any retraction or new offer, on the part of the British government, or from a proposal on the part of our commissioners to discuss other matters in dispute while they waited for further instructions from our government, as to propositions which they considered so objectionable. We have heard it suggested to day (but cannot vouch for the authenticity of the information) that advices similar to the above, have been received at Washington.

Foreign Summary.

Sir E. Pakenham was to take his departure from England, in the Statira, for America, to command, in the room of Gen. Ross.

A French paper states. that the English troops are to occupy the Floridas and Louisiana, with the consent of the Spanish government. and that 9000 troops under Gen. Morillo, were preparing at Cadiz to sail for America.—that England had given the Spanish government 500,000 dollars by way of subsidy.

A London paper states that the Duke of Wellington should have been sent out to command instead of Sir George Prevost, and asks, "Does it not degrade the British nation to see its armies retreating before Izard and Macomb.

A London paper says, that several millions of buck shot are shipping at Portsmouth in the Leonidas frigate, for America; the same the Americans have used so dexterously from their being accustomed to wild fowl shooting. By rifles in such hands, England has to mourn the loss of a Ross.

A French paper asserts, that there are now at Antwerp, a great number of Hessians and Hanoverian troops in English pay.

The daily expense of the table of the Allied Sovreigns at Vienna, is 45,000 florins, or 4,000*l*.

There were great fetes at Elba on the 15th and 16th of August, games, balls, feasts, &c. Bonaparte treated his troops with wine, and had the pleasure to hear them cry, "Long live the Emperor!"

Every new account from Spain, strengthens the apprehensions of a speedy civil war in that country.

The London papers complain of the fitting out of American privateers in the ports of France. One schooner put into Bordeaux and was fitting out on the 24th of Sept.

A Paris paper remarking on the conduct of the British at Washington, asks, "How much was it to be wished, that hostilities had ceased in America, as in Europe, on the fall of him who had given the signal for them in all parts of the world? Why, at least, has not war itself experienced the good effects of that fall? Why is it conducted in the manner of pirates, who land upon the coast to ravage it, and then precipitately embark again, not feeling themselves sufficiently strong to occupy and maintain their position!"

Geographical Memoranda, relative to the N. W. Lakes, and their vicinity.

[From the notes of an intelligent traveller.]

The communication from Black Rock on Lake Erie to Lake Huron, and thence to St. Mary's (outlet of Lake Superior,) meets no interruption for vessels of 300 or 400 barrels burthen. At the Rapids of St. Mary, you have a portage of one mile. The navigation of 300 miles on Lake Superior, N. W. is equal for any vessel of 1000 tons. At the N. W. corner of Lake Superior, is a portage of 8 miles. From thence 350 miles N. W. you have a water communication, with some small portages to the Lake of the Woods. From the Lake of the Woods, 300 miles N. W. you follow a large river that empties into Lake Winnipeg, in lat. 53 long. 109 W. The river from this lake takes a N. E. direction, and empties itself at York Fort into *Hudson's Bay*. From Lake Winnipeg you *ascend* a river, in a N. W. direction, to the 58 lat. thence, by a small portage at the dividing waters, you *descend* a river in a N. W. direction—and meet with Lake Arabaska—to the West thereof, Lake Pelican and Lake of the Hills. These three Lakes, any one of them larger than Ontario, ultimately join those waters which are communicated by the great Slave Lake. This Lake extends from 62 to 65 N. lat. and 125 to 135 W. long. and discharges itself in a N. W. direction, by M'Kenzie's River, into the Pacific Ocean.

From Lake Winnipeg in a S. W. direction, you may ascend a river that entangles with the upper branches of the Missouri, and renders the portage but small; and from thence by making the portage of the Rocky Mountains, descend the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean.

Con. [illegible] *d.*

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 31.

The Chauncey sloop arrived at N. York from Ostend with despatches from Messrs. Gallatin, Bayard, Adams, Bowle & Clay. our commissioners, negotiating with the British commissioners Gambier, Goulburn and Adams up to the first of November. They are now before Congress and do credit to the ability and character of the American negotiators. Next week our readers shall have a condensed view of these documents.

Extract of a letter from Col Easton.

"The senate have reported a bill conformably to the principal of the original bill, reported by the committee of ways and means, and such is the wish and disposition of the members of the senate to hurry it into operation, that I fear no subscription will be opened West or S. West of Lexington, Ky."

Here follows Mr. Eastons motion, as taken from the journals.

"And whenever one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the said corporation shall, in the territory of Missouri, be subscribed and paid into the bank by any person or persons, copartnership or body politic, residing or being within the said territory: or, whenever stock of the said bank to that amount shall be held by any person or persons, copartnership or body politic, residing or being within said territory, the said corporation shall, in case a majority of the holders of said stock require it, establish one such office for the purpose of discount & deposit and distribution at the town of St. Louis, in the said territory.

And the question being taken,

It was determined in the negative.

Extract of a letter from Col. Rufus Easton, dated Washington City December 1st 1814.

"Dispatches from our ministers at Ghent, under dates of the 24th August, 4th, 9th 19th and 26th September, 8th, 13th, 21st 24th and 31st October, were this day communicated by the President to Congress, and read in the House of Representatives,—by which it appears that the government of Great Britain have relinquished all their former demands, except the privilege of conveyance from Nova Scotia through the province of Maine to Quebec. The Indians to be secured by treaty in their late possessions and to be placed on the same footing as to their lands, as they were in 1811. The Canada's to remain in the same situation as they were prior to the war—and the right of search to remain a subject of future discussion and negociation.

This in the opinion of some of our best informed men here is indicative of a speedy peace, tho' our commissioners have drawn a different conclusion. It is however admitted that the event of peace will greatly depend on the result of the negotiations at Vienna. In the correspondence, it is easy to discover the great preference in point of talent which our ministers possess over those of the British. As soon as the documents which are now in progress are printed, you shall have them in full."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington, to his friend at St. Louis. dated Nov. 27, 1814.

"Our Delegate Mr. Easton, seems to be entirely devoted, day and night to his duty; he is bent on procuring as quick as possible 2500, or 3000 troops for the defence of his territory; and he is trying, I believe to have the rangers better organized, so as to make them more effective.—God knows if he will succeed in either of these points, if he does not, it will not be for want of exertion on his part. He is indefatigable, and as far as I know his plans, I think them very excellent. Nothing is to be done in the present Congress but by great labor and perseverance. I do not think I ever saw a man more anxious and industrious for the interests of his constituents and country."

Questions to a member of the legislature is received, and will be inserted if the author gives his name to the printer.

THEATRE.

Will be presented on Friday evening 6th January, 1815, at the Court House, a Comedy called the

School for Authors.

To which will be added, the much admired farce of

The Budget of Blunders.

For particulars see bills.

St. Louis, Dec. 29th, 1814.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of Goods, request that those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

W. Wright & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec. 28th 1814.

JEWELLERY LOTTERY.

Wm. C. Kennegott, for many Dance [illegible] having provided with the [illegible] of Jewellery and Pearlwork that [illegible] brought to the western country, informs the ladies and gentlemen of St. Louis and its vicinity that he has selected nine hundred dollars worth of Jewellery and Watches, to compose the prizes of the highest of which amount to 100 dollars) in a lottery of 300 tickets at 3 dollars each and has deposited a sufficient sum of money into the hands of a responsible resident of this place, to secure any purchaser of tickets from loss, in case the lottery should not be drawn;—he invites every one to call and look at the prizes as well as his assortment, at the fire next to the Post Office.

Tickets to be had at several Stores in town.

St. Louis, Dec. 31st, 1814.

AUCTION.

Will be sold on the 14th of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Madame Dubreuil, in the town of St. Louis, three LOTS of LAND, two of which are the corner Lots of said square, and the other in the rear of northermost corner Lot. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other in six months. The premises to be mortgaged for the last payment. For further particulars inquire of

E. Hempstead.

December 30. 1814.

Take Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified, that on monday the 9th day of January 1815 I shall apply to the Hon Bernard Pratte Esq or in his absence to some other judge of the court of common pleas, for the county of St Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this Territory, concerning insolvent debtors.

Elijah Smith.

St. Louis Jail, 19th December 1814.

EUGENE LEITENSDORFER,

Will exhibit a variety of new feats of Legerdemain this evening. He will in the habit of a Dervis perform many ceremonies of that extraordinary character.

Ladies are requested to send chairs for their accommodation. Dec. 31st.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of St. Paul Lacroix, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to bring them forward well authenticated according to law, and those who may be indebted to said estate, are also required to make immediate payment, before their notes or accounts be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

Aug. Chouteau.

December 1st. 1814. 8t

AVIS.

Le Soussigné ayant obtenu une lettre d'administration pour la succession de feu St Paul Lacroix previent les personnes a qui il pourait etre du de lui presenter leurs comptes en regle comme la loi le requerre & celles qui doivent a la dite succession de payer immediatement avant que leurs billets ou comptes soient places entre les mains d'officiers de justice pour le recouvrement.

Aug. Chouteau.

Dec. 1st, 1814. 8f

WARNING.—Whereas great depredations have been committed on the great island of Pavsa, which is in the Cooper, and is situated between the Portage des Sioux All persons are hereby warned not to cut his timber or do his property in any way whatever, as the force of the law will be put in force against transgressors; and for the better the present notice, Mr. Frs. Le Sieur is authorised to act in his name.

Auguste. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1st 1814.

Whereas depredations considerables ont été commises dans l'isle Sussigne, la quelle est située dans le Portage des Sioux, et vulgairement appelée la grand ile de Bois; par le present expresses défendons a qui que ce soit de couper du bois ou de transgresser en aucune maniere quelconque sur sa propriété, ce qu'il sera en force de la loi contre les delinquants la plus grande rigueur de la loi, et pour l'execution du present avertissement, il nomme Mr. Le Sieur son representant.

Aug. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1814. tf

NOTICE to the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity.

Whereas I am informed that several persons have committed depredations on my land, known by the name of James Berry, (formerly the property of Charles Sanguinet) situated about three miles S. W. of St. Louis; I shall prosecute to the extent of the law. Those persons (and their servants) do not commit trespasses; as none shall be permitted. The title to this land was completed by the establishment and patent given by the Spanish government more than 8 years.

Wm. Russell.

St. Louis, Nov. 26th, 1814. 4t.

AVIS

Aux habitants de St. Louis et de ses environs.

Les degats *insupportable* qui ont été commis dernierement et qui se renouvellent journellement en coupant et emportant le bois sur la terre que j'ai acquise de James Berry (appartenante cy-devant a Charles Sanguinet) et située a environs 3 ou 4 miles vers le sud-ouest de St. Louis, si ils sont continués seront poursuivis avec toute la rigueur des lois. Ceux qui voudrons eviter de semblables poursuites feront attention a ce qu'eux ni leurs *domestiques* ou *esclaves* n'en commettent plus d'avenir, car aucun ne sera excusé. Le titre de cette terre est complet, les limites et lignes etablies et la patente en a été accordée il y-a plus de 15 ans par le gouvernement Espagnol.

Wm. Russell.

St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1814. 4f

Notice.

The sale of the tract of Land, Mills & Stills &c. belonging to the estate of Sam. Means dec'd. advertised to be sold on the 20th inst. is postponed to the first day of February next.

John C. Sullivan, Exr.
of Samuel Means, dec'd.

St. Louis, Dec. 14th, 1814.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed, for the purpose then, or soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also when and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled "an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfive, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirtyfirst of March 1814, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington October 3, 1

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814 relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases assignments and powers mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be, its right construction, they recommend

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add to or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in their form and manner, so that they conform to such directions and decisions as the commissioners may give when organized as a Board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are susceptible of being made upon the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

JAS. MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 20th, 1814.

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100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*
ROBBERY!

Yesterday, whilst my wife was conveying my dinner to the place I was at work, some person entered my house by the window, and broke open a table drawer and took from me $282 in silver (round money) I will give the above reward to any person who will discover the thief, so that I can get my property.

Daniel Freeman.

December 2d.

NOTICE—The subscribers being under the necessity of closing their business in this country, particularly request those indebted to them, to make payment, at their office in St. Louis, by the first of January next; those neglecting to avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. Any demand against us we would wish presented immediately.

Peter Lindle & Co.

Nov. 23d, 1814. 4t

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS.

We will give the highest price in cash for all good well stretched Rabbit skins as well as all other kinds of furs.

Clean lambs wool or second sheering will be purchased and a generous price given.

One or two apprentices will be taken by the subscribers to the Hatting business.

PRICE & SHULL.

Nov. 18th 1814. 6t.

HATS—A general assortment of the most fashionable Hats, at moderate prices for CASH, at the subscribers Hat Manufactory, opposite the Post Office.

PRICE & SHULL.

St. Louis, November 24th, 1814.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINE.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS, AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards, in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour, with a cup of flaxseed tea, will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

It *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis, where may likewise be had Dr. Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring) will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

BERNARD PRATTE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he is now opening in St. Louis and St. Genevieve, and will dispose of them at the most reduced prices for CASH.

May 14th, 1814.

M'KNIGHT & BRADY.

Has just received from Baltimore, and now opening, opposite Joseph Philipson's Store on Main street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

suitable for the present season, which will be sold very low for CASH

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue of the Missouri Territory, will attend for the purpose of issuing Licences, &c. &c. on the following days, at the following places in this territory, (viz.) On wednesday the 4th of Jan. at St. Charles. On friday the 6th, at St. Louis. On tuesday the 10th, at the court house in Washington county. On Friday the 13th, at St. Genevieve. On monday the 16th at the court house in Cape Girardeau county, and on thursday the 19th at the Court House in New Madrid county.

John C. Sullivan,
Collect'r. Rev. M. T.

St. Louis, December 7th, 1814.

BANK OF St. LOUIS.
Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis. Nathaniel Simonds. & Jesse Morrison at St Charles. John W. Honey & Elias Bates at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard, & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,
Committee.

NOTICE.

A number of persons has been in the habit of cutting down my timber, some for the purpose of procuring honey or taking bark; others for the purpose of stealing it. Any person who will in any manner take or destroy my timber in future shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law.

I have for sale a quantity of laths and shingles.

Hyacinthe St. Cir.

Near St. Louis, Dec. 24, 1814. 3t

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring; between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector.

November 9th, 1814. tf

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25 DOLLARS REWARD.

A pair of Monongahala Horse mill stones 36 inches in Diameter or thereabouts, which were lying in the market space in 1808, in this town, have been carried off by some person or persons and I can get no information of them whatever, I will give the above reward to any person who will give such information to Mr. Charles Gratiot as will lead to a discovery so that I may have proof to establish the fact, Mr. Gratiot will pay the reward for me.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sept. 15, 1814.

e 2d week for 6 m

NOTICE

During my absence, David Barton and Charles Lucas Esquires, Attornies at law, will attend to my professional business; except cases where either of them may have been previously employed. Mr. Lucas with whom I am concerned in partnership, will attend to all the business of the Office

Rufus Easton.

St. Louis, Sep. 23d, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE & OAKUM.

At Philipson's
Store in Main street.

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour laquelles fientes les proprietaires de la Tannerie payeront a raison de six escalins par minot vendus a leur établissement

Juillet 23.

JOSEPH CHARLES,
Printer, St. Louis.

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To the Public.

Knowing as I do that I have been from time to time the object of jealousy and hatred of several [illegible] froward malignant persons, and that the slanders which they have [illegible] against me have been industriously [illegible] to the most remote parts of the state. In order to do away their injurious effects, I have thought it necessary to publish the following [illegible] (and this being correct information) at your doors.

—

The time is now come to leave off the [illegible] of A Gallo-American, which I had assumed in two preceding essays, as critic of a French prospectus published by Messrs Foreman and Keemle, and meet their accusation contained in the Missouri Advocate, of the [illegible] of this month, [illegible] at John B. C. Lucas [illegible] under the [illegible] appellation of *the most contaminating [illegible]*, every body in St. Louis understands it so, and I [illegible] that they will not deny that unless [illegible].

They have gone so far as to say that "*the old [illegible]*, (meaning John B. C. Lucas,) is identified with the insurrection of the whiskey boys of Pennsylvania, and consequently could neither be a good citizen, good [illegible], good patron or good American." [illegible] cannot be so identified without being [illegible] a traitor. This charge would [illegible] if it had been preferred by [illegible] weight and respectability, as it is, I [illegible] deny it and confidently rest upon the character which I have established, by a residence of more than forty years in the western country, and by discharging the various public trusts which I have been honored with from time to time, by the people and the executives both of Pennsylvania and of the United States, *during more than thirty years*.

But as similar slanders or reports have been before circulated by other persons, whom accident and intrigue have raised to an artificial consequence, and of course stand a *little* [illegible] Messrs Foreman and Keemle and [illegible] as a considerable part of the persons who compose the population of this state, have come into it not long since, and are in a great degree strangers to me, and probably unacquainted with many past incidents and transactions of a local nature. In order therefore to remove all possible misconceptions, and that my memory may never be stained and become a reproach to my offsprings or those who have favored me with their friendship and honored me with their confidence, I shall dwell (whilst I am yet living,) upon the most prominent historical events of the insurrection, which took place in the western counties of Pennsylvania, in 1794, and show by reference to historical facts, that far from being a principal or accessory to the insurrection I was associated with those that were the *most active* and influential in assuaging the passions of the multitude, and bringing them to a sense of respect and submission to the laws of the Union.

It ought to be kept in remembrance, that in 1794, two political parties, extremely distrustful and jealous of each other existed in the United States and particularly so in Pennsylvania.

The law laying an excise on spirits distilled in the United States, was a measure adopted by the Federalists to support the funding system, which was another measure of theirs. The Democrats or Republicans strenuously opposed the passage of these two laws and the Democratic party repealed the excise law as soon as they came into power. Many [illegible] against both laws were published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, which was then the only paper published in the western country. The excise law particularly, had been a [illegible] topic of argument, of petition, [illegible] declamation.

Democratic societies were formed in the [illegible] as well as in the eastern part in consequence of the great excitement, which the passage of these laws had caused, and partly to counteract the strong sympathies which a great number of prominent Federalists & their [illegible] for the coalition of the sovereigns of Europe against the French nation and the principles upon which their revolution had commenced and was in train. The emigrant princes, dukes and heroes who were [illegible] of Coblentz had as warm advocates [illegible] in the United States, as in any other part of the world. The sovereignty of the people and its attribute, (which certainly are original, real and not types,) were the ordinary themes of jest and [illegible] among the [illegible] Federalists, they [illegible] above board, *they had not yet learned by experience at the school of adversity.* This state of things fully accounts for the extraordinary [illegible], which then existed in the bosoms of those who venerated and cherished in heart and soul, the political institutions of their country. These societies were generally beneficial, and particularly so, when a proportionate number of their members were sufficiently informed to enlighten the others and assist them to remain in a proper sphere of action; there was one of those societies in the Mingo Creek Settlement, Washington County; it was composed of persons inferior to none in honesty and patriotism; but they were deficient in information.*

Although the excise law was literally constitutional, it was not just and equitable, because it operated unequally & oppressively on the western counties of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and on the west generally. These counties were insulated, from want of sufficient roads to communicate with the east: they were destitute of commerce, and were very poor. Rye was the only article they could convert into cash by manufacturing it into whiskey.

Farmers and distillers were not publicists or lawyers enough to be satisfied with *form alone*, they looked for substance. In the simplicity of their hearts, they believed that the great elementary principle of republicanism, i. e. equality of right, involves equality of burthen, according to the respective means of the members of society; was sacred and never ought to be violated, even indirectly. The excise law in its opperation was against that principle.

The way to popularity at that time, was to condole and simpathize with those opposed to the excise, to urge arguments against it; to join in running down the excisemen. Even a prominent Federalist in Pittsburgh, the late John Wood, since a member of Congress, countenanced by his presence, his opinion & I believe, by his vote, the resolution of a meeting held at Pittsburgh, in April 1792, directed against excisemen. I presume he thought it was the best means to pave his way to a seat in Congress.

There was a particular circumstance which fomented discontent and ill will against the supervisor of the excise. It was reported and believed that he had once declaimed against the excise law, passed by the state of Pennsylvania, in former times; that he had cryed down a certain George Graham, who had been exciseman under the state, and had been violently used. Several of his neighbors said that they knew the time when he had made this his political ladder, and all felt indignant at his becoming himself an exciseman after having been thus [illegible], and obtained political consequence [illegible] had a tendency to [illegible] any [illegible], but against [illegible] the collector.

[illegible] at [illegible] insisted, on the 15th July, 1794, when the distillers saw the supervisor (Gen. Neville) piloting the marshal [illegible] to serve processes against them. [illegible] about a do[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] when the last writ had been [illegible] and when it was [illegible] the exciseman [illegible] known [illegible] not to do it, there was much danger; they rode off. None of them were wounded. This happened about six miles from Neville's house.

On the next day the house of Neville was attacked by a [illegible] of persons, say twenty five, [illegible] were fired at both from the house [illegible] they were repulsed [illegible] of them were wounded, one [illegible].

A day [illegible] the house was attacked [illegible]. The excise [illegible] Major McFarlane was [illegible] and the [illegible] the house was burnt.

A meeting was [illegible] at the Mingo [illegible] house, where a resolution was passed [illegible] and committed the acts of violence [illegible] opposition should be supported.

Seven persons in the county of Washington, took upon themselves, to recommend a meeting of the militia at Bradock's field this recommendation was directed to the colonels of militia, and [illegible] about five thousand persons attended. A committee was formed there on the field and it was agreed that four citizens should be proscribed or expelled from [illegible] intercepted by forcibly opening the mail, it was also agreed by the committee, that all the persons [illegible] should march to Pittsburgh which they [illegible] and then dispersed.

It may be asked, had you no share in all those incidents? No other but to go to Braddock's field on the second day after the committee of proscription had dissolved I marched to Pittsburgh with the others and then went home.

Oh! then we find you to be a traitor, for you were at Bradock's field where 5000 men were under arms to support rebellion. [illegible] say, to this, that myself and others [illegible] had no gun, some of the best and most prominent friends of the general government were also there.

Gen. John Wilkins, then Contractor to supply the army commanded by General Wayne and [illegible] he would [illegible] the excise [illegible] had been [illegible] appointed Quarter Master General, and Jas. Ross who was then a Senator of the United States, and who was fifteen days afterwards appointed by President Washington, one of the commissioners, to hold conference with the delegates of the western counties, were both there. Ross was a member of the committee, who proscribed or expelled. Many were present in hopes of pacifying others.†

I was after this elected a member of the committee, which met at Parkinson's ferry, of the standing committee which met at Brownsville, and of the committee of conference, at Pittsburgh. Mr Gallatin and many others of the highest standing in the country, were also members of these three committees. The committee of conference was composed of three members from each county. Allghany county was represented by Col Thos Morton, Hugh Henry Brackenridge and myself. The commissioners sent by the President, were Wm. Bradford, Attorney General, Jasper Yates and James Ross. Several conferences were held. Mr Gallatin and others used their best endeavors to obtain the most favorable terms. The commissioners of government, insisted that they could not go further than to promise an amnesty, on the condition of submission. All the delegates from the respective counties, except David Bradford, agreed that it was expedient to accept those terms, and engaged with the commissioners of government to recommend submission, in their report to the standing committee. Mr. Gallatin shone and raised, on these occasions, to a high degree of [illegible]ness and reputation, particularly so, when he addressed the standing committee, at Red Stone and obtained there the undivided merit to prevent, under the greatest difficulties, the shedding of blood, and avert the disgrace and horrors of a civil war. It was then that all the friends of the honor and peace of the country who were present, beheld with admiration, the resources and versability of his mind; it was then that several clergymen, who were tremblingly waiting for the decision of the standing committee, felt happily relieved, and greeted Mr. Gallatin, as the most efficient friend the western counties possessed. They evinced their high regard for Mr Gallatin, at the ensuing election. He was elected to Congress by the meeting house interest; although he was not a candidate, nor did he [illegible] the district before or after. The members of the religious congregations kept their intention to vote, perfectly secret. I never knew that Mr. Gallatin was run; but when I heard that he was elected, (and I believe he was as ignorant of it as myself,) he was a candidate for the Assembly of the state, and was elected in Fayette. He was elected again and again to Congress, until he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Thus traitors, agreeably to the doctrine of Messrs. Forman and Keemle, gave Gallatin a seat in Congress, during six years in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the Federalists. Thus they added to the Democratic party, in Congress, a host, a firm [illegible] and consistent supporter of genuine republican principles. But the friends of Mr Gallatin, in the district which he represented were not traitors, even [illegible] for the *qu*[illegible] [illegible] were well known [illegible] at the time Mr Gallatin was [illegible]—One of them, David Hamilton, had [illegible] committed himself, and might have been considered as an insurgent [illegible] of all.

In consequence of the success of Mr Gallatin [illegible] democracy from disgrace and [illegible] [illegible].

But it will be said that this is a good story, [illegible] thing to do with me, to [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible].

[illegible] with Mr Gallatin [illegible] which I [illegible] at Pittsburgh on the 21st [illegible] voted [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] may be found a [illegible] so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling, for the distresses of their country, as to accept the office for the collector of the [illegible].

"*Resolved therefore*, That in future, we will consider all persons as unworthy of our [illegible], and [illegible] no intercourse or dealings with them [illegible] contents of life, [illegible] each other, and [illegible] with that [illegible] and that it be, and is hereby [illegible] recommended to the people at large to follow the same line of conduct [illegible]."

Mr. Gallatin came the next day to my house early in the morning, he breakfasted with [illegible] Mr John Bradford [illegible] at Van[illegible] [illegible] the above resolution, the paper [illegible] in the print [illegible] [illegible] that Mr Brackenridge [illegible] [illegible] the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, [illegible] in the fall, 1794, [illegible] spoken of [illegible] committed [illegible]. But [illegible] of his extraordinary services the country has for given him that seat, except [illegible] Messrs. Forman & Keemle, who for sake of consistency, will have him to be a traitor, along with [illegible]. It seems that the virtue of these two [illegible] so pure and so exalted, that they will not make any allowance for human frailty. Let it be [illegible] however, that [illegible] Mr Gallatin [illegible] took the benefit of [illegible], his bitterest enemies, who were then in power, never dared to bring an [illegible] against him.

Returning to my own case, there is a circumstance peculiarly in my favor, it is that I was absent from home for more than thirteen months, and came back again about six days before the attack and burning of Neville's house. I went down the Ohio about the middle of April, 1793, in a public boat commanded by Capt. Bond of the army. He had a number of soldiers with him. I arrived at Cincinnati ten or twelve days after, remained there a week or two, continued my journey in a boat, in company with Capt Peyroux and Thomas Power; arrived at New Madrid in the latter end of May, went from thence to Ste. Genevieve, visited Kaskaskia, went to St. Louis in July, stayed 2 or 3 days with Mr. Gabriel Cerre, went back to Kaskaskia, from thence to Ste. Genevieve, from thence to Prairie du Rocher, fell sick at Mr. Barbeau's, sickness continued two or three months. The season was too far advanced; I was too feeble, and unable to return home before winter. Remained during the winter chiefly at Kaskaskia, some time at Gen. Edgar's house, some time at Mr. Francois Janis'. Was every day in the company of Mr Wm. Morrison; was from time to time at Ste. Genevieve, at Col. Vallee's house, at Mr. Pratte's, (now living). Gen. [illegible] Pratte saw me off and on at his father's house, and in Ste. Genevieve. I was on new years day, 1794, at squire Whitesides. (Whitesides station); remained at his house two or three days. His widow, Mrs. Hubart, is now living within nine or ten miles of St. Louis. Was at Kaskaskia from time to time, until the 24th May, 1794; took my departure from that place to Vincennes. Time and circumstance well known to Gen. Edgar, Wm. Morrison, Francois Janis, &c. Mr. Richard Buatre and others, accompanied me from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. Arrived at Vincennes, remained with Col. Vigo, (now living). Went to Louisville with Richard and Buatre; remained a few days with Mr. La Cassagne. Went from thence to Lexington, read a printed paper, pasted up at some place in Kentucky, believes it was at Lexington, containing several resolutions of a meeting, by which the people of Kentucky were invited to meet and take into consideration, the circumstances of the country. Heard then, that several meetings had been held, and had gone great lengths, that several persons were speaking of a separation from the Union, were deprecating the excise law, and *in words*, were not behind the insurgents of the western counties of Pennsylvania. Went from thence to Danville, waited about two weeks for a party, in order to cross the wilderness, the preceding one having been beaten back by the Indians, who killed four ministers. Was kicked by a horse on the mountain, was detained at the foot of the mountain, in Fayette county, about ten or twelve days: arrived at my house about three days before harvest, about eight days before the burning of the house of the supervisor of the excise.

Perhaps Ms. Forman & Keemle will say that the alibi does not show that I could not have taken a part in the burning of the house. This I grant, but it shows at any rate, that I could not have taken any part in the previous meetings of the distillers, and other discontented persons, not in the resolutions; brewing, and plots preparatory and leading to these violent acts. I declare that I was not distiller; that I knew nothing of the attack upon the house of the exciseman, until all was over. I was not a member of the convention or meeting held at the Mingo Meeting House; nor did I know any thing of it, until the meeting was dissolved. The *onus probandi* lies on Messrs Forman & Keemle. It is not enough to say, that I was in the country of the insurgents. There were more than 70,000 inhabitants in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and there were not more than [illegible] or 600 that had committed violence.

The committee held at Parkinson's ferry, was composed of 220 members. The counties of Allegheny, Washington, Westmorland, Fayette, Bedford and Ohio in Virginia, were represented in it—the last county had six delegates. I have said before, that *many* moderate and well disposed *men*, were members of the different committees, and it was a fortunate circumstance, for without them the most violent probably, would have taken the lead, and plunged the country in a civil war.

Upon the whole, I feel no small gratification in the recollection of the confidence which my neighbors, and the inhabitants of Allegheny county reposed in me, at that critical period. If there was any occasion where I could indulge in some degree of pride, it would be in thinking, that I was associated at that time with the first characters of the country, and co operated (though perhaps the least of all) in depriving King's, tyrants, and all other enemies and revilers of free institutions of the barbarous pleasure, and the delicious regalement which a civil war among freemen would have afforded them.

But if all these could not satisfy Mr. Forman and Keemle, I would add that I was elected in 1796, to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; I was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, associate judge of the court of Alleghany county, I was elected in 1802, representative in Congress, and like Mr. Gallatin, was supported by the religious congregations. I was re-elected to the same situation in 1804. I was appointed in 1805, by president Jefferson, one of the judges of the superior court of the territory of Louisiana, (since Missouri), and commissioner for adjusting claims and ascertaining titles to land in the same territory. I was re appointed twice, by president Madison, to the office of judge. I was appointed also to the same office by president Monroe. I was appointed by the latter, two years ago, commissioner to adjust the claims to land in West Florida. I declined serving in that capacity. But probably Messrs Foreman and Keemle will contend that the elections prove nothing in my favor, that the electors were *whiskey boys*, as bad as myself! But I hope they will not presume to say that governor M'Kean, president Jefferson Madison and Monroe were *whiskey boys*, and certainly the e[illegible] distinguished men, could not be mistaken as to my standing and character for they knew me personally—they are my cotemporaries.

I see but one excuse for the wanton slander of Messrs. Foreman and Keemle, it is this—they have their instructions from their patron, the occult editor, (otherwise the old editor of the Enquirer) they are his echo, they repeat his favorite phrases, they have no choice, they have no opinion of their own, "*jurant per verba magistri*."

JOHN B. C. LUCAS.

P. S. For those who wish to obtain more particular information, reference is made to H. H. Brackenridge's incidents of the insurrection, to the history of the same by Wm. Findley, and to any man of respectability and character, who resided in the western counties at that time. I dismiss the subject with the determination never to notice my accusers hereafter.

J. B. C. L.

*I never was a member of any Democratic society, except of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which was Democratic enough for my purpose.

†See Brackenridge's incidents.

*See Hugh Henry Brackenridge, incidents of the insurrection 2d vol page 2[illegible]

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 7, 1815. [No. 327.]

NEW YEARS ADDRESS. 1815.

As clouds fast gathering and loud thunder roar,
So hastens war with the returning year;
Though now both armies hous'd from winter's sting,
They'll gain new strength to attack in opening spring.
With Britain, treaties fail, all a fineſſe,
To gull our pow'r while they increase their force.
Then rouse ye heroes, wake Columbia's sons,
Secure that freedom which your fathers won,
Unsheath the sword, anew unite your force,
North and eastern, with south and western hosts.
Bury contention in dark oblivion's night,
Unlike your sires united to the fight.
The same old foe, the cause I'll prove as just
As 'tea the cause of the dispute at first:
Like these old vet'rans whose hearts and views were one,
Go each and make his country's cause his own:
Then like small wheels in larger wheels are turning.
Each gaining his, his country's cause he's gaining.
Our prospect's bright, heav'n our cause doth own,
Mark the battles our heroes late have won.
As hop'd in future Hull's no more will rise
To clerk our progress in our noble cause;
Be one that will from this great cause defend,
Resolv'd pursue this object to the end.
Like vet'rans with pride this cause they view;
Their great object this they will pursue,
Void of ambition, the new trophies gain,
And twine our olives with heroic fame
Then on you circling sun twice more return,
Since his old foe from freedoms shores are turn'd;
Ere our heroes coop'd driven to resign,
Like their great chiefs, Cornwallis and Burgoyne.
Sure when fledglings, Britains put to flight,
Much more when grown we're equal to the fight.
Then while my genius, try the song anew,
Call up dark scenes that's past to present view:
More than twenty years, old time has roll'd
Since British subjects by British rulers told,
That light pretence for goods of contraband.
Their neutral ships to search, our men demand,
Even on board of right, Britains sons they claim,
Naturalz'd or not 'tis all the same.
Sent with their booty off but soon return
Their haughty tone Columbia's sons demand.
As wolves first from the flock but few have prole,
Then soon return and soon they take the whole,
Like sheep but bleats and then a victim falls.
Long like sheep this harmless sound was heard,
Till where we the EAGLE standard rear'd,
More than fifteen hundred of our country born,
Have thus been forc'd their freedom to regain:
Numerous parents left, lost sons to mourn,
"For worse than death" they cry'd it did at home,
A deep sympathy, with just rage I view,
Each furrow'd cheeks of age tears flow a new.
Now shift the scene from seas now close
And trace them on our shores by blood they rear'd
From Muskingum's winds that swiftly glides
To the Missouri's more majestic tide:
Once settlements begun
Of murders there by savage hands they've done.
Woods adjacent to rivers, lakes and plains,
Have echo'd to cries of th' innocent slain,
To savage bands these agents of their king
High price have paid for scalps which they did bring.
This in our histories all is fairly wrote,
But brighter written in reflections thought.
O Britain! how fallen! once Europe's pride.
Now from your darling height how fast you slide:
Heaven will avenge those wrongs upon that crown;
Dire vengeance will from heaven be pour'd down,
To draw the portrait of their bloody deeds,
Cervantes' pencil and his hand it needs:
The surface of their crimes I've skim'd no more
Than skates on ice in haste a gliding o'er,
Still I think I've prov'd what I promis'd first
In my dull muse the present war is just
From this sound doctrine here disputes ne'er rise,
But unjust the war, eastern *feds* thus cries:
Those strayed brethren from Columbia's flock,
Will to their home return to the old stock,
But we'll not wait, their progress seems but dull,
At unions cord they but faintly pull.
Our brave warriors in the south and west
Are competent with Britains to contest,
We'll like our sires unite all to a man,
And clear our shores of this man killing band.
Our naval force so fast in pow'r will grow,
Ere long the British flag to ours must bow,
Round the broad world, our EAGLE then shall soar,
And free the oppress'd from the tyrants pow'r,
For British goods no more we'll cross the seas.
We've flax, we've cotton and merino's fleece,
These we'll manufacture, in these complete
We'll all appear well dress'd whene'er we meet.
Columbia's soil is rich, we've different climes,
Delicious fruits, and grains of different kinds,
Like Egypts valley's,—our low lands shines
Our hills abound with flocks, to large size they grow,
Our lands with oil, with milk and honey flow.
These blessings we'll enjoy, all happy be,
Undisturb'd we'll sit, each under his fig tree.
Once in each year, like loving brothers meet.
With happy New-Year will each other greet.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Nashville. Nov. 29.

Head Quarters, 10th Mil. District.
Tehsaw. Nov. 14, 1814.

SIR,—On last evening I returned from Pensacola to this place—I reached that post on the evening of the 6th. On my approach sent major Pierre with a flag to communicate the object of my visit to the governor of Pensacola. He approached the fort St. George, with the flag displayed, and was fired on by the cannon from the fort—he returned and made report thereof to me. I immediately went with the adjutant gen. and major, with a small escort, and viewed the fort, and found it defended by both Spanish and British troops. I immediately determined to storm the town, reired and encamped the troops for the night, and made the necessary arrangements to carry my determination into effect the next day.

On the morning of the 7th, I marched with the effectives of the 3d, 39th and 44th infantry, part of Gen. Coffee's brigade, the Mississippi dragoons, and part of the West Tennessee regt. commanded by Lt. Col. Hammond, (Col. Lowry having deserted and gone home) and part of the Choctaws lead by Major Blue, of the 39th and major Kennedy. Being encamped on the West side of the town, I calculated they would expect an assault from that quarter, and be prepared to take me from the fort, and the British armed vessels 7 in number, that lay in the bay. To cherish this idea, I sent out part of the mounted men to shew themselves on the west, whilst I passed in the rear of the fort undiscovered to the east of the town. When I appeared within a mile of the town, I was in full view. My pride was never more heightened than in viewing the uniform firmness of my troops, and with what undaunted courage, they advanced, took strong for ready to receive them on the right, 7 British armed vessels on the left, strong block-houses and batteries of cannon in their front—but they still advanced with unshaken firmness, entered the town, when a battery of two cannon was opened upon the centre column composed of regulars, with ball and grape, and a shower of musquetry from the houses and gardens. The battery was immediately stormed by capt. Levall, and carried, and the musquetry was soon silenced by the steady and well directed fire of the regulars.

The gov. met cols. Williamson and Smith, who led the dismounted volunteers, with a flag, begged for mercy, and surrendered the town and fort unconditionally. Mercy was granted and protection was given to the citizens and their property—and still Spanish treachery kept us out of possession of the fort until nearly 12 o'clock at night. Never was more cool determined courage displayed by any troops, and the Choctaws advanced to the charge with equal bravery. On the morning of the 8th, I prepared to march and storm the Baracas, but before I could move, tremendous explosions told me that the Baracas with all its appendages, was blown up. I detached 200 men to explore it, who returned in the night with the information that it was blown up, all the combustible parts burnt; the cannon spiked and dismounted except two: this being the case, I determined to withdraw my troops, before which, I had the pleasure to see the British depart. Col. Nichols abandoned the fort the night of the 6th, and betook himself to his shipping, with capt. Woodbine and their red friends.

The firmness of my troops, has drawn a just respect from our enemies—It has convinced the red sticks that they have no strong hold or protection, only in the friendship of the U. States. The good order and conduct of my troops whilst in Pensacola has convinced the Spaniards of our friendship and our prowess, and has drew from the citizens an expression that our Choctaws are more civilized than the British

In great haste. I am &c.
ANDREW JACKSON
Gov. BLOUNT.

Milledgeville. (Geo.) Nov. 9.
Indian Alarm.

Much alarm has existed on the frontier below for several days past, in consequence of the following intelligence received by the Executive on Monday last.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Hawkins. Agent for Indian Affairs, dated

'Flint River, 5th Nov. 10 o'clock A.M.

"A black man has just arrived here and brings news that Carr's Ned (a free black man, who speaks the Creek tongue well, and is deemed a man of truth) fell in on his way from Hartford here with a large body of hostile indians near Hartford—they took Ned prisoner; he plead with them; and told them he was going down to join the British; on this declaration they set him at liberty. There is no doubt of this being true. God knows but some of them will be on me before morning."

"On the receipt of this information, orders were instantly issued by the Gov. to Colonel Tooke of Pulaski directing him to use all the means in his power, "for repelling, pursuing, and destroying any such hostile party:" and for this purpose captain Thomas' troop of horse, previously ordered out, has been required to cooperate. Colonel Wimberly, of Twiggs, has likewise been directed to call out a rifle and cavalry company to co-operate with colonel Tooke. For the better security of the frontier, the whole of the first class of militia in Pulaski, and of the frontier districts in Twiggs, have been discharged from the orders heretofore given for their marching to Mobile."

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL,
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 13.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Pitman from the committee of elections to whom was referred the papers exhibited to this house by Macky Wherry for the purpose of contesting the election of John G Heath, a member of this house, reported

That they had examined said papers, and found that the notice upon which the depositions were founded was not conformable to an act of this territory, regulating elections and were therefore of opinion that there is no legal testimony before them relative to said contested election, which report was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Pitman gave notice that on saturday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill respecting *vagrants* in this territory.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

The bill respecting counties and county lines was taken up and read a second time.

And on motion of Mr. Thomas.

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the poor was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative.

And on motion of Mr. Thomas

Ordered that its title be "an act for the relief of the poor" whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. de Mun,

Ordered that Mr. Thomas be added to the committee who was appointed to examine the book of the territorial Auditor and Treasurer

On motion of Mr Heath

Ordered that the bill supplementary to the act establishing the office of territorial Auditor and Treasurer and fixing their salaries be recommitted to a select committee of three

Whereupon Messrs Caulk Smith and Davidson was appointed that committee Mr. Heath being excused as one of the former committee who reported said bill

House adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

December 14.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr Thomas

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to the order of the day on the bill supplementary to the "act establishing counties and county lines.

Mr. Caulk in the chair, and after some time spent therein the committee rose and Mr Caulk reported, that the committee of the whole had agreeable to order had said bill under consideration some time made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. de Mun

Ordered that the bill supplementary to the "act establishing counties and county lines" be recommitted to the original committee who reported the same to wit Messrs Caulk de Mun, M'Guire, Byrd and Davidson and that Mr. Carr be added to said committee.

On motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the law regulating the fiscal concerns of this territory see what alterations if any are necessary therein with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Carr de Mun and Heath was appointed that committee, and the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

Mr. Thomas gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill for the division of the county of New Madrid & the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house adjourned till tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

December 15.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hart gave notice that on to morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill more permanently to establish the seat of justice in the county of New Madrid.

Mr Thomas from the committee who was appointed to examine the militia laws of this territory reported.

A bill to reduce into one the laws regulating the militia; and which was received and read the first time. Mr. Caulk from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill supplementary to the act establishing counties and county lines, reported a new bill on that subject entitled a bill supplementary to the act establishing counties and county lines.

A message from the Legislative council by Mr. Hunter

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that Mr Hunter of the legislative council has this day obtained leave and reported a bill entitled an act supplementary to the fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid

On motion of Mr Simpson,

Ordered that a committee of two be appointed to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the legislative council to procure a statement of the confirmed and unconfirmed lands in this territory

Whereupon Messrs Simpson and Heath was appointed that committee and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have appointed Mr Scott a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives to procure a statement of all the confirmed and unconfirmed lands in this territory

Mr Thomas agreeable to his notice of yesterday introduced a bill for the division of the county of New Madrid, which bill was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr. Thomas

The bill reducing into one the several laws of this territory regulating the militia was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Thomas.

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day tomorrow

The speaker laid before the house a report made by the territorial Auditor shewing a statement of accounts with the territory, which were taken up and Mr Carr from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Thomas F Riddick, John Cromwell and Rudon H. Price, a committee appointed by the members of an association lately formed in the town of St. Louis for the purpose of establishing a bank of discount and deposit to be styled the bank of St. Louis, reported that

having had the said petition under consideration were of opinion that the establishment of such an institution on proper principles will be of public advantage to the territory, they are therefore of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Ordered that a committee of two be appointed to act jointly as a committee of enrollments, with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the legislative council, whereupon Mr. Sewel and Mr. Wilson was appointed that committee.

Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. de Mun from the committee who was appointed to examine the law regulating elections reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating elections, which bill was received and read the first time, when the house adjourned till tomorrow morning ten oclock.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Duties on Postage &c.

The engrossed bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining public credit, by duties on sales at auction, on the postage of letters, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, was read a third time. The question on the postage of the bill was decided by the following vote:

Yeas 114, Nays 35.

So the bill was past and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining public credit, by duties on carriages, &c, was then read a third time, and passed, without debate, by the following vote:

For the bill	120
Against it	34

THE NEGOCIATION.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit for the information of Congress, the dispatches last received from the Ministers Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Ghent, explaining the course and actual state of their negociations with the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

December 1, 1814.

[Accompanying this message was a volume of documents, beyond the capacity of a newspaper to present them all at one view. We have therefore selected those which are calculated in the smallest space to give the best general view of the state of the Negotiation, reserving the publication of the remainder, almost equally interesting, until our next and succeeding papers, in which we shall be able to publish the series.]

No. 1.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russel and Gallatin, to the Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, 25 Oct. 1814.

Sir,

We have the honor of transmitting herewith copies of all our correspondence with the British plenipotentiaries, since the departure of Mr. Dallas. Although the negociation has not terminated so abruptly as we expected at that period that it would, we have no reason to retract the opinion which we then expressed, that no hopes of peace as likely to result from it, could be entertained—It is true that the terms which the British government had so peremptorily prescribed at that time, have been apparently abandoned, and that the *sine qua non* then required as a preliminary to all discussion upon other topics, has been reduced to an article securing merely an Indian pacification, which we have agreed to accept, subject to the ratification or rejection of our government.—But you will perceive that our request for the exchange of a project of a treaty, has been eluded, and that in their last note, the British plenipotentiaries have advanced a demand not only new and inadmissable, but totally incompatible with their uniform previous declarations, that Great Britain had no view in this negociation to any acquisition of territory. It will be perceived, that this new pretension was brought forward immediately after the accounts had been received that a British force had taken possession of all that part of the state of Massachusetts situate east of Penobscott river. The British plenipotentiaries have invariably referred to their government every note received from us, and waited the return of their messenger before they have transmitted to us their answer, and the whole tenor of the correspondence, as well as the manner in which it has been conducted on the part of the British government, have concurred to convince us, that their object has been delay; their motives for this policy we presume to have been to keep the alternative of peace, or of a protracted war, in their own hands, until the general arrangement of European affairs should be accomplished at the congress at Vienna, and until they could avail themselves of the advantages, which they have anticipated from the success of their arms during the present campaign in America.

Although the sovereigns who had determined to be present at the Congress of Vienna have been already several weeks assembled there, it does not appear by the last advices from that place, that the Congress has been formally opened. On the contrary, by a declaration from the plenipotentiaries of the powers, who were parties to the peace at Paris of 30th May last, the opening of the congress appears to have been postponed to the first of November. A memorial is said to have been presented by the French ambassador, Talleyrand, in which it is declared, that France having returned to her boundaries in 1792, can recognize none of the aggrandizements of the other great powers of Europe since that period, although not intending to oppose them by war.

These circumstances indicate that the new basis for the political system of Europe, will not be so speedily settled as had been expected The principle thus assumed by France is very extensive, in its effects, and opens a field of negociation much wider than had been anticipated We think it does not promise an aspect of immediate tranquility to this continent, and that it will disconcert particularly the measures which Great Britain has been taking with regard to the future destination of this country, among others and to which she has attached apparently much importance.

We have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your very humble servants,

John Quincy Adams,
J. A. Bayard,
H. Clay,
Jona. Russell,
Albert Gallatin.

No. II.

AMERICAN NOTE.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the U. States to the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty.

Ghent, August 24. 1814.

The undersigned, ministers plenipotentiary and extraordinary from the U. States of America, have given to the official note which they have had the honor of receiving from his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiaries the deliberate attention which the importance of its contents required, and have now that of transmitting to them their answer on the several points to which it refers.

They would present to the consideration of the British Plenipotentiaries that Lord Castlereagh, in his letter of the 4th of November, 1813, to the American Secretary of State, pledges the faith of the British government that "they were willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistant with the established maxims of public law, and with the maratime rights of the British empire." This fact alone, might suffice to shew, that it ought not to have been expected that the American government, in acceding to this proposition, should have its exceeded terms, and furnished with instructions authorising them to treat with the British plenipotentiaries respecting Indians situated within the boundaries of the United States, That such expectation was not entertained by the British government might also have been inferred from the explicit, assurances which the British plenipotentiaries gave on the part of their government, at the first conferrence which the undersigned had the honor of holding with them, that no events subsequent to the first proposal for this negociation, had, in any manner, varied either the disposition of the British government, that it might terminate in a peace honorable to both parties, or the terms upon which they would be willing to conclude it.

It is well known that the differences which unhappily subsist between G. B. and the U. States, and which ultimately led to the present war, were wholly of a maratime nature, arising principally from the British orders in council, in relation to blockades, and from the impressment of marines on board of American vessels. The boundary of the Indian territory had never been a subject of difference between the two countries. Neither the principles of reciprocity, the maxims of public law, nor the maratime rights of the British empire could require the permanent establishment of such boundary. The novel pretensions now advanced could no more have been anticipated by the government of the U. States, in forming instructions for this negociation, than they seem to have been contemplated by that of G. B. in November last in proposing it Lord Castlereah's note makes the termination of the war to depend on a conciliatory adjustment of the differences than subsisting between the two states, and in no other condition whatever.

Nor could the American government have foreseen that G. Britain, in order to obtain peace for the indians residing within the dominions of the United States, whom she had induced to take part with her in the war, would demand that they should be made parties to the treaty between the two nations, or that the boundaries of their lands should be permanently and irrevocably fixed by that treaty. Such a proposition is contrary to the acknowledged principles of public law, and to the practice of all civilized nations, particularly of G. B, and of the U. S. It is not founded on reciprocity. It is unnecessary for the attainment of the object to which it professes to have in view.

No maxim of public law has hitherto been more universally established among the powers of Europe possessing territories in America, and there is none to which G. B. has more uniformly and inflexibly adhered, than that of suffering no interposition of a foreign power in the relations between the acknowledged sovereign of the territory, and the Indians situated upon it. Without the admission of this principle, there would be no intelligible meaning attached to stipulations establishing boundaries between the dominions in America of civilized nations possessing territories inhabited by Indian tribes. Whatever may be the relations of Indians to the nation in whose territory they are thus acknowledged to reside they cannot be considered as an independent power by the nation which has made such acknowledgment.

That the territory of which G. Britain wishes now to dispose, is within the dominions of the U. States, was solemly acknowledged by herself in the treaty of peace of 1783, which established their boundaries, and by which she relinquished all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights within those boundaries. No condition respecting the Indians residing therein, was inserted in that treaty. No stipulation similar to that now proposed is to be found in any treaty made by G. Britain, or within the knowledge of the undersigned, by any other nation.

The Indian tribes for which Great Britain proposes now to stipulate have, themselves, acknowledged this principle. By the Greenville treaty of 1795, to which the British plenipotentiaries have allnded, it is expressly stipulated, and the condition has been confirmed by every subsequent treaty, so late as the year 1810, "That the Indian tribes shall quietly enjoy their lands, hunting, planting and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation from the U. States: but that when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, they are to be sold only to the United States: that until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white person who intrude on the same, and that the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States, and of no other power whatever."

That there is no reciprocity in the proposed stipulation is evident. In prohibiting Great Britain and the United States from purchasing lands within a part of the dominions of the latter power, while it professes to take from Great Britain a privilege which she had not, it actually deprives the United States of a right exclusively belonging to them.

The proposition is also utterly unnecessary for the purpose of obtaining a pacification for the Indians residing within the territories of the United States. The undersigned have already had the honor of informing the British plenipotentiaries, that, under the system of liberal policy adopted by the United States in their relations with the Indians within their territories, an uninterrupted peace had subsisted from the year 1795, not only between the United States and all those tribes, but also among those tribes themselves for a longer period of time than ever had been known since the first settlement of North America. Against those Indians the United States have neither interest nor inclination to continue the war. They have nothing to ask of them but peace. Commissioners on their part have been appointed to conclude it, and an armistice was actually made last autumn with most of those tribes, The British government may again have induced some of them to take their side in the war, but peace with them will necessarily follow immediately a peace with Great Britain. To a provisional article, similar to what has been stipulated in some former treaties, engaging that each party will treat for the Indians within its territories, include them in the peace, and use its best endeavors to prevent them from committing hostilities against the citizens or subjects of the other party, the undersigned might assent, and rely on the approbation and ratification of their government. They would also, for the purpose of securing the duration of peace, and to prevent collisions which might interrupt it, propose a stipulation which should preclude the subjects or citizens of each nation respectively from trading with the Indians residing in the territory of the other. But to surrender both the rights of sovereignty and of soil over nearly one third of the territorial dominions of the United States to a number of Indians not probably exceeding twenty thousand, the under signed are so far from being instructed or authorised, that they assure the British commissioners that any arrangement for that purpose would be instantaneously rejected by that government.

Not only has this extraordinary demand had been made a sine qua non, to be admitted without discussion, and as a preliminary basis, but it is accompanied by others equally inadmissable, which the British plenipotentiaries state to be so connected with it, that they may reasonably influence the decision of the undersigned upon it, yet leaving them uninformed how far these other demands may also be insisted on as indispensable conditions of a peace.

As little are the undersigned instructed or empowered to accede to the propositions of the British government, in relation to the military occupation of the western lakes. If they have found the proposed interference of G. B. in the concerns of Indians residing within the U. States utterly incompatible with any established maxim of public law, they are no less at a loss to discover by what rule of perfect reciprocity the U. S. can be required to renounce their equal right of maintaining a naval force upon those lakes, and of fortifying their own shores, while G. B. reserves exclusively the corresponding rights to herself. That in point

military preparation, G. B, in her possessions in N. America, has been in a condition to be termed, with propriety, the weaker power, in comparison with the United States, the undersigned believe to be incorrect in point of fact. I regard to the fortification of the shores, and to the forces actually kept on foot upon those frontiers, they believe the superiority to have been on the side of G. B. If the proposal to dismantle the forts upon her shores, strike forever her military flag upon her lakes, and lay her whole frontier defenceless, in the presence of her armed and fortified neighbor, had proceeded, not from G. B. to the U. S. from but the U. S. to G. B., the undersigned may safely appeal to the bosoms of his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries for the feelings with which, not only in regard to the interests, but the honor of their nation, they would have received such a proposal. What would G. B. herself say, if, in relation to other frontier, where she has the acknowledged superiority of strength it were proposed that she should be reduced to a condition even of equality with the U. S?

The undersigned further perceive that under the alledged purpose of opening correct communication between two of the British provinces in America, the British government require a cession of territory forming a part of one of the states of the American union, and that they propose, without purpose specifically alledged, to draw the boundary line westward, not from the Lake Superior. It must be perfectly immaterial to the U. S. whether the object of the British government, in demanding the dismemberment of the United States, is to acquire territory, as such, or for purposes less liable, in the eyes of the world, to be ascribed to the desire of aggrandizement. Whatever the motive may be, and with whatever consistency views of conquest may be disclaimed, while demanding for herself or for the Indians, a cession of territory more extensive than the whole island of G. Britain, the duty marked out for the undersigned is the same. They have no authority to cede any part of the territory of the U. S. and to no stipulation to that effect will they subscribe.

The conditions proposed by G. B. have no relation to the subsisting differences between the two countries; they are inconsistent with acknowledged principles of public law; they are founded neither on reciprocity nor any of the usual basis of negociation, neither on that of the uti possidetis, or of status ante bellum: they would inflict the most vital injury on the U. States, by dismembering their territory, by arresting their natural growth and increase of population, and by leaving their northern and western frontier equally exposed to British invasion and to Indian aggression; they are above all, dishonorable to the U. States, in demanding from them to abandon territory and a portion of their citizens, to admit, a foreign interference in their domestic concerns, and to cease to exercise their natural rights on their own shores and in their own waters. A treaty concluded on such terms would be but an armistice. It cannot be supposed that America would long submit to conditions so injurious and degrading. It is impossible, in the natural course of events, that she should not at the first opportunity recur to arms, for the recovery of her rights, of her honor. Instead of setting existing differences, such a peace would only create new causes of war, sow the seeds of a permanent hatred, & lay the foundation of hostilities for an indefinite period.

Essentially pacific from her political institution, from the habits of her citizens, from her physical situation, America reluctantly engaged in the war. She wishes for peace; but she wishes for it upon those terms of reciprocity, honorable to both countries which can alone render it permanent. The causes of the war between the U. S. and G. B. having disappeared by the maritime pacification of Europe, the government of the U. S. does not desire to continue it; in defence of abstract principles which have, for the present, ceased to have any practical effect. The undersigned have been accordingly instructed to agree to its termination, both parties restoring whatever territory they may have taken, and both reserving all their rights, in relation to their respective seamen. To make the peace between the two nations solid and permanent the undersigned were also instructed, and have been prepared to enter into the most amicable discussion of all those points on which differences or uncertainty had existed; and which might hereafter tend in any degree whatever to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, without, however, making the conclusion of the peace at all depend upon a successful result of the discussion.

It is, therefore, with deep regret, that the undersigned have seen that other views are entertained by the British government, and that new and unexpected pretensions are raised, which if persisted in, must oppose an insuperable obstacle to a pacification. It is not necessary to refer such demands to the American government for its instruction. They will only be a fit subject of deliberation, when it becomes necessary to decide upon the expediency of an absolute surrender of national independence.

The undersigned request the British plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) *John Quincy Adams,*
James A. Bayard,
H. Clay,
Jona. Russell,
Albert Gallatin.

To the Plenipotentiaries of Britannic Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

No. III.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Sept. 4th, 1814.

No. IV.

Is the answer of our Commissioners, dated Sept. 19, 1814, to the last mentioned note.

No. V.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Sept. 19, 1814.

No. VI.

Is a note from our Ministers, dated 26th Sept. 1814, to the note of the British Ministers last mentioned.

No. VII.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Oct. 8, 1814.

No. VIII.

Is the answer of our commissioners, to the last mentioned note, dated Oct. 13, 1814.

(To be continued.)

A National Bank.

May yet be established during the present session, notwithstanding the very extraordinary decision of the House of Representatives on that subject. Mr. Forsyth was absolutely precluded, by the subsequent proceeding of the house on tuesday, from an opportunity of renewing his motion for reconsideration of the vote on the bill lately before that body, and the subject cannot probably be agitated anew in the house at the present session. But, we are pleased to learn, a committee of the Senate, which was appointed early in the session, to take into consideration a memorial from sundry citizens of New-York in favor of a National Bank, on which they have, until now, deferred acting, in expectation of the passage of the bill for that purpose in the House of Representatives, have taken up the subject. The committee of the Senate consists of Messrs. King, Smith, Taylor, Bibb & Mason; and they met yesterday at the lodging of Mr. King, who is confined by indisposition. It is probably, we think, they will report a bill on an early day for the establishment of an efficient National Bank.

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 7.

No eastern mail this week.

Col. Russel has arrived from Peoria. All's well! in that quarter. A few blankets &c. sent to cover the dead indians who were slain by the rangers, may again restore tranquility with Gomo's band.

An English party consisting of four men, conveying clothing and ammunition to the indians in the British interest, were lately killed by the Sioux, and the clothing &c. made prize of. This affair gave rise to a report now in circulation that Prairie du Chein had been taken by the American Indians.

Charles Lucas esq has taken his seat in the house of representatives he was elected by a majority of SIXTY SIX votes over his rival Doctor Farrar.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas a report has for some time been circulated by prejudiced persons, that I took an unchristianlike and an unjust advantage to the injury of the Rev Mr Benjamin Proctor and others. I deny the assertion, and as such feel it my duty to lay before the public a correct statement of the proceedings that gave rise to these aspersions.

In the beginning of January 1813, I sold the tract of land and plantation on which I now live, to Samuel and William Fallis for 1300 dollars; viz. 700 hundred payable in April next following in horses; 600 in cash, payable the 25th October, 600 in cash payable 25th of October 1813. To secure the payment, they unsolicited gave me a mortgage of said tract of land. The manner in which they divided the land, S. Fallis' tract included the whole of the improvement. After I had sold my stock, household and farming utensils, at a reduced price, in order to leave the territory, Messrs Fallis's requested me to recant, and on my refusing, they accused me with injustice; in order to satisfy them I consented to refer it to the judgment of any of our neighbors they would name; Benj. Proctor and two others were the referrees: the charge being laid before them, I was acquitted, and Mr. Proctor said to Samuel Fallis that he had no right to accuse me with injustice, not only so, but that his part of the land was well worth the sum he was to give and if he was dissatisfied he would take his bargain off his hands himself. Finally other writings were drawn, and Benj Proctors name inserted in the place of Samuel Fallis: Mr. Proctor immediately brought on his family and took possession of the place

When payment became due Mr Proctor and Wm. Fallis paid the 700 dollars in horses I also received property of Mr Proctor in lieu of money due in October 28 dollars. Mr. Proctor for some time appeared well satisfied, saying he had been offered 100 dollars more than he gave for his part of the land. But before I left the territory (for what reason I cannot say) he appeared at intervals to be dissatisfied, and at different times requested me to take his part of the land, I not having any intention to reside on it, but knowing I could at any time sell it for the sum he gave, I always consented, and was as often refused; once in particular he said he would give me 60 dollars to take it, I named the person to him who I knew would gladly give him the same he was to give; neither did I desire his money for nought, but to satisfy him I would take the land without the 60 dollars, but he again refused!

After I left the territory, Mr. Proctor informed me he did not expect they would be able to pay the 600 dollars at the time it became due, therefore desired indulgence: I consented so to do provided they would pay when due 700 dollars. Mr. Proctor said I should have it if he had to advance it himself, but instead of 700 I only received about 200 dollars; nevertheless I indulged them till the spring of 1813, when I came again and found Wm. Fallis had sold his tract to J. Stanley and P. Hayward. Mr. Proctor had also sold half of his tract to T. Hatten. Wm. Fallis who was jointly bound in the notes with Proctor was preparing to move to Kentucky; some of the others said they never knew the land was mortgaged till after they had purchased, therefore, as it was a fraud refused to pay, and as I had no obligation on none but Fallis and Proctor, I told Mr Proctor I would be under the necessity of applying for the money then due to me before Fallis left the territory, otherwise he would have the whole to pay himself. Whereupon the five persons concerned in said tract of land, came to me and agreed to give me the following sums in property, beside that which I had already received, to take the whole of my former tract of land, viz T Hatten, 52 dollars, J. Stanley 36 dollars 33 1-3 cents, W. Fallis 30 dollars, B. Proctor 6 dollars 33 1 3 cents widow of the late P. Hayward deceased 25 dollars 33 1 3 cents.

Observe at this time, the price of land was very much depreciated by the declaration of war, and the depredations committed on the frontiers by the indians. But as Proctor and Fallis said they could not raise the money, and as I was unable to purchase land elsewhere without it, I at length consented to take the land, but left some who had not full knowledge of the circumstances would think the sum they offered was more than enough to compensate my loss and disappointment, and that I had extorted it from them I requested to refer it to some disinterested persons, to judge the loss of each person and determine the sum (if any) I should have, and I would abide by the same, to which Mr. Proctor made the following reply. "If you ever hear that any person says you have been hard with us, send them to me and I will tell them it is a lie."

So as they insisted to be at no further trouble, our former writings were cancelled, and I was put in possession of the land and as soon as it was convenient I returned and brought on my family. Shortly after my arrival I found that Mr. Proctor and family (who still resided on the premises) was much dissatisfied with me, as being injured by me, I reminded Mr Proctor of his former promise; but being as willing as ever to do justice, and as far as my situation would admit of to favour him, I made the following proposals; 1st. To renew our former writings and I would give him credit for all I had received, and give him full possession of the place immediately. 2d. To refer it to the Church of which he was then a member, and abide their judgment. 3d. What I had at first proposed, viz. arbitration, The two first he rejected, but at length accepted the third. Hatten and Fallis both being gone to Kentucky, five men therefore being chosen, and duly sworn, a majority brought in the following verdict. "April 25th, 1813. We the undersigned, give it as our opinion, that Mr Proctor shall receive twenty five dollars from Mr Brown, in cash or good property at cash price; given under our hands the day and date above written."

The next day, I gave Mr. Proctor twenty five dollars, and he again said he was well satisfied, but amazing!! He is yet dissatisfied with me, and I know not what more I could have done, it was not without the advice of his friends I accepted his proposals, and received the land of him. Should the correctness of the preceding statement be denied, I am ready at any time to prove its authenticity. It was with reluctance I adopted this measure, but finding it the only resource I had to refute the numerous calumnies raised against me, and with a design to silence in some degree those who love to propagate slander. I lay it before the public, & ask therefore the candid in general, and the religious in particular, where is my atrocity, that the Rev Mr. Benjamin Proctor cannot continue in the Methodist Episcopal Church, if I am received as a member thereof?

Jebu Brown.

A LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office at St. Louis

A—James Alcour William O. Allen.

B—Robt. Bay, Robt Briggs Anthony W. W Bayard Samuel Burrows Mrs Nancy Brandon John Bills, James Brotherton 2 Mrs Rebekah Brotherton.

C—Vincent Carrico Benj. Corp John Carson Capt. Christian Catrine George Crump Alexander Clark John Clark John Courtley Jaque Clamorgan 2 Andrew Cawan.

D—Wm. Douglass Martin Doulass.

E—John Elliott Dr. J R Estis Thomas Evans 2 John Ekins Thomas Ellis Benj. Estill Esq.

F—M Fisher Wm Fickler Peter Fait.

G—Drakeford Gray Henry M.Gilham Wm. H Green.

H—Hyacinte deHetre Benj Howard 2 Samuel Hibbler Ebenezer R Hawley Esq. Stephen Haskel Sarah Hart.

J—Augustus Jones Wm. Irons Johnathan Johnson Michael Immel.

L—Andrew Lockhart Absalom Link Lydia Lucket Burnum Leonard

M—Wm Marsh Abner M'Courtney Lewis M'Coy Hugh Kidder Meade Andrew Murphy Stephen Mapes Andrew M'Quitty Thomas Mason

N—Wm Nichols.

O—Wm Osburn.

P—Sylvester Pattie Abraham Prickett James Phillips J Bte Provinche Benj. H. Payne 2 Joseph Perkins 3 Vanallen Parnet Col Wm. Russell 2 Ferdinand Rozier Esq. Reason Reagin Hannah Raeh John Ramsey.

S—Daniel Shope 2 Dening Steall Wyatt Stubblefield Nancy Smith Doctor Thomas Shannon Capt. Shirard G Swaine John Serjeant Edward Simon Otho L. Shrader

T—Wm. Thompkins 2 Major Zacheriah Talor 2 W n Taylor George Baker Taylor.

V—Thuston Vaughn.

W—John Weaver Thomas White D L Weeks Alexr Willard John Ward 2.

Y—Mathias Yaron.

NOTICE

The terms of keeping horses in my stable in St. Louis is $10 per month, no deduction to be made for a horse taken out, unless he remain out a week or more. $3 per week, and seventy five cents for twenty-four hours, and all reasonable care shall be taken of the stable and horses; but if any unavoidable accident happen to either, I will not be accountable.

William Sullivan.

January 6th 1814.

JEWELLERY LOTTERY.

Those gentlemen who have so kindly favored me in purchasing tickets of my lottery, I am sorry to inform herewith, that the scheme will not succeed, the amount being too high to dispose of all the tickets: the holders are herewith politely requested to return them as soon as possible and receive (besides my most hearty thanks for their support) the money so advanced!

A new Lottery of 400 dolls. worth of
JEWELLERY,

In 200 tickets only, at 2 dolls. each is now open, and looks for the generous support of the hospitable inhabitants of St. Louis.

Will. F. Kummer.

Jan. 7th 1815.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of Goods, requests all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec. 28th 1814.

AUCTION.

Will be sold on the 14th of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Madame Chouteau, in the town of St. Louis, three LOTS of LAND, two of which are the corner Lots of said square, and the other in the rear of northermost corner Lot. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other in six months. The premises to be mortgaged for the last payment. For further particulars inquire of

E. Hempstead.

December 30. 1814.

Take Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified, that on monday the 9th day of January 1815. I shall apply to the Hon Bernard Pratte Esq. or in his absence to some other judge of the court of common pleas, for the county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this Territory, concerning insolvent debtors.

Elijah Smith.

St. Louis Jail, 19th December 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of St Paul Lacroix, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to bring them forward well authenticated according to law, and those who are indebted to said estate, are also required to make immediate payment, before their notes or accounts be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

Aug. Chouteau.

December 1st. 1814. 8t

AVIS.

Le Soussigne ayant obtenu une lettre d'administration pour la succession de feu St Paal Lacroix previent les personnes a qui il pourait etre du de venir presenter leurs comptes en regle comme la loi le requerre & celles qui doivent a la ditte succession de payer immediatement avant que leurs billets ou comptes soient places entre les moins d'officiers de justice pour recouvrement.

Aug. Chouteau.

Dec'bre. 1, 1814. 8f

A WARNING.—Whereas great depredations have been committed on the great island of Paysa, which belongs to the subscriber, and is situated below the town of Portage des Sioux. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber or trespass on his property in any way whatever as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors; and for the execution of the present notice, Mr. Frs. Le Sieur is authorised to act in his name.

Augte. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1st 1814.

Vu que des depredations considerables ont ete commises dans l'ile du soussigne, la quelle est situe en bas du Portage des Sioux, et vulgairement appelee la grand ile de Paysa. Il est par le present expressement defendu a qui que ce soit de couper du bois ou de transgresser d'une maniere quel conque sur sa propriete, en ce qu'il metra en force contre les delinquants la plus grande rigueur de la loi, et pour l'execution du present advertissement, il nomme Mr. Frs. Le Sieur son representant.

Aug. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1814. tf

Notice.

The sale of the tract of Land, Mills & Stills &c. belonging to the estate of Sam. Means dec'd. advertised to be sold on the 20th inst. is postponed to the first day of February next.

John C Sullivan, Exr.
of Samuel Means, dec'd

St. Louis, Dec. 14th, 1814.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next at the City of Washington, as by the said act is directed. for the purpose then, or soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the directions of the said act; and also when and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled "an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfive, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirtyfirst of March 1814, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington October 3, 1814.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814 relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases assignments and powers mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous, nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be, its right construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add to or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the commissioners may give when organized as a Board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are susceptible of being made upon the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

JAS. MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, Oct. 20th, 1814.

NOTICE.

My property in the neighborhood of this town has been for years much injured by persons trespassing in carrying off stone and sand and by cutting my fruit trees, and otherwise making depredations on my land at the lower ferry, the public are hereby notified that all person trespassing on my property in any way will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sep 15, 1814,
2d w. for 6 m.

A WARNING

Whereas, great depredations have been committed on the lands of the subscriber, in and about Florisant, and on his island at the Charbonniere. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber nor trespass on his property in any other way, as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors All the horses and cattle found on the above island after the first day of September next, will be taken up as strays.

JOHN MULLANPHY

St. Louis, August 19th, 1814.

A Caution.

Whereas my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any reasonble cause, I do forewarn any person from harbouring her or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to be accountable for any of her conduct, or to discharge any of her contracts.

Paul Whitley.

St. Louis County, Dec. 13th, 1814.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis,

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. WHICH COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLIED ON THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseverance in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax seed tea, will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis. where may likewise be had Dr. Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

BERNARD PRATTE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he is now opening in St. Louis and St. Genevieve, and will dispose of them at the most reduced prices for CASH.

May 14th, 1814.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring: between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector

November 9th, 1814. tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis. Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St Charles, John W. Honey & Elias Bates at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,

Committee.

NOTICE.

A number of persons has been in the habit of cutting down my timber some for the purpose of procuring honey or taking bark; others for the purpose of stealing it. Any person who will in any manner take or destroy my timber in future shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law.

I have for sale a quantity of laths and shingles.

Hyacinthe St. Cir.

Near St. Louis, Dec. 24, 1814. 3t

---

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

A pair of Monongahala Horse mill stones 36 inches in Diameter or thereabouts, which were lying in the market space in 1808, in this town, have been carried off by some person or persons and I can get no information of them whatever, I will give the above reward to any person who will give such information to Mr. Charles Gratiot as will lead to a discovery so that I may have proof to establish the fact, Mr. Gratiot will pay the reward for me.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sept. 15, 1814.

e 2d week for 6 m

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR,
COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Phillipson's
Store in Mainstreet.

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour lesquelles fientes les proprietaires de la tannerie payeront a raison de six escalins par minot vendu leur établissement

Juillet 23.

PRINTED BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER

TO THE TERRITORY,

AND OF THE

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Three dollars per annum, paid in advance; or an endorsed note for four dollars at the expiration of the year.

A failure to announce a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted one week for One Dollar, and Fifty Cents for every continuance; those of greater length in proportion.—Where the number of insertions are not specified, advertisements will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Cash must accompany Advertisements; or they will not be inserted, the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 14, 1815. [No. 328.]

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL,
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 16.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Thomas moved the following resolution, which was adopted by the house

Resolved, that a committee consisting of three members be appointed to draft and report a bill providing for the levying and collecting the territorial tax due from the county of St: Louis for the year 1814.

A message from the Legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that the legislative council have this day appointed Mr. Hunter a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives as a committee of enrolments.

Another member to wit, Henry Cassady from the county of Arkansas, appeared, produced his credentials as well as the certificate of one of the judges of the superior court, of his having taken the oath of office, and took his seat.

Mr Carr from the judiciary committee, submitted the following resolutions for the consideration of the house.

Resolved, that it is expedient to abolish the present system of the court of common pleas and the general or superior, and to establish in lieu thereof

1st. A county court to be composed of justices of the peace, with no original jurisdiction but with power to try appeals from magistrates and do all county business.

2dly, A circuit court to be composed of the present judges of the superior court of this territory, to be held annually in each county by one judge, with jurisdiction of all matters both of law and equity, and all sums over and above ninety dollars with appeals from their decision to the superior court of errors and appeals and also with final jurisdiction of all criminal cases.

3d A superior court of errors and appeals for the trials of writs of error and appeals from the circuit courts, to be held at one place in the territory and to be composed of the judges of the superior court.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

Ordered that said resolutions be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

That the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on said resolutions, and the question being put it was negatived.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The bill supplementary to the act establishing counties and county lines, and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment,

And on motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and be the order of the day to-morrow.

The bill supplementary to the act regulating elections was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker to be ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr. de Mun,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to-morrow,

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The bill for the division of the county of New Madrid was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr de Mun,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to the order of the day on the bill reducing into one the several acts regulating the militia.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons,

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do concur in passing the resolutions and memorial sent to them by the house of representatives, with amendments to the same, which said resolutions and memorial and the amendments aforesaid are herewith sent, and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives in the said amendments.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr, Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that Mr. M'Girk has this day obtained leave and reported a bill entitled an act declaring what laws shall be in force in this territory.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do concur in passing the bill entitled "an Act for the relief of the poor" with amendments are herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives in the said amendments.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

The house took up the amendments proposed by the legislative council to the bill for the relief of the poor.

(Several amendments were disagreed to, too prolix for insertion.)

On motion of Mr. Carr,

The house took up the amendments proposed by the legislative council to the resolutions and memorial adopted by this house to be forwarded to the President of the United States, praying an additional force for the defence of our frontier.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

That the house do agree to the first amendment to said resolution, which amendment is in the 5th line of the 1st resolution. to strike out the word 'President,' and insert 'Congress' which goes to change the address of said resolutions and memorial from the president to the Congress of the United States.

And on the question will the house agree to said amendment, it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 18 N-ys 3,

The yeas and nays being called for on this question those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs Byrd, Bollinger, Caldwell speaker, Cissady, Caldwell, De Mun, Davidson, English, Heath Hart, Journey, M'Guire, Pitman, Simpson, Sewel, Smith, Thomas, and Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs Caulk, Carr, and Harris,

And on motion of Mr. Thomas,

That the house agree to all the other amendments proposed, and the question thereon, it was carried in the affirmative.

Messrs Heath Cissady and Caldwell was appointed the committee on the resolution for the levying and collecting the territorial tax from the county of St. Louis, for the year 1814.

House adjourned till to morrow morning ten o'clock.

December 17.

House met pursuant to adjournment,

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter,

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that the legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled "an act supplementary to an act, fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid which bill is herewith sent, and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein

Mr. Heath from the committee appointed to draft and report a bill for the levying and collecting the territorial tax due from the county of St. Louis, for the year 1814, reported a bill on that subject which was received and read the first time, and ordered to its second reading

Mr. Pitman agreeable to notice, introduced a bill to prevent the increase of vagrants and other idle and disorderly persons within this territory.

Which bill was taken up and read the first time and ordered for its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

The bill entitled "an act supplementary to the act fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid, was taken up and read the first time and ordered to its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to the order of the day on the resolution submitted to the house by the judiciary committee, for a change in the system of the courts. Mr. Simpson in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, the speaker resumed the chair and Mr Simpson reported.

That the committee of the whole had agreeable to order had said resolution under consideration some time and agreed to receive the same with some amendments.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr. Speaker.

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that Mr. M'Girk has this day obtained leave and brought in a bill, entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act, regulating the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus

On motion of Mr, Caulk,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order, on the bill supplementary to the act establishing counties & county lines, Mr. Byrd in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Byrd reported: that the committee of the whole had agreeable to order had said bill under consideration some time and agreed to the the same with some amendments; which amendments were handed in and read and agreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr. Caulk,

Ordered that said bill be engrossed.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk,

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives, that the legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled 'an act declaring what laws shall be force in this territory, which bill is herewith sent, and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

On motion of Mr Carr.

The house took up the report of the committee, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas F. Riddick and others relative to the establishment of a bank in the town of Saint Louis.

And on motion of Mr. Carr,

That the house do agree to said report, and the question thereon carried in the affirmative.

When the house adjourned till Monday morning ten o'clock.

December 19.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the resolutions submitted by the judiciary for a change in the system of courts. When Mr Thomas offered the following amendment to come in as a second resolution to wit, a circuit court to be composed of a person learned in the law, to be appointed by the governor, who shall hold his office for the term of four years

And on the question will the house agree to said amendment, it was negatived,

When Mr, Carr offered the following amendment to come in after the word resolved. in the first resolution and by striking out all the remainder of said resolution to wit. That our Delegate in Congress be instructed to use his best endeavors to have the organic law of this territory so altered and modified as to enable the general assembly of this territory to pass an act establishing circuit courts to be held annually in each county by one of the judges of the superior court, with final jurisdiction of all criminal causes. and with appeals from his decisions in civil causes to the superior court of errors & appeals to be also established by law.

And on the question, will the house agree to said amendment, it was negatived.

And on the question will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hobson, agreeable to notice reported a bill, prescribing the mode of selecting and returning Jurors, which bill was received & read the first time, and ordered for its second reading.

Mr Simpson agreeable to notice, reported a bill regulating the appointment of officers in in this territory, which bill was received and read the first time and ordered for its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Thomas.

The bill fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid was taken up and read a second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr. Hart,

Ordered that said bill be recommitted to a select committee of three

Whereupon Messrs Hart, English and Caldwell was appointed that committee.

On Motion of Mr Thomas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to the order of the day on the bill supplementary to the act regulating elections.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do insist on their second, eighth and tenth amendments to the bill entitled an act for the relief of the poor.

And also that the legislative council do recede from the first, third, fifth, sixth and ninth amendments to the said bill, which said bill & the amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Also that the legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled an act supplementary to the act regulating the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus, which bill is herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill reducing into one the several laws regulating the militia.

The house adjourned till tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

December 20.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The bill for levying and collecting the territorial tax due from the county of St Louis for the year 1814.

Was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

On motion of Mr. Heath,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Simpson,

The bill for appointing the officers in this territory was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr. Simpson,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Heath,

The bill to prevent the increase of vagrants and other idle and disorderly persons within this territory, was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment,

And on motion of Mr Heath,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

The bill prescribing the mode of soliciting and returning jurors, was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr de Mun,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of thursday next.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The bill declaring what laws shall be in force in this territory was taken up and read the first time and ordered to its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Heath,

The bill entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act. regulating the proceedings on writs of *habeas corpus* was taken up and read the first time, and ordered to its second reading.

Mr Hart from the select committee to whom was referred the bill supplementary to the act fixing permanently the seat of justice and public buildings in the county of New Madrid, reported by way of amendment an entire new bill to come in immediately after the enacting clause thereof, which bill was received and read the first time and ordered to its second reading.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order, on the bill reducing into one the several laws regulating the militia, Mr Bollinger in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Bollinger reported, that the committee of the whole had agreeable to order, had said bill under consideration some time, made some further progress therein and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Carr laid before the house the petition of Joseph Thompson a person who was apprehended, tried, convicted, and committed to prison for having attempted to pass counterfeit bank bills, praying that he might be liberated from prison.

Whereupon ordered that said petition be referred to the committee to whom was referred that portion of the governors message relative to the penal code in this territory.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act establishing counties and county lines was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage.

And on the question "shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative."

And ordered that its title be an act supplementary to an act entitled "an act establishing counties and county lines."

Whereupon the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Thomas,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill reducing into one the several laws regulating the militia Mr Bollinger in the chair and after some time spent therein the committee rose the speaker resumed the chair and Mr Bollinger reported, that the committee of the whole had agreeable to order had said bill under consideration some time made some further progress therein and asked leave to sit again.

The house adjourned till tomorrow morning ten oclock.

THE NEGOTIATION,

(Concluded from our last.)

No. IX.

BRITISH NOTE.

From the British to the American Ministers

October 21, 1814.

The undersigned have had the honor of receiving the note of the American Plenipotentiaries of the 13th inst. communicating their acceptance of the article which the undersigned had proposed on the subject of the pacification and rights of the Indian nation.

The undersigned are happy in being thus relieved from the necessity of recurring to several topics, which, though they arose in the course of their discussion, have only an incidental connection with the differences remaining to be ajusted between the two countries.

With a view to this adjustment the undersigned, preferring in the present state of the negociation a general statement to the formal arrangement of articles, are willing so far to comply with the request of the American Plenipotentiaries contained in their last note, as to wave the advantage to which they think they were fairly entitled, of requiring from them the first project of a treaty.

The undersigned having stated at the first conferrence the points upon which His Majesty's Government considered the discussions, between the two countries as likely to turn, cannot better satisfy the request of the American plenipotentiaries than by referring them to the conferrence for a statement of the points which, in the opinion of his majesty's government yet remain to be adjusted.

With respect to the forcible seizure of mariners from on board merchant vessels on the high seas, and the right of the king of Great Britain to the allegiance of his native subjects, and with resp o the maritime rights of the British empire, the undersigned conceive that, after the pretensions asserted by the government of the U. States, a more satisfactory proof of the conciliatory spirit of His Majesty's Government cannot be given than by not requiring any stipulation on those subjects, which though most important in themselves, no longer in consequence of the maritime pacification of Europe produce the same practical results.

On the subject of the Fisheries, the undersigned expressed with so much frankness at the conference already referred to, the views of their government, that they consider any further observation on that topic as unnecessary at the present time.

On the question of the boundary between the dominion of His Majesty and those of the United States, the undersigned are led to expect, from the discussion which this subject has already undergone, that the north western boundary, from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi (the intended arrangement of 1803) will be admitted without objection.

In regard to other boundaries, the American plenipotentiaries, in their note of August 21th, appeared in some measure to object to the proposition to be made by the undersigned as not being on the basis of *uti possidetis*. The undersigned are willing to treat on that basis, subject to such modifications as mutual convenience may be found to require: and they trust that the American plenipotentiaries will see by their ready acceptance of this basis that they duly appreciate the consideration of his majesty's government in so far consulting the honor and fair pretensions of the United States as in the relative situation of the two countries, to authorize such a proposition.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the American plenipotentiaries, the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed,
GAMBIER.
HENRY GOULBORN.
WILLIAM ADAM.

Ghent, October 21st, 1814.

True copy.
C. HUGHES, Jr.
Secretary of Legation U. States.

NO. X.
AMERICAN NOTE.

FROM THE AMERICAN TO THE BRITISH MINISTERS.

24th October, 1814.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the British Plenipotentiaries of the 21st instant.

Among the general observations which the undersigned, in their note of the 24th August, made on the propositions then brought forward on the part of the British government, they remarked that those propositions were founded neither on the basis of uti possidetis, nor on that of status ante bellum. But so far were they from suggesting the uti possidetis as the basis on which they were disposed to treat, that in the same note they expressly stated they had been instructed to conclude a peace on the principle of both parties restoring whatever territory they might have taken. The undersigned also declared in that note, that they had no authority to cede any part of the territory of the United States, and that to no stipulation to that effect would they subscribe: and in the note of the 9th September, after having shown that the basis of uti possidetis, such as it was known to exist at the commencement of the negociation, gave no claim to his Britannic Majesty to sessions of territory founded upon the right of conquest, they added, that even if the chances of war should give the British arms a momentary possession of other parts of the territory of the U. S. such events would not alter their views, with regard to the terms of peace to which they would give their consent.

The undersigned can now only repeat those declarations and decline treating upon the basis of uti possidetis, or upon any other principal involving a cession of any part of the territory of the United States. As they have uniformly stated, they can treat only upon the principle of a mutual restoration of whatever territory may have been taken by either party. From this principle they cannot recede, and the undersigned after repeated declarations of the British Plenipotentiaries, had no view to acquisition of territory, in this negociation, deem it necessary to add, that the utility of its continuance depends on their adherrence to this principle.

The undersigned having declared in their note of 21st of August, that altho' instructed and prepared to enter into an amicable discussion of all the points, on which differences or uncertainty had existed, and which might hereafter tend to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, they would not make the conclusion of the peace at all depend upon a successfull result of the discussion, and having since agreed to the preliminary article proposed by the British government, had believed that the negociation, already so long protracted, could not be brought to an early conclusion, otherwise than by the communication of a projet, embracing all the other specific propositions which Great Britain intended to offer. They repeat their request in this respect, and will have no objection to a simultaneous exchange of the project of both parties. The course will bring fairly into discussion the other topicks embraced in the last note of the British Plenipotentiaries, to which the undersigned have thought it necessary to advert at the present time.

The undersigned renew to the British Plenipotentiaries the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) *John Quincy Adams,*
J. A. Bayard,
H. Clay,
Jona. Russell,
Albert Gallatin.

To the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty &c &c. &c. Ghent.

True Copy,
C. HUGHES. JR.
Secr'y of Am. Mission Extr'y.

No. XI.

Copy of a letter from our Ministers to the Secretary of State, dated,
GHENT 31st Oct. 1814.

The detention of the Chauncey at Ostend, enables us to send you the enclosed note from the British Plenipotentiaries, which we have just received.

We have the honor to be, with respect your obedient servants,

(Signed) *John Quincy Adams,*
James A. Bayard,
H. Clay,
Jona. Russell,
Albert Gallatin.

To the Hon. James Monroe
Secretary of State.

NO. XII.
BRITISH NOTE.

FROM THE BRITISH TO THE AMERICAN MINISTERS

31st *October.*

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to them by the American Plenipotentiaries on the 24th inst. in which they object to the basis of uti possidetis proposed by the undersigned as that on which they are willing to treat in regard to part of the boundaries between the dominions of his Majesty and those of the United States.

The American plenipotentiaries in their note of the 13th inst. requested the undersigned to communicate to them the projet of a treaty embracing all the points insisted on by Great Britain, engaging on their part to deliver immediately after a contreprojet as to all the articles to which they might not agree, and as to all the subjects deemed material by the United States, and omitted in the projet of the undersigned.

The undersigned were accordingly instructed to wave the question etiquitte, and the advantage which might result from receiving the first communication, and, confiding in the engagement of the American Plenipotentiaries, communicated in their notes of the 21st inst. all the points upon which they are instructed to insist.

The American Plenipotentiaries have objected to one essential part of the projet thus communicated; but before the undersigned can enter into the discussion of this objection, they must require from the American Plenipotentiaries, that, pursuant to their engagement, they will deliver a contre-projet containing all their objections to the points submitted by the undersigned, together with a statement of such further points as the government of the U. States consider to be material.

The undersigned are authorised to state distinctly, that the article as to the pacification and rights of the Indian nations having been accepted, they have brought forward in their note of the 21st inst. all the propositions they have to offer. They have no further demands to make, no other stipulations on which they are instructed to insist, and they are empowered to sign a treaty of peace forthwith in conformity with those stated in their former note.

The undersigned trust therefore, that the American Plenipotentiaries will no longer hesitate to bring forward in the form of articles or otherwise, as they may prefer, those specific propositions upon which they are empowered to sign a treaty of peace between the two countries.

The undersigned avail themselves of the present opportunity to renew to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIER,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAM.

The reading of the above documents, which occupied the remainder of this days session, was heard with the deepest attention, and the latter papers, as well as the first, were read over a second and some a third time.

After the reading was finished, some conversation took place as to the number of these documents which it would be proper to print, whether the usual number of 5000 copies,

In the course of some remarks in favor of the latter number, Mr. Pickering took occasion to say, that the letters of our ministers displayed an ability which was highly honorable to them.

In the end 5000 copies were ordered to be printed.

And the house adjourned.

Privateer Gen. Armstrong.

Extract of a letter from our Consul at Fayal, to the Secretary of State.

Fayal, Oct. 5. 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to state to you that a most outrageous violation of the neutrality of this port, in utter contempt of the laws of civilized nations, has recently been committed here, by the commanders of his Brittannic majesty's ships Plantagenet Rota & Carnation, against the American private armed brig general Armstrong, Sam. C. Reid, commander: but I have great satisfaction in being able to add, that this occurrence terminated in one of the most brilliant actions on the part of captain Reid, his brave officers and crew, that can be found on naval record.

The American brig came to anchor in this port in the afternoon of the 26th of September, and at sun set of the same day the above named ships suddenly appeared in these roads; it being nearly calm in the port, it was rather doubtful if the privateer could escape if she got under way, and relying on the justice and good faith of the British captains, it was deemed most prudent to remain at anchor. A little after dusk capt. Reid, seeing some suspicious movements on the part of the British, began to warp his vessel close under the guns of the castle, and while doing so, he was at about 8 o'clock P. M. approached by four boats from the ships, filled with armed men. After hailing them repeatedly & warning them to keep off, he ordered his men to fire on them and killed and wounded several men. The boats returned the fire and killed one man and wounded the first lieutenant of the privateer, and returned to their ships, and as it was now light moon light, it was plainly perceived from the brig as well as from the shore, that a formidable attack was premeditating. Soon after midnight, twelve or more large boats crowded with men from the ships and armed with carronades, swivels and blunderbusses, small arms, &c. attacked the brig; a severe contest ensued which lasted about forty minutes, and ended in the total defeat and partial destruction of the boats, with a most unparalleled carnage on the part of the British. It is estimated by good judges that near four hundred men were in the boats when the attack commenced, and no doubt exists in the mind of the numerous spectators of the scene that more than half of them were killed or wounded; several boats were destroyed; two of them remained alongside of the brig literally loaded with their own dead. From these two boats only seventeen reached the shore alive; most of them were severely wounded. The whole of the following day the British were occupied in burying their dead; among them were two lieuts. and one midshipman of the the Rota—the first lt of the Plantagenet, it is said, cannot survive his wounds, and many of the seamen who reached their ships were mortally wounded and have been dying daily. The British mortified at this signal and unexpected defeat, endeavor to conceal the extent of the loss; they admit however that they lost in killed and who have died since the engagement, upwards of 120 of the flower of their officers and men. The captain of the Rota told me he lost 70 men from his ship. Two days after this affair took place the British sloops of war Thais and Calypso came into port, capt. Lloyd immediately took them in requisition to carry home the wounded officers and seamen—they have sailed for England, one on the 2d and the other on the 4th inst each carried 25 badly wounded, to the number, as I am informed, of about 30, remained on board of their respective ships and sailed last evening for Jamaica. Strict orders were given that the sloops of war should take no letters whatever to England, and those orders were rigidly adhered to.

In face of the testimony of all Fayal and a number of respectable strangers who happened to be in this place at the moment, the British commander endeavors to throw the odium on the American captain, Reid, alleging that he sent the boats merely to reconnoitre the brig, and without any hostile intentions; the pilots of the port did inform them of the privateer the moment they entered the port. To reconnoitre an enemy's vessel in a friendly port, at night, with four boats, carrying by the best accounts 120 men is certainly a strange proceeding. The fact is they expected as the brig was warping in, that the American, would not be prepared to receive them, and they had hopes of carrying her by a "coup de main." If any thing could add to the baseness of this transaction on the part of the British commander, it is want of candor openly and boldly to avow the facts. In vain can he expect by such subterfuge to shield himself from the indignation of the world and the merited resentment of his own government and nation for thus trampling on the sovereignty of their most ancient and faithful ally and for the wanton sacrifice of British lives.

On the part of the Americans the loss was comparatively nothing two killed and seven slightly wounded; of the slain, we have to lament the loss of the second lieut. Mr. Alexander O. Williams, of New York, a brave and meritorious officer.

Among the wounded are Messrs. Worth and Johnson first and third lieutenants; capt. Reid was thus deprived, early in the action, of the service of all his lieuts. but his cool and intrepid conduct secured him the victory.

On the morning of the 27th ult. one of the British ships placed herself near the shore commenced a heavy cannonade on the privateer. Finding resistance unavailing, capt. Reid ordered her to be abandoned after being partially destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, who soon after sent their boats and set her on fire.

At 9 o'clock in the evening (soon after the first attack) I applied to the governor requesting his excellency to protect the privateer either by force or by such remonstrance to the commander of the squadron as would cause him to desist from any further attempt. The governor indignant at what had passed, but feeling himself totally unable with the slender means he possessed, to resist such a force took the part of remonstrating, which he did in forcible but respectful terms. His letter to captain Lloyd had no other

effect this to produce a menacing reply insulting in the highest degree. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the public authorities, as well as all ranks and description of persons here, at this unprovoked enormity. Such was the rage of the British to destroy this vessel, that no regard was paid to the safety of the town; some of the inhabitants were wounded and a number of houses were much damaged. The strongest representations on this subject are prepared by the governor for his court.

Since this affair the commander Lloyd, threatened to send on shore an armed force and arrest the privateer's crew, saying there were many Englishmen among them, and our poor fellows afraid of his vengeance have fled to the mountains several times and have been harrassed extremely. At length captain Lloyd, fearful of losing more men if he put his threats in execution, and adopted this stratagem: he addressed an official letter to the governor, stating that in the American crew were two men who deserted from his squadron in America, and as they were guilty of high treason, he required them to be found and given up. Accordingly a force was sent into the country, and the American seamen were arrested and brought to town; and as they could not designate the said pretended deserters, all the seamen here passed an examination of the British officers, but no such persons were to be found among them. I was requested by the governor and the British Consul to attend this humiliating examination, as was also captain Reid but we declined to sanction by our presence any such proceedings.

Capt. Reid has protested against the British commanders of the squadron for the unwarrantable destruction of his vessels in a neutral and friendly port, as also against the government of Portugal for their inability to protect them.

No doubt this government will feel themselves bound to make ample indemnification to the owners, officers and crew of this vessels, for the great loss they have sustained.

I shall as early as possible transmit a statement of this transaction to our ministers at Rio Janeiro for his government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient serv't.

JOHN B. BARNEY.

To the Secretary of State of U. S.

The legislature of Kentucky have elected Wm. T. Barry, late speaker of the house of representatives of that state, a senator in the congress of the United States.

About 7 o'clock on Monday evening, the 28th ult. shocks of an earthquake was felt at Boston, Worcester and Newburyport, Mass. at Provedence, R. I. at Woodstock. Vt. and at Wiscasset, District of Maine.

The senate of the United States have passed a bill authorising the appointment of one Vice-Admiral and two Rear Admirals.

Levin Winder is re-elected governor of the state of Maryland, by the legislature now in session, by a majority of 25 votes over Robert Bowie, who was voted for by the republicans present.

Brig. gen. Gaines has given notice, in a general order, of his relinquishing the command of the Philadelphia district, in consequence of orders he has received to repair to Louisiana-Gen. Scott is appointed to the command of the Philadelphia district.

The Pennsylvania troops, lately encamped near Baltimore, and gen. Cadwalader's brigade, encamped near Philadelphia' have been discharged.

A London paper states, that capt. Hall a distinguished naval officer, has been appointed to succeed sir James Yeo, in command of the fleet on Lake Ontario.

The town of Monte Video, in South America, was taken from the royalist on the 23d of June. The fall of Monte Video is considered the death blow to the monarchial system in South America.

William Miller is chosen governor of North Carolina for the ensuing year.

Six hundred regular troops, under the command of col. Miller, arrived at Erie on the 3d inst.

A letter from New-York, to a gentleman in Baltimore, says 'a company of 61 has just been filled up, pledging each to the other, that in the event of the enemy burning New-York, they will, at every sacrifice, burn the city of London, or perish in the attempt. They are all men of property; their all is at risk. I hope the Baltimoreans will second the motion.'

The whiskey bill, and several other of the tax bills, have passed the house of representatives. The senate have passed a bill to authorise the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's liberty, appropriating 23,950 dollars for that purpose. *ib*

The new fleet, authorised by congress will be at sea with the greatest expedition. Six vessels are engaged to be built in this city in 60 days; besides which a number are in active preparation, and will probably be ready in a week. Commodore Porter is to have command of a squadron of these flying cruizers for a two or three months voyage, during the winter.—*N. Y. Columbian.*

FROM JAMAICA.

Christopher & Petion.

By the express, capt. Taylor the editors of the N. York Gazette, have received Jamaica papers to the 29th of Oct. They state that a treaty of peace has been signed between Christopher and Petion, by which they mutually agree to surrender St; Donings to the French government; and all the property, except that occupied by the general officers, to be given up to their respective owners.

Flour at Gonaives was 40 dollars a barrel, none having been arrived from the United States for two months.

(From the Jamaica Courant of Oct. 31.)

In the Courant of the 10th inst. we mentioned that a variety of rumors were prevalent respecting an expedition to be sent from this island, supposed against St. Augustine, and that among the troops were to be the West India regt. It now appears that they have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service, and will shortly commence embarking.—We likewise stated in the Courant of the 20th inst. that rear admiral Malcolm, with several vessels of war of and a number of troops were expected in this island for an expedition destined against New Orleans. This appears likewise to to have been true, the information given at these periods was therefore not without some foundation, and the expedition alluded to under admiral Malcolm and colonel Brooke, after proceeding to Negril where they will remain for 10 or 12 days to receive some supplies and 200 bullocks, will then sail for their destination, either St. Augustine, or New Orleans.

JAMAICA, Oct. 31

On the 14th inst. the following vessels proceeded from the Chesapeake for this island, to rendezvous at Negril Bay, and form an expedition, as it is said, against either St. Augustine or New Orleans under the command of rear admiral Malcolm, and col. Arthur Brooke, lieut. col of the 21th regt.

Royal Oak, 74, rear admiral Malcolm, capt. Dix.

Ramilies, 74, captain sir Thomas M. Hardy, br.

Asia, 74, capt. Skene.

Dictator, 61, capt. Crotton.

Trave, 36, capt. Money.

Thames, 32, hon, capt. Irby.

Whexle, 18, hon. capt. Howell

Thristle, 14, capt. Whyte.

Ætna, (b. b.) 8, capt.———

Volcano, (b. b.) 8, capt. Pride.

With ten transports, having on board five thousand troops, lately commanded by the deceased major gen. Ross. Rear admiral Malcolm, it was thought, would call at Port Royal to expedite the sailing of the transports from thence, and make some other arrangements respecting the expedition.

Enemy in Virginia.

Destruction of the town of Tappahannoc (Hob's Hole) Virginia This town situated on the west bank of Rappahannoc river, is about 10 miles from its mouth, or half way up to Fredericksburg the extent of sloop navigation, which latter place is 35 miles southwest from Washington city.

Alexandria, Dec. 8.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg to a gentleman in this town, December 6.

'The last accounts from the British say, they are at Leedstown, with five sail, and in the seven mile reach with about twelve, besides barges: their object seems to be to steal stock, negroes, &c. and burn tobacco warehouses and other public buildings.'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond to his friend in this town dated Monday morning 5th December.

'No mail last night; another express came at ten o'clock last night brings the disagreeable news that the enemy were five miles above Tappahannock, supposed to be 2500 strong—six hundred men are detached, viz 200 from this city and 100 from the camp below.'

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 14.

We understand that Governor Clark is making arrangements to place the militia of this territory on a respectable footing. By a law now enacting by our legislature, a new organization will take place. Every man from the Governor to a private soldier must be on the alert. The exertions of the enemy call for corresponding efforts on our part, the population of these territories must exhibit an armed, disciplined, and subordinate mass of patriots, determined to meet and chastise the foe. Sacrifices must be made to preserve our families and homes from a merciless enemy, who are now using every effort to induce the Indians to drench our country in blood.

In announcing the result of the election in this county for a representative to serve in place of the late Mr. Emmons deceased, we forgot to notice the very respectable vote given for Dr. Samuel M'Gill. In the four townships he had 71 votes. Had the Doctor been nominated to the people in due time, no doubt his support would have been nearly double that number.

Copy of a letter from Col. Easton to a gentleman in St. Louis, dated Washington City, Dec. 24th, 1814.

'I have just procured an amendment to the new bank bill which had passed the Senate and has been agreed to in the house, in committee of the whole, and will be read the third time on monday next, which authorises the bank to establish a branch in any territory of the U. States. I could not obtain a subscription to be opened at St. Louis. If any of our citizens wish to subscribe, it must be done at Lexington Ky. as the nearest place, which fact I will thank you to make as public as may be in your power."

The eastern mail arrived last evening, brought no news of any consequence from our armies or sea coast. We have received several communications from our Delegate Col. Easton, on the subject of the defence of our frontiers, which shall be published in our next. Col. Easton has again introduced a bill for the relief of the sufferers by earthquake at New Madrid.—The bill introduced by Col. Troup, on the resolution submitted by Col. Easton for providing for the defence of our frontier is in progress

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C STEWART will open SCHOOL on monday the 16th inst. at the house of E. Beebe Esq.

A night School will commence at the same period should a sufficient number of pupils offer.

St. Louis, January 14.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
COUNTY OF NEW MADRID.
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Cay, surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)
vs.
George Tennelle, administrator debonis non of Richard J Waters; Margaret G. C. Laforge, administratrix of Peter A Laforge who was administrator of R. J Waters deceased; Julia Waters, widow of R. J. Waters dec'd, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters.

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; Joshua Marriot and Anne his wife; John Waters, guardian to Thomas Jennings and Daniel Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemimah Jennings, heirs at law of the said Richd. Jones Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailwick except George Tennelle, administrator, Debonis non of R. J. Waters dec'd. and on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Thereupon, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear before the Judges of our said court, at a court to be holden in and for the county aforesaid on the fourth monday of March next, and proceed to trial, that a decree will be entered against them and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law.

Extract from the orders of Court.

Test,
Richard H. Waters, Clk.
3m

SALT

For sale at the house of Mr. Austin, by the barrel or bushel.

E. Hubbard.

St. Louis, Jan. 11 h, 1815.

NOTICE.

Whereas several persons has been committing depredations on my Land situated in the bottom, between Messrs Hebert and St. Cyr's plantations north of St. Louis Those who may be hereafter discovered stealing my wood or cutting down my timber shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law.

Widow Vincent Bouis.

2t

THE DRAWING OF THE JEWELLERY

Will take place on wednesday evening 7 o'clock, at Mr. Austin's, only a few tickets left to dispose of!

At the end of the next week, the subscriber will leave St. Louis, and reminds the lovers of taste and elegance to call and please their fancy before it will be too late.

Will. F. Kummer.

near the Post-Office.

Jan. 13th 1815.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on Saturday 21st inst. at the Auction-room of the subscriber—for cash

A valuable collection of BOOKS, in the various departments of literature, to the amount of 4 or 5 hundred dollars.

Also 1 Trunk of Boots,
1 do. Cotton Cards, No. 10.
A handsome Mare, Saddle, Bridle, Spurs and Martingale.
And a variety of other articles.
Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

PATRICK LEE
Auctioneer.

St. Louis, January 14th, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Leven Williams, at his plantation in Upper Cuivre township on the 4th day of December A.D. 1814. 1 brown mare and colt the mare adjudged to be twelve or thirteen years old, 14 hands high, no white mark nor brand perceivable. The colt has three white legs and four white feet, a large star and snip over the left nostril, appraised——the mare at fifteen and the colt at ten dollars, this 13th day of Dec. 1814, before me

Joseph Cottle, J. P.

A true copy of the return made to my office, and recorded 16th December 1814

Wm. J. Devore, Clk.

3tp

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

HYMN
FOR
12th January, 1815.

Almighty Father, hear us now!
A nation's pray'rs ascend,
With contrite hearts we humbly bow,
To thee our spirits bend.

Lead guide our feet, direct our hands,
Create our spirits pure,
Defend the people of these lands,
Their rights establish sure!

Tho' the proud tyrants of the sea
We've visited in war;
We've plac'd our hopes, our trust in thee,
Through thee we nobly dare.

Thou hast maintain'd our FATHERS FREE
In darker days than now,
We therefore give all praise to thee,
And fall adoring bow.

GOD bless the COUNCILS of this land!
Pour out thy spirit LORD!
Control them by thine own right hand
To UNION and ACCORD!

Convert our discords into love,
Our wills to unison,
Strengthen with manna from above
Thy servant MADISON!

Nerve ev'ry arm, our hearts make stron
With LOVE of LIBERTY
Incite to bless th' advancing throng!
Crown with VICTORY!

Bare thine arm, thy pow'r make known,
Our foes to shame,
That righteous nations own
The JUSTICE of our claim.

Then bless thee for the glorious deeds
That illustrate our name,
And know whence each GOOD GIFT proceeds.
O! THEE OUR VICTORIES CAME,

Then will the JUDGMENT of the WHOLE
Excuse the world from pain,
Saying O LORD mistake we deplore
Below mortals slain!

PEACE O'ER THE EARTH, GOOD-WILL TO MEN"
The holy angels sung.
Make known THYSELF as thou didst then,
Each tongue!

Heal all our wounds, our spirits heal
By interments from on high,
The SAVING GRACE to men reveal,
Wipe tears from ev'ry eye!

Then open wide that door of grace,
The refuge from all woe
Where from high Heav'n thy dwelling place
Living waters flow

Where that MEEK SPIRIT from on high
Reigns o'er the haughty world,
The blood Stain'd banners cease to fly,
And peace forever furl'd.

J. M'F.

A LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office at St. Louis.

A—James Aleour William O. Allen.
B—Robt Bay Robt Briggs Anthony W. Barard Samuel Burrows Mrs Nancy Bolon John Bolls James Brotherton & Mrs Rebekah Brotherton.
C—Vincent Garrico Benj. Corp John Carr. Capt. Christian Catrine George Crump Alexander Clark John Clark John Courtley Jas. Clamergan 2 Andrew Cawan.
D—Wm Douglass Martin Doulass.
E—John Elliott Dr. J R Estis Thomas Evans 2 John Ekins Thomas Ellis Benj. Estill Esq
F—Fisher Wm Ficklen Peter Fait.
G—Drakeford Gray Henry M. Gilham Wm N Green.
H—Hyacinte deHetre Benj Howard 2 Samuel Hibbler Ebenezer R Hawley Esq Stephen Hiskel Sarah Hart.
J—Augustus Jones Wm. Irons Johnathan Johnson Michael Immel.
L—Andrew Lockhart Absalom Link Lydia Lucket Bornum Leonard
M—Wm Marsh Abner M'Courtney Lewis M'Cary Hugh Kidder Meade Andrew Murphy Stephen Mapes Andrew M'Quitty Thomas Mason
N—Wm Nichols.
O—Wm Osburn.
P—Sylvester Pattie Abraham Prickett James Phillips J Bte Provinche Benj. H. Payne 2 Joseph Perkins 3 Vanallen Parnet Col Wm. Russell 2 Ferdinand Rozier Esq. Reuben Reagin Hannah Rauch John Ramsey.
S—Daniel Shope 2 Deming Steall Wyatt Stubblefield Nancy Smith Doctor Thomas Shannon Capt Shirard G Swaine John Serjeant Edward Simon Otho L Shrader.
T—Wm. Thompkins 2 Major Zacheriah Taylor 2 Wm Taylor George Baker Taylor.
V—Thuston Vaughn.
W—John Weaver Thomas White D L Weeks Alexr Willard John Ward 3.
Y—Mathias Yarom. *R. Simpson, P. M.*

HATS—A general assortment of the most fashionable Hats, at moderate prices for CASH, at the subscribers Hat Manufactory, opposite the Post Office.

PRICE & SHULL.

St. Louis, November 24th, 1814.

BANK OF S. LOUIS
Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis: Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St Charles; John W. Honey & Elias Bates at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Thos. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,
Committee.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of goods requests all those indented to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec. 28th 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of St Paul Lacroix, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to bring them forward well authenticated according to law, and those who may be indebted to said estate, are also required to make immediate payment, before their notes or accounts be placed in the hands to proper officers for collection.

Aug. Chouteau.

December 1st. 1814. 8t

AVIS.

Le Soussigne ayant obtenu une lettre d'administration pour la succession de feu St Paul Lacroix previent les personnes a qui il pourait etre du de lui presenter leurs comptes en regle comme la loi le requerre & celles qui doivent a la ditte succession de payer immediatement avant que leurs billets ou comptes soient places entre les mains d'officiers de justice pour recouvrement.

Aug. Chouteau.

Dec'bre. 1, 1814. 8f

AWARNING.—Whereas great depredations have been committed on the great island of Paysa, which belongs to the subscriber, and is situated below the town of Portage des Sioux All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber or trespass on his property in any way whatever, as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors; and for the execution of the present notice, Mr. Frs. Le Sieur is authorized to act in his name.

Augte. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1st 1814.

VU que des depredations considerables ont ete commises dans l'ile du soussigne, la quelle est situe en bas du Portage des Sioux, et vulgairement appelee la grand ile de Paysa. Il est par le present expressement defendu a qui que ce soit de couper du bois ou de transgresser d'une maniere quel conque sur sa propriete, en ce qu'il metra en force contre les delinquants la plus grande rigueur de la loi, et pour l'execution du present advertissement, il nomme Mr. Frs. Le Sieur son representant.

Aug. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1. 1814. tf

Notice.

The sale of the tract of Land, Mills & Stills &c, belonging to the estate of Sam. Means dec'd. advertised to be sold on the 20th inst. is postponed to the first day of February next.

John C. Sullivan, Exr.
of Samuel Means, dec'd.

St. Louis, Dec. 14th, 1814.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,
On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c &c COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS

DR. CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseverance in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return;

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea will cure PLURISY promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength of constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are ready sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG BY

J. P. & I. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis. where may likewise be had Dr Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

BERNARD PRATTE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he is now opening in St. Louis and St. Genevieve, and will dispose of them at the most reduced prices for CASH.

May 14th, 1814.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring; between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector,

November 9th, 1814. tf

POTOSI
Merchant of Lead in the town of Potosi, Washington county, are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and pay their 4th instalment.

Martin Ruggles,
Benj. Elliott,
Samuel Perry,
L. Browne.

Potosi, Dec. 19th, 1814. 3t.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel M'Fadden, living on Big creek, in the township of St. Honorie in the county of Cape Girardeau, one dark chesnut sorrel Mare, about five feet high, five years old, branded on the near shoulder thus J. a small star in her forehead, one saddle spot and a small white spot on her near shoulder. Appraised to $70, before me, this 12th day of November, 1814.

Jacob Kelley J. P.

3t.

I wish to hire a house servant woman, for whom I will give $7 per month and clothing.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

A number of persons has been in the habit of cutting down my timber some for the purpose of procuring honey or taking bark; others for the purpose of stealing it. Any person who will in any manner take or destroy my timber in future shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law.

I have for sale a quantity of laths and shingles.

Hyacinthe St. Cir.

Near St. Louis, Dec. 24, 1814. 6t

NOTICE.

My property in the neighborhood of this town has been for years much injured by persons trespassing in carrying off stone and sand and by cutting my fruit trees, and otherwise making depredations on my land at the lower ferry, the public are hereby notified that all person trespassing on my property in any way will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sep 15, 1814,
ed w. for 6 m.

A WARNING

Whereas, great depredations have been committed on the lands of the subscriber, in and about Florisant, and on his island at the Charbonniere. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber nor trespass on his property in any other way as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors All the horses and cattle found on the above island after the first day of September next, will be taken up as strays.

JOHN MULLANPHY

St. Louis, August 19th, 1814

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE & OAKUM

J. Phillipson's
Store in Main Street.

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour lesquelles fientes les proprietaires de la susdite tannerie payeront à raison de six escalins par minot vendue leur établissement

Juillet 22.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER
TO THE TERRITORY,
AND OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Three dollars per annum, paid in advance; or an endorsed note for four dollars at the expiration of the year.

A failure to announce a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted one week for One Dollar, and Fifty Cents for every continuance; those of greater length in proportion.—Where the number of insertions are not specified, advertisements will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly,

Cash must accompany Advertisements or they will not be inserted, the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 21, 1815. [No. 329.]

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Establishing circuit courts, and county court and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri. That there shall be, and there is hereby established in each and every county now established or which may hereafter be established in this territory, except the county of Arkansas, a court to be styled the county court, which shall be composed of the justices of the peace of the respective counties, any three of whom shall constitute a court or quorum to do business.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said courts shall respectively hold four terms annually, at the place appointed for holding courts in their respective counties as follows to wit, in the county of St. Charles on the first mondays of *March, June September* and *January*; in the county of St. Louis, on the second mondays in *March, June, September* and *January*; in the county of Washington on the third mondays of *March, June, September* and *January*; in the county of St. Genevieve on the fourth mondays of *March, June, September* and *January*; in the county of Cape Girardeau on the first mondays of *April, July, October* and *February*; in the county of New Madrid on the second mondays of *April, July, October* and *February*.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the county courts shall respectively in term time, each appoint a competent person as clerk who shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall be clerk of the county court, in which he shall be appointed who shall hold his office at the place where such county court may be held; and the said clerk shall give bond with one or more sureties to be approved of by the court of which he is clerk, to the governor for the time being, and his successors in office in the sum of three thousand dollars and take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgements and orders of the court of which he is clerk, and to do and perform all other duties required or which shall be required of him by law, and deliver all the records and other writings belonging to said office, whole, safe and undefaced to his successor in office, which oath shall be endorsed on back of said bond and filed in the office of the Secretary of the territory *Provided*, That no person holding the office of justice of the peace shall be appointed clerk of any county court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said county courts shall have the same powers and possess the same jurisdiction which the courts of common pleas now possess and exercise in all cases relating to public roads and highways, in cases relating to the territorial and county tax, in all cases relating to elections, and to the poor of the county, and in all other cases, relating to the concerns of the county.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the clerks of the said several county courts shall be ex officio recorders of the said several counties, and shall do and perform all the duties appertaining to the recorders office and shall also do and perform all the duties required by law of the several clerks of the courts of common pleas in this territory so far as the same relates to the jurisdiction of the county court thus established.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted that this territory shall be divided into two districts or circuits, for each of which there shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor one person learned in the law, who shall have resided in the territory at least one year previous to his appointment as circuit judge, with a salary, annually of twelve hundred dollars to be paid quarter yearly out of the territorial treasury, who previous to his entering on the duties of his office shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and the oath of office, according to law. The said circuit judges shall hold three terms annually, of the said circuit court, in each and every county within his circuit, and shall have jurisdiction of all civil cases above the sum of ninety dollars, and in all criminal cases except those the punishment of which is capital, and jurisdiction in all other cases now exercised by the courts of common pleas, except only such cases the jurisdiction of which is by this law given to the county courts. And appellate jurisdiction from the county courts and justices of the peace. The circuits shall be called the *northern* and the *southern* circuits and shall be formed as follows to wit. The counties of St. Charles, St. Louis and Washington shall compose the northern circuit; the counties of St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid shall compose and form the southern circuit. And in case any new county or counties shall hereafter be established south of the counties of St. Genevieve and Washington, they shall form part of the southern circuit. The circuit court of the county of St. Charles shall be held in the town of St. Charles on the first mondays of April, July, and October annually; for the county of St. Louis at the town of St. Louis, on the second mondays in April, July, and October annually; for the county of Washington at Potosi on the fourth mondays in April, July, and October annually; for the county of St. Genevieve, at the town of St. Genevieve on the second mondays in May, August and November annually; for the county of Cape Girardeau, of William H. Ashley, near the town of Jackson on the fourth mondays in May, August and November, annually, for the county of New Madrid at the place of holding the courts therein on the first mondays in June, September and December annually, and in case either of the said circuit judges shall by death or unavoidable absence be unable to attend his circuit courts or any term thereof, it shall be the duty of the judge of the other circuit to attend in his place, and hold such court or courts until such vacancy shall be filled by the governor where the same shall have happened by death. It shall be the duty of the said circuit judges to reside in the circuit for which they shall be appointed. The said courts shall respectively be held until all the business before them shall be disposed of. *Provided* That no person appointed a circuit judge under this law shall be at liberty to practise law. *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the circuit judges appointed by virtue of this act to go jointly into the respective circuits, in case any person appointed a judge under this law shall have been a practising attorney in any circuit to which he has been appointed a judge, until the causes in which said judge shall have been concerned shall be determined. And in case any judge shall be interested in any cause in his circuit, it shall be his duty to make out a list of such case or cases and file the same in the clerks office of the court where the cause may be pending. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court where said judge is interested, a reasonable time before the term the cause is set for trial to give to the other circuit judge notice thereof and it shall be the duty of the other circuit judge to attend at such circuit for the trial of said cause. And if both judges shall happen to be or to have been interested or concerned in any cause or causes, they shall order and direct the same to be certified to the superior court to be there decided.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the judges of the circuit courts shall hold their offices during the territorial government unless sooner removed for non feasance or mis-feasance in office or neglect of duty by joint ballot of both houses of the legislature, two thirds of both houses concurring, in which case it shall be the duty of the governor to remove said judge from office. And in case a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the circuit court, by death, resignation or otherwise it shall be the duty of the governor of the territory to fill such vacancy as soon thereafter as may be.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said circuit judges so soon after their appointment as may be shall respectively appoint in each county in their circuit a competent person as clerk, who shall be commissioned by the governor and hold his office at the place where such circuit court may be held. And the said clerks previous to entering on the duties of their offices shall give bond with two sufficient sureties at least, to be approved of by the judge making such appointment to the governor of the territory and his successors in office for the time being, in the sum of three thousand dollars conditioned to seasonably record all decrees, judgements and orders of the court of which he is clerk and to do and perform all other duties required or which shall be required of him by law, and to deliver up the records, and other writings belonging to his said office, whole, safe and undefaced to his successor in office and shall moreover take an oath well, truly and faithfully to the best of his abilities and judgements to discharge the duties of his office, which oath shall be endorsed on the back of the bond, and be filed in the office of the secretary of the territory. And it shall be the duty of each clerk appointed by virtue of this section to procure a seal purporting to be the seal of the circuit court of which he is clerk.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That each and every clerk of any court of record now established or that may hereafter be established in this territory shall keep his office at or within a mile of the place appointed or fixed upon permanently for holding courts in the county in which such person may be appointed clerk. And if any clerk shall fail or neglect to keep his office at the place appointed or fixed upon as aforesaid for holding courts in the county of which he is appointed clerk, every such clerk so failing and neglecting shall forfeit and pay for each and every day he shall so fail or neglect the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action of debt before the circuit court, one half for the use of the county and the other half for the use of any person suing for the same.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the courts of common pleas in this territory, on the application of the clerks of the circuit court and county court in their respective counties to deliver up to them respectively the whole of the records, papers and writings which may appertain to their respective offices, according to the jurisdiction of the courts of which they are clerks, and according to the true intent and meaning of this act, whole and undefaced, under the penalty of forfeiting and paying to the use of the county in which such person shall have been clerk of the court of common pleas the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the governor for the use of the county.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the clerks of the county courts, and clerks of the circuit courts shall respectively receive the same fees and compensations heretofore allowed to the clerks of the courts of common pleas for similar services.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted That the said several courts of common Pleas heretofore established within this territory shall be; and the same are hereby abolished.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all suits, process, motions and causes whatever they may be, either civil or criminal which are now commenced or pending in the respective courts of common pleas, or which may be hereafter commenced in said courts before the taking effect of this act shall be returnable to, have day and be disposed of and decided on by the circuit court of the counties respectively, where such suits, process, motions and causes may have been commenced and are pending, at the taking effect of this act. And in all cases where judgments may have been given by the courts of common pleas which remain unsatisfied it shall be the duty of the clerks of the circuit court respectively to issue executions on all such judgments returnable to the next circuit court of the county in which such judgment was given in the same manner that the clerks of the respective courts of common pleas might or would have done had this act never been passed and in all cases which are at issue or standing for trial either in the superior court or courts of common pleas, shall stand and come on for trial at the first term of the superior or circuit courts of the respective counties as hereby established, in the same manner as though a docket of the causes had been made and polled up according to law, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And all sales of land by execution shall hereafter be made during the sittings of the circuit court of the county where such sale may be. And provided that all suits commenced, returnable to the next superior court and court of equity in the respective counties, and all process and pleadings whatever shall be returnable to, have day and be cognizable in the first terms of the superior courts and courts of equity in the respective counties, and be prosecuted to final judgment and determination in the same manner, as though the same had been commenced or continued to said court.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the circuit and county courts by this act established shall have power to fine and imprison for contempt, provided such fine does not exceed ninety dollars and such imprisonment shall not be longer than during the sitting of the court, unless any person thus imprisoned shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, in which case the court may if they think proper order such person to remain in prison until such fine, together with the costs and charges be paid.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the superior court and court of equity of this territory shall hereafter hold only one term in each county, that is now established or that may hereafter be established in this territory except the county of Arkansas annually, as follows to wit, in the county of St. Charles, on the fourth monday in January; in the county of St Louis on the first monday in February, in the county of Washington on the third monday in February in the county of Saint Genevieve on the fourth monday in February, in the county of Cape Girardeau on the second monday of March, in the county of New Madrid on the third monday of March, and shall continue in session in each county till all the business before them shall be disposed of; And the said superior court shall have appellate jurisdiction from all circuit courts both in civil and criminal cases by this act made cognizable in the circuit courts.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any person now is or may hereafter be charged and committed in any county of this territory except the county of Arkensas for any offence which by the laws of this territory may be punishable with death it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the proper county forthwith to give notice thereof in writing to the presiding judge of the superior court who may then be in the territory. And the presiding judge for the time being shall thereupon assign to himself, and one of the other judges of the superior court, or to the other two judges of the superior court, to attend a court in such county to be called for the trial of all or any such offences as are punishable with death, and it shall be the duty of such judges to whom the attending such court is so assigned to issue their precept under their hands and seals to the sheriff or coroner (as the case may be) of the proper county, for the holding of such court; and they shall also issue their order to the clerk of the superior court of the proper county to issue a venire to attend such court, whereupon it shall be the duty of the sheriff to give public notice by proclamation at the court house door of the proper county, at least twenty days before the sitting of the court, and it shall be the duty of the judges to whom such attendance is assigned, at the time by them stated, which shall, in no case exceed thirty days from the time they receive the notice (unless they shall be on the duties of their circuit, in which case they shall attend within thirty days after their circuit is completed) to repair to the proper county and hold a court for the trial of such case or cases, as aforesaid: Provided, that if either judge to whom the attendance on such court is assigned shall be unable to attend, it shall be the duty of the other two to attend. And the said court so met shall have the power to adjourn from time to time, and to hold adjourned courts for the trial of any criminal when it shall appear to them proper, or that a postponement is necessary to procure the attendance of witnesses or do justice. And the expences for notifying the judges and forwarding the precept to the sheriff and all other expences shall be paid out of the criminals estate, if it is able to pay the same, in case of conviction; but in case the defendant is acquitted, or his estate is insufficient to pay the same, the expences so accruing shall be paid out of the county treasury upon an order or orders drawn by the court or judges who attend such term.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the superior court in all decisions or special verdicts, cases reserved, writs of error, demurrer, either in the course of pleadings or to evidence and motions in arrest of judgment severally to draw up their opinions in writing and deliver the same to the clerk, whose duty it shall be to enter such opinions at large in a book to be by him kept for that purpose.

Sec. 18. This act so far as it relates to the superior court and to the appointment of circuit judges and their clerks, shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof, and for other purposes; it shall take effect and be in force from and after the 15th day of February next, except that there shall be no court of common pleas held in the county of St. Charles at their next stated term.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative Council.
January 4, 1815.

APPROVED,
WILLIAM CLARK.
Governor of Missouri Territory.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 17.

Letters is received in town state that Gen. Jackson has arrived at New Orleans, which he will make his head quarters.

Extract of a letter from Judge Toulman, to R. Curry, esq. of this place, dated

Fort Stoddart, December 10, 1814.

It is said that there are 60 British vessels off Pensacola. The report originated from a statement made in a letter from Capt. Hindman who went with 100 men to Pensacola. The British Indians are said to be on the other side of the bay.

An attack is daily expected on Fort Bowyer at Mobile point—two regiments of militia have been ordered down from Montgomery, to that part of the country by Gen. Winchester.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 8.

Arrived on the 6th inst. at Smithville, the private armed schr. Kemp of Baltimore, from a short and successful cruise of 8 days. Fifty prisoners were brought up to town last evening.

Extract from her Log Book.

On Tuesday, Dec. 1st, in lat. 33, 43, N. at 11 o'clock descried a fleet of nine sail; gave chase and at 12 came up with them and found one to be a frigate; the scene was soon changed: she gave chase to us, and at 6 P. M. was out of sight and we in pursuit of the fleet; at day light saw them from the mast head a long way off to the windward, at 2 P. M. coming up with them fast they taked ship and stood for us in regular order and commenced by firing broadside after broadside as they passed us, when within musket shot we commenced with our great guns and small arms; at half past 2 we boarded a brig and carried her with only one man wounded; a ship, brig and schr. kept up a brisk fire on us and we not altogether idle; at half past 3 boarded the ship and she hauled her colours down, we then gave three cheers and prepared to board the schooner; she cried for quarters; we ordered her to remain where she was, and engaged the other brig; in 15 minutes she was glad to haul down her colours.

The schr. and one brig rehoisted their colours, commenced firing, made sail and left the fleet, we then went along side another ship and she soon though it most prudent to haul down her colours.

The day being now very far spent and some endeavoring to make their escape, we conceived it best for us to secure what we already had in our possession.

The following is a list of the vessels engaged:

	Guns.	Men
Ship Roselle,	16	35
Ship Princess,	2	14
Brig Ponsea.	8	26

S. B.	2	12
Only Son,	12	28
Schr. Cossack, formerly the O. H. Perry 1 24lbr. on a pivot and 4 12brs.	6	20
	45	120

The first four were manned and ordered home.

The others made their escape after hauling down their colours.

The number of the enemy's guns and men were much superior to ours; we lost one man killed and three wounded, the enemy's loss not ascertained.

There are two vessels off the Bar, said to be prizes to the Kemp.

New-York Dec. 20.

Sailed, this morning, the privateer Chasseur, Capt. Boyle, on a cruize; ship Essex Junior, for France, and several others, bound to Europe and Southern ports.

From the New-York Columbian.

The three degrees of comparison—positive, comparative, and superlative.

When Johnny Bull heard of the capture of the Frolic by the Wasp, he felt quite *waspish*—this was *positive*.

When his Peacock was sunk by the Hornet, he got as "mad as a hornet"—this was *comparative*.

When the Wasp sunk his Reindeer, he was *stung* to the quick—this was *superlative*.

When the same vessel sunk his brig of war Avon, he was—it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to say what; there being in the comparison of adjectives nothing beyond a superlative,

No sooner had the news of the capture of the Avon reached Cork, a royal editor, being instigated by the spirit of retaliation, and not having the fear of telling lies before his eyes, snatched up his pen and sunk the Wasp—not in the ocean, but in his newspaper, Johnny Bull ought to make the editor an admiral, as he appears to be expert in the use of the long bow.

A Boston writer tells of a number of things that *may* be done at the Hartford congress; but he has not told us half what might be done; for instance.

An embargo might be laid on all sloops laden with onions, potatoes, or poultry, in order to starve the southern slave holders.

A law might be passed to prevent the importation of southern wheat. corn, rice and cotton.

A law to prevent New England vessels from carrying southern produce to the West Indies; and

An army might be raised to drive the British out of Massachusetts.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

Commodore Chauncey and Gen. Winder, arrived in this city yesterday morning, in the steam boat Fulton, from Catskill. They bring nothing new from the Northern or Western Frontier. At Sackett's Harbor, there is no expectation of an attack from the enemy; and such, we understand, are the preparation of defence that no fears are entertained as to the result in case an attack should be made.

A British flag of truce has arrived below from Halifax, having on board Mr. Mitchell (our late agent for prisoners) and his family. Mr. M. received an order from the commander in Chief at Halifax, to leave that place at the expiration of six days from the date of the order, after which he was not permited to enter the city.

FROM CANADA.

We were yesterday presented with the Quebec Gazette of the 24th ult. and the Montreal Herald of the 29th. *Quebec November* 21.

Bakers—The shops of the Bakers in this city have presented, for some time past, the appearance which is usual in places where famine prevails. —Crouds of people may be seen at the Bakers' doors, all clamorous for bread, some worn out by long and fruitless waiting, going away cursing, others arriving determined to have bread, all with the money in their hands—all equally disappointad at last.

There is, however, no famine in the country: It abounds with food of all kinds.

From the Boston Centinel of Saturday.

Important report—It was currently reported yesterday, that the Secretary of War had requested of the commander in chief of this commonwealth to detach 5000 of the militia of the state, to be placed in the disposition of General Dearborn, to be employed in an important expedition, and commanded by Maj. Gen. King. And accompanied by the further request, that the state would advance the expences of the expedition, with a promise of reimbursement in the course of two months. We have not heard what answer Gov. Strong has made to the requisition (if one has been made); but it is well known that the treasury is now burthened with a very heavy war charge, and that the militia who have already been so promptly placed at the disposal of the U. S. remain unpaid.

It would appear that Lord Hill's expedition, will turn out something like the king of France's.

The king of France, and forty thousand men.
Went up the hill, and then came down again.
Sir Rowland Hill, and twenty thousand men,
Sail'd o'er to Cork, and then sail'd back again.

Louisiana Patriotism. A public dinner was given at New Orleans on the 15th of October last, "to celebrate the late brilliant successes, by land and water of the American arms." Edward Livingston, esq. presided; and many distinguished citizens, of different political sentiments, joined in the festival. Among the toasts drank interspersed with several patriotic songs in the French language, were the following:

Louisiana—Insulted by the charge of disaffection—she will evince her attachment in the hour of peril.

General Jackson—We confide in his skill, and will second his efforts to protect us.

Major Lawrence and the brave defenders of fort Boyer.

Commodore Porter—Private friendship and esteem is on this station, (where he commanded) united to public applause.

May the wretches who propose submission to our enemies, meet the fate due to traitors—they are insensible to public execration.

Volunteer—by the President, E. Livington. Emancipation to Mexico—A great league of American republics, to balance that made by the monarchs of Europe.

By his excellency gov. Claibourne. The militia of the state of Louisiana in the service of the U. States—In the hour of danger, they will rival the glory of their western brethern.

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 21.

A Roll is open at the Office of the Missouri Gazette, for raising an Artillery Company. A fieldpiece, ammunition and small arms are ready for delivery, as soon as the company is formed. Those young men who wish to be enrolled among the defenders of their country are invited to call.

The following communication made to the Secretary at War, by the Hon. Delegates in Congress, from the Missouri and Illinois Territories, shews their earnest zeal to procure adequate and efficient protection to the frontier parts of their Territories.

Washington City, Dec. 17th, 1814.

From the best accounts and most accurate information we have been enabled to obtain, the number of Indian warriors to which the north western frontiers are exposed, including those peaceable, as well as those known to be hostile, amount to 9,700; consisting of the following nations, to wit:

Sakies and Foxes, who inhabit the Mississippi, between the mouths of Rocky river and the Ouisconsing, now at the mouth of Rocky River.	12,00
Folsavoins, (Dicksons garde du corp,)	200
Potawatamies, who are scattered over a great extent of Territory, from Detroit to the Sakie villages.	12,00
Winebagoes, who live on the head waters of Rocky river	400
Ottawas of lake Michigan	1,000
Kickapoos, of the Illinois,	400
Chipeways, a numerous nation to be found on both sides of Lakes Huron, Superior, at the grand Portage, Green Bay, and between green Bay and Millwakee, and some at Chicago, say	200
	4,600

Indians of the Missouri, who inhabit the country to the westward of St Louis, extending 100 miles above river Platt, as follows:

Brought from above,	4,500
Osages	1,200
Kanzas	300
Otos	200
Missourias	300
Mahas	500
Indians of river Platt and its branches are,	
Panees	1,000
Wolf indians	500
Stragglers from different nations, called the republic	200
Shawanoe and Delawares of Cape Girardeau county, M. T.	200
Cherokees of Arkansas,	600
	9,700

The above estimate does not include numerous bands and nations of indians high up the Missouri river, or those in the neighborhood of the Spanish settlements in new Mexico, or the Chocktaws or Chickasaws.

Indians known to be Hostile & numbers of warriors they can furnish are;

Sakies and Foxes,	1,000
Potawatamies,	600
Winebagoes,	400
Folsavoins,	200
Ottawas,	800
Kickapoos,	400
Chipeways,	200
	3,600

An expedition consisting of 3,000 mounted men would be sufficient for the purposes of a campaign against those hostile bands of Indians; and it is of the utmost importance that the expedition should be ready to march from the frontier settlements by the twentieth day of April next. The necessary supplies ought to be laid in during the present winter, stores of meat cannot well be obtained after the end of the month of January. It will not answer to rely on the contractors of the army, however able they may be to make purchases, it is a fact that they have in that quarter generally failed in their supplies, and should they again fail, or the troops not be supplied, the campaign will also fail.

Powder and lead can be procured in that country, and transportation by water in the fortifyed boats at St. Louis would be safe and easy.

It has been rumored, and indeed if any attention is to be paid to the express declarations of the commander of his Britannic majesty's forces off the Floridas, that his government have it in view not only to take possession of the late province of Louisiana, but also to carry the war into the frontiers of the western states. There can be but little doubt that the enemy has his spies and agents among the different tribes of savages above enumerated. He can at any moment raise from three to four thousand savage warriors, and lay desolate the whole Illinois country, opposed to any force at present in that quarter; in which event there would be almost an indiscriminate massacre, a bloody and destructive war; the fury of the relentless savage foe could not be restrained even should their commanders be so disposed. Hitherto the enemy has not been prepared to accomplish the grand object, and we hope, as we trust in God, he never will be. The want of sufficient regular troops to garrison the country has most probably restrained the barbarous hand of the enemy—but in the moment of his abandoning the project of conquest and all hopes of that kind shall be given up, in that moment will the whole savage force be let loose upon our settlements, and the muddy waters of the Missouri will be crimsoned with the bravest and best blood of our fellow citizens.

Such of the indian nations as have entered into armistice and treaty with our government, are wholly without supplies, particularly the Potawatomies of Illinois, they were willing to go to war against the Winebagoes, provided government would furnish them with ammunition and arms. Most of the other nations would do the same. Nothing (if we are correctly informed) has been done, and they are now forced to occupy their wintering grounds to hunt for support, they will no doubt go over to the British who are now in possession of our north western territory to the mouth of Rocky river, unless measures are taken to arrest the progress of the enemy, we have every reason to believe, ere long, he will have enlisted on his side, the whole blood thirsting savage hordes from Mackinac to the head waters of the Arkansas, by means whereof they can cut off the navigation of the Mississippi.

To avert a calamity so fatal and destructive, a campaign against the enemy, early in the next spring, is absolutely *necessary* and *indispensable*. It is important in a general and in a local point of view: it is important to the whole western country—it is important to the nation at large, to the government, and to the economy of the government.

Half way measures among indians answer no valuable purpose—their maxim being "punish first, threaten afterwards," administer to savages, savage law—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a horse for a horse, and a life for a life, are their ideas of justice. Govern them by their fears—make it their interest to be friendly—give them what is promised, and all will go right, in time of peace.—In war they thirst for blood. To secure them, they must be *furnished* and *employed*, or *entirely exterminated*.

To supply them will require the appointment of one principal agent or superintendant, to whom all sub-agents should be required to report: during the war this chief agent should be in constant treaty with them and be furnished with the means, the necessary goods and presents for the indians. To employ them it is necessary to shew them a respectable force, a force competent to terrify and destroy all who resist—to which latter description the term extermination will only apply.

Against a plan of a chain of block houses, extending through a wilderness country, (to ensure the like protection to all) in most points at a great

...hance from the settlements, we beg ...ave with the greatest deference and ...espect for the opinions of others, to ...nter our dissent, as impracticable in ...manner to afford protection or to an...wer the purposes of defence against ...he inroads of the savages alone.

Experience in the present year, the murders committed at Shoal creek, near to a fort with block houses, proves the inefficiency of such a plan. We omit to add the very great expense to be incurred by a chain of block houses without the probability of their being supplied with the necessary provisions for the use of the troops which may occupy them.

At the close of the campaign it might be advisable to erect block houses around the borders and upon the out skirts of the detached settlements most exposed to incursions of the enemy, to be occupied by the rangers to be continued in service at the close of the campaign; these block houses should be immediately contiguous to the settlements. From the north western part of the state of Ohio to the northern frontier settlements of the Illinois territory, the country is uninhabited for more than five hundred miles. From the mouth of Missouri, nearly two hundred miles up it on both sides, and about sixty miles up the western bank of the Mississippi are continued settlements. From the upper settlements of the Missouri to the most southern settlements of the Arkansas (as the settlements are formed) is a frontier from six to eight hundred miles. From the mouth of the same Missouri to Chicago, with the exception of Fort Clark at Peoria, distance nearly three hundred miles is an entire wilderness. Profiting by past experience, we state the facts to be, that Forts Madison and Johnson, have in succession been abandoned for the want of supplies, and Fort Shelby would have shared the same fate, had not the enemy taken possession of it: and recent information has been received that provisions going to Fort Clark have been captured by the Indians.

We have the honor to be, sir,
with the greatest respect
and consideration, &c.
R. EASTON.
B. STEPHENSON.

I have received several communications from various counties in this territory and Illinois on the subject of the plans of the St. Louis junto, to destroy this newspaper. A correspondent writes from Washington county, requesting a statement of facts.

Washington County, December 25, 1814.

Mr. Charless,

During the sitting of the county court at Cape Girardeau in November last, a conversation took place, respecting an opposition newspaper about to make its appearance in St. Louis, under the patronage of William C. Carr and others; that a sum of money was subscribed and to be loaned to any person that would establish a printing office, conformable to what this honorable junto, are pleased to call republican principles; such are said to be the ostensive object of this combination, when in fact, the ruin of the Editor of the Missouri Gazette is supposed to be the real and true design of the honorable bench, bar, and military; and at the same time, that they may have a paper subject to their own control to eulogise their own acts and doings, and none to make afraid.

An avowal in your Gazette, that you had drawn on yourself the enmity of a *clan* in St. Louis, in consequence of a determination on your part, to maintain the independence of your paper, and to hold up to public notice, officers of every denomination who spend more time *over a bottle*, at *cards*, and with *black-legs*, than comports with the publick service at this moment of general danger and alarm, has as might be reasonably supposed, created no small interest among the political gentlemen of this territory, and caused the question to be asked, what has the Editor of the Missouri Gazette done to justify such an opposition. In answer to this question, it has been stated, that you offended in noticing the conduct of a few gentry in St. Louis, that you have offended in hinting that an amendment to the law of the United States was necessary as respected the trial of Indians, and also that you have offended the military gentleman by advising a more circumspect use of the *bottle*, *cards* and *black legs*.

The friends of the *tool press* say, that a zealous desire to promote the public interest, *only* actuate the opposition, and have brought them forward in support of a *new printing office*. Thus stand the parties before the public, and much depends on a full and candid statement of facts. If it is found that the editor of the Missouri Gazette has nothing more to answer for, than his modest strictures on the military movements in this territory since the commencement of the war, up to this day, and his reproof to some of the officers of the United States army, together with his statements of *the five dollar fine*, by the honorable court; why then in that case, he may I believe rest assured, that he will receive the support of the people of this territory, notwithstanding the opposition of the Aristocratic junto of St. Louis, whose attempts to trammel the liberty of the press is held in the most supreme contempt by the people, so far as I have had an opportunity of knowing their opinion. I believe it to be a general wish that the names of the persons that have combined against your establishment be exposed to public view, that they may be known by the people, and that their standing in society may not be mistaken. It will be well to notice who are *judges*, *lawyers*, *officers* of the U. States army, or *militia*, of this or Illinois territory. It is also requested, that you state the facts which produced the assault made on you by Carr, Christy and others, at your printing office, that you also state the treatment you received from the honorable judges of the General Court of this territory sitting as a district court of the United States on the trial of Indians, for the MURDER of a white man."

Although I regret to recal past transactions, and painful as the task may be, I shall in obedience to the wish of my patrons give a retrospect of the treatment I received from the *would be* great men in St. Louis.

The public are already informed of the petty meetings in St. Louis, which eventuated in saddling this territory with the second grade of government, and the meetings subsequent, to dictate to the president, in the appointment of a military commander in this quarter. This latter attempt was hooted down, and ridiculed in the Gazette, by Q in the following manner,

COMMUNICATED.

News from Kentucky reached this place a few days ago, of Detroit being again threatened, and that Brig. Gen. Howard was ordered by Maj. Gen. Harrison to that place; a meeting of the citizens were called, to remonstrate against the removal of the troops from the Missouri, and Gen. Howard from his command in this quarter. The absurdity of the measure was noticed and discountenanced by a treble majority of our citizens, who are best acquainted with the duties of the people and the interests of the country. It appeared by a division that only *five* were in favor of complimenting Gen. Howard.

Gen. Howard as a private citizen, is worthy of esteem, but as a general he has no pretension to our admiration.

Q.

As soon as the Gazette was published, containing the above *criminal matter*, Wm. C. Carr called a cabinet council, where it was debated what kind of punishment the printer should receive for this offence to their *high mightinesses*. After mature deliberation it was resolved that Major Wm. C. Carr, Major Clement B. Penrose, Major Wm. Christy, Doctor Farrar and Doctor Walker, should call on Charless, and demand the author of Q. Next morning (sunday) the party opened the door and rudely entered the office, Christy armed with a large club, and Penrose with a sword. *Judge* Christy in an angry style demanded (in behalf of a meeting held the evening before, the author of Q. to which I answered, I was well informed that the meeting had denounced me as the author, and therefore I would give them no satisfaction on the subject; that if they had applied in a proper manner every satisfaction in my power would be given. Christy then with much warmth and agitation said the paragraph was a lie, that they considered me as the author, and would publish me as a liar throughout the state of Kentucky; to which Penrose and Carr assented. I then ordered Christy out of the office, but as he declined to go, I pushed him out of the door, when he raised his club to strike, and proposed to drag me into the street and there perhaps assassinate me; at the same moment, Penrose shifted his sword in the attitude of drawing it, and in a high tone of anger, they told me they would not go out: that it was not my house, but a public office, in which they had a right to stay! thus situated and unarmed, I directed my son to go for the constable, intending to collect a force to commit them to prison: however before the constable came, or a sufficient force was collected they retreated, bestowing upon me a torrent of abuse.

The next week was spent by these *great men* in trotting up and down our streets to obtain signatures to an address to the printer, disapprobating the little paragraph, and after much labor and fatigue, *twelve* names including *their own* was all that could be obtained! We shall here again remind our readers of the style of this address, and the modest avowal that nothing should appear in the Gazette but what *they* should think proper.

Extract from the Address.

(Supposed to be written by Wm. C. Carr.)

"But we feel it due to *ourselves* and to the COUNTRY! not to suffer such communications to be made with *impunity* in the Newspaper."

The COUNTRY! has given an evidence of their contempt for these characters; by a numerous and increasing subscription to the Gazette; for it is as well understood, that an attack on the liberty of the Press is as criminal as a violation of any other species of political right.

Anxious to perform the duties of a faithful sentinel, I adverted to the blundering attempts to relieve Prairie du Chein, the ill planned expedition to Rock river, the evacuation and destruction of fort Johnston, the waste of public property, the non performance of duty, &c. &c. These animadversions again raised the *junto* already mentioned.—Cabinet councils were again called, and a contribution of 1000 dollars raised among the majors, captains, lieutenants, doctors, contractors, suttlers, and pedlers, to buy a *printer* of their own, who would whitewash the reputation of every delinquent attached to this tribe. A Mr. Norvel (a *young* attorney and one of the Kaskaskia editors,) has been engaged as printer, and a Mr. Wash (another *young* attorney) to collect subscribers for their Newspaper.

J. CHARLESS.

A CARD.

With a heart flowing with gratitude, the Subscriber bestows the humble tribute of his thanks for the almost unanimous vote in the choice of a Public Printer for this territory. He assures his friends he will exert every faculty to deserve their confidence.

Jos. Charless.

IMPORTANT.

From Nashville Papers

Extract of a letter from a friend in Gen. Carroll's life guard to the editor, dated

Batton Rouge, Dec. 18th 1814.

SIR—I inform you that the British are at Cats Island 25 miles below N. Orleans. An express has this moment arrived from gen. Jackson to Gen Thomas, stating that fifty sail of British vessels are at hand. Gen. Carroll left this place this morning for general Jackson, and will reach him on the 21st.

Gen. Coffee also left this place this morning and will reach Gen. Jackson on the 20th.

As it is at the extent not more than 130 miles from Batton-rouge to New Orleans, they would in all probability reach the latter on the 19th.

EXTRCT OF A LETTER, DATED

"New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1814.

"The enemy is hardby and we must fight them: this day the militia march *en masse*.

"There are upwards of 30 sail of the enemy—report says from 20 to 30,000.

"Five of our gun boats are destroyed, our men died nobly; they were attacked by 30 barges, and armed each by 60 men, upwards of 1000 of the enemy are said to be killed, and 13 of their barges totally destroyed. In attemping to board our gun-boats, our commanders put fire to the magazines, and all were blown up together. Honor to their names—they have left us a noble example.

"Only one officer has escaped from the gun-boats—he is in town."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in N. Orleans to his friend in this City, dated December 17, 1814.

"About forty sail of British vessels appeared off Pass Christian, on the day before yesterday. Yesterday they burnt Mr. Shield's large house at the bay of St. Louis, the same day attacked and captured the whole of our gun boats, near St. Joseph's Island, with the exception of the Sea Horse, whose commander blew her up. He has reached this City this morning. The action lasted one hour and a half, and if our Flotilla was overpowered the reputation of the American Navy was well supported.

Extract of another to another in this City, dated N. Orleans, Dec. 19.

The enemy is at hand in considerable force—He has captured all our gun-boats in the bay of St. Louis. We regret exceedingly the non arrival of the Kentucky and Tennessee troops—yet our General assures us the City is safe.

N. B. Gen. Jackson has had a scrape with 3,000 British and drove them. They expect to fight again in half an hour more. The upland troops had joined them.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Maclot of Herculaneum, now at New Orleans, to Mr. Cabanne of St. Louis, dated, Dec. 24th, 1814.

Yesterday evening, two thousand British troops appeared 7 miles below New Orleans, on the left side of the Mississippi, we had no knowledge of their approach. At 7 o'clock they were attacked, and the action terminated at half past 8, in our favor. 90 prisoners have already arrived and are in jail; some of them say that the enemy are 11,000, others that they are 5,000. They also say that Lord Hill, Admirals Cockburn and Cochrane are at the British head quarters below; but I do not believe the Admiral is there.

Since the appearance of the fleet, we are under martial law. All are under arms, even men of 75 years of age, and determined not to surrender. This will be a hot and serious day—a day which will decide our fate.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL,

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 10.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

The engrossed bill erecting part of the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau into a seperate county was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage. And on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas 18 Nays 3.

The Yeas and Nays being called for on this Question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Bollinger, Byrd, Caulk, Carr, Caldwell Cassady, Davidson English, Heath, Harris, Hart, Journey Sewell, Pitman Smith, Wilson, Lucas and Caldwell, speaker.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs deMun, Simpson and Thomas. Whereupon ordered that the title of said bill be an act erecting a part of the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau into a seperate county to be called the county of Caldwell.

JUVENILE COMPANY.

The subscribers are anxious to raise an infantry company, of young men, between 14 & 18 years of age, to do duty when called upon south of the Missouri. Those who wish to join, first obtaining the consent of their parents, will apply to

Edward Charless, or
John Russ.

MARRIED—On the 10th inst. Mr. Christian Wilt to the agreeable Miss Ann Wilson, daughter of Maj. George Wilson of this place.

NAIL FACTORY.

D. STEWART, on the Main Street, opposite the dwelling of Wm. C. Carr, informs the public in general, that he Manufactures and has on hand all kinds of cut nails, brads and sprigs, at the following reduced prices.

6d —7d,—8d.—10d —12d. and 20d.—at 20 cents the pound. 4d.—at 25 cents per pound.

N B. A quantity of Bar Iron, of best quality for sale at 14 cents per lb, or 125 by the ton.

St. Louis, January 21.

A NEW LOTTERY,

Of 300 dollars worth of Jewellery, in 150 tickets, at 2 dollars each, is now made up by the subscriber, and offered to the patronage of the public. The prizes are more valuable in proportion than in the last scheme, the 12 highest amounting to 200 dollars, no. 1, being 60 dollars. The prizes and list may, in my short absence, be seen at the store of Mr. Vanphul, and tickets to be had in almost every store in town.

The day of drawing will be made known, as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are disposed of.

Prizes may be exchanged for other Jewellery of the same value.

Wm. F. Kummer.

St. Louis, January 20.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
COUNTY OF NEW MADRID.
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Cay, surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)
vs.
George Tennelle, adminstrator debonis non of Richard J. Waters; Margaret G. C. C. L Forge, administratrix of Peter A Laforge who was administrator of R. J Waters deceas'd; Julia Waters, widow of R. J Waters deced, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters.

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; Joshua Marriot and Anne his wife; John Waters, guardian to Thomas Jennings and Daniel Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemimah Jennings, heirs at law of the said Richd. Jones Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court, the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailwick, except George Tennelle, administrator, Debonis non of R. J. Waters deceased, and on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Thereupon, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendants, that unless they appear before the judges of our said court, at a court to be holden in and for the county aforesaid on the fourth monday of March next and proceed to trial, that a decree will be entered against them and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law.

Extract from the orders of Court.

Test,
Richard H. Waters, Clk.
2m

NOTICE.

Whereas several persons has been committing depredations on my Land situated in the bottom, between Messrs Hebert and St Cyr's plantations north of St Louis. Those who may hereafter discovered stealing my wood or cutting down my timber shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law,

Widow Vincent Bouis.
2t

TAKEN UP

By Leven Williams, at his plantation in Cuivre township on the 4th day of November A D, 1814, a brown mare and colt the mare adjudged to be twelve or thirteen years old, 14 hands high, no white mark nor brand perceivable. The colt has three white legs and four white feet, a large star and snip over the left nostril, appraised——the mare at fifteen and the colt at ten dollars, this 13th day of Dec. 1814 before me

Joseph Cottle, J. P.

A true copy of the return made to my office, and recorded 16th December, 1814

Urh. J. Devore, Clk.
3tp

C. STEWART has opened SCHOOL on monday last 16th inst. at the house of E. Breese Esq

A night School will commence at the same period should a sufficient number of pupils offer.

St. Louis, January 14.

A LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office at St. Louis.

A—James Alcour William O. Allen.

B—R w. Bay Robt. Briggs Anthony W. W Bryard Samuel Burr wm Mrs Nancy Brandon John Bolls James Brotherton 2 Mrs Rebekah Brotherton.

C—Vincent Carico Benj. Copp John Carmon Capt. Christian Catrine George Crump Alexander Clark John Clark John Courtley Jaque Clamorgan 2 Andrew Cowan.

D—Wm Douglass Martin Dulass.

E—John Elliott Dr. J R Ellis Thomas Evans 2 John Ekins Thomas Ellis Benj. Estill Esq

F—Jr Fisher Wm Fickles Peter Fait

G—Drakeford Gray Henry M.Gilham Wm H Green.

H—Hyacinte deHetre Benj. Howard 2 Samuel Hibbler Ebenezer R Hawley Esq Stephen Haskel Sarah Hart.

J—Augustus Jones Wm. Irons Johnathan Johnson Michael Immel.

L—Andrew Lockhart Absalom Link Lydia Lucket Burnum Leonard

M—Wm Marsh Abner M'Courtney Lewis M'Cary Hugh Kidder Meade Andrew Murphy Stephen Mapes Andrew M'Quitty Thomas Mason

N—Wm Nichols.

O—Wm Osburn.

P—Sylvester Pattie Abraham Prickett James Phillips J Bte Provinche Benj. H. Payne 2 Joseph Perkins 6 Vanallen Parnet Col Wm. Russell 2 Ferdinand Rogier Esq Reason Reagan Hannah Raach John Ramsey.

S—Daniel Shope 2 Deming Steall Wyatt Stubblefield Nancy Smith Doctor Thomas Shannon Capt Shirard G Swaine John Serjeant Edward Simon Otho L Shrader.

T—Wm. Thompkins 2 Major Zacheriah Taylor 2 Wm Taylor George Baker Taylor.

V—Thuston Vaughn.

W—John Weaver Thomas White D B Weeks Alexr Willard John Ward 2.

Y—Mathias Yarom. *R. Simpson*, P. M.

HATS—A general assortment of the most fashionable Hats, at moderate prices for CASH, at the Subscribers Hat Manufactory, opposite the Post Office.

PRICE & SHULL.

St Louis, November 22th, 1814.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis. Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St. Charles; John W. Honey & Elias Bates at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,
Committee.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of Goods, requests all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec. 28th, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of St Paul Lacroix, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to bring them forward well authenticated according to law, and those who may be indebted to said estate, are also required to make immediate payment, before their notes or accounts be placed in the hands to proper officers for collection.

Aug. Chouteau.
December 1st. 1814. 8t

AVIS.

Le Soussigne ayant obtenu une lettre d'administration pour la succession de feu St Paul Lacroix previent les personnes a qui il pourait etre du de lui presenter leurs comptes en regle comme la loi le requerre & celles qui doivent a la ditte succession de payer immediatement avant que leurs billets ou comptes soient places entre les mains d'officiers de justice pour recouvrement.

Aug. Chouteau.
Dec'bre. 1, 1814. 8t

A WARNING.—Whereas great depredations have been committed on the great island of Paysa, which belongs to the subscriber, and is situated below the town of Portage des Sioux. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber or trespass on his property in any way whatever as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors; and for the execution of the present notice, Mr. Frs. Le Sieur is authorised to act in his name.

Augte. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1st 1814.

VU que des depredations considerables ont ete commises dans l'ile du soussigne, la quelle est situe en bas du Portage des Sioux. et vulgairement appelee la grand ile de Paysa. Il est par le present expressement defendu a qui que ce soit de couper du bois ou de transgresser d'une maniere quel conque sur sa propriete, en ce qu'il metra en force contre les delinquants la plus grande rigueur de la loi, et pour l'execution du present advertissement, il nomme Mr. Frs. Le Sieur son representant.

Aug. Chouteau.
St. Louis, Dec. 1, 8t. 1f

Notice.

The sale of the tract of Land, Mills & Stills &c, belonging to the estate of Sam. Means dec'd. advertised to be sold on the 20th inst is postponed to the first day of February next.

John C Sullivan, Exr.
of Samuel Means, dec'd.
St. Louis, Dec. 14th, 1814.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINE.
DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS
Drug & Medicine Store,
On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c &c COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose; which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseving in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea will cure PLURISY promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with tauntings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG BY
J. P & J. W. SKELTON,
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis. where may likewise be had Dr. Lees Family Medicines, The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.
St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

BERNARD PRATTE.

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he is now opening in St. Louis and St. Genevieve, and will dispose of them at the most reduced prices for CASH.

May 14th, 1814.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring; between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Reed.
November 9th, 1814. tf

POTOSI

Purchasers of Lots in the town of Potosi Washington county, are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and pay their first instalments.

Martin Buggley,
Benj. Elliott,
Samuel Perry,
L. Browne.

Potosi, Dec. 19th, 1814. 3t

TAKEN UP

By Samuel M'Fadden, living on Big creek, in the township of St. Honorie in the county of Cape Girardeau, one dark chesnut sorrel Mare, about five feet high, five years old, branded on the near shoulder thus J. a small star in her forehead, one saddle spot and a small white spot on her near shoulder. Appraised to $70, before me, this 12th day of November, 1814.

Jacob Kelley J. P.
3t.

I wish to hire a house servant woman, for whom I will give $7 per month and clothing.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Jan. 13.

NOTICE.

A number of persons has been in the habit of cutting down my timber some for the purpose of procuring honey or taking bark; others for the purpose of stealing it. Any person who will in any manner take or destroy my timber in future shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law.

I have for sale a quantity of laths and shingles.

Hyacinthe St. Cir.
Near St. Louis, Dec. 24, 1814. 3t

NOTICE.

My property in the neighborhood of this town, has been for years much injured by persons trespassing in carrying off stone and sand and by cutting my fruit trees, and otherwise making depredations on my land at the lower ferry; the public are hereby notified that all person trespassing on my property in any way will be prosecuted to the xtent of the law.

John Mullanphy.
St. Louis, Sep 15, 1814, 6d w, for 6 m

A WARNING

Whereas, great depredations have been committed on the lands of the subscriber, in and about Florisan and on his island at the Charbonniere. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber nor trespass on his property in any other way, as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors. All the horses and cattle found on the above island after the first day of September next, will be taken up as strays.

JOHN MULLANPHY.
St. Louis, August 19th, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR,
COFFEE & OAKUM

J. Philipson's
Store in Mainstreet,
St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour laquelles fientes les proprietaires de la tannerie payeront a raison de six escalins par minot vendus leur établissement

Juillet 28.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER
TO THE TERRITORY,
AND OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Three dollars per annum, paid in advance; or an endorsed note for four dollars at the expiration of the year.

A failure to announce a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted one week for One Dollar, and Fifty Cents for every continuance; those of greater length in proportion.—Where the number of insertions are not specified, advertisements will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly,

Cash must accompany Advertisements; or they will not be inserted, the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 28, 1815. [No. 330.]

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT.

For the relief of John Castille of the city of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and required to discharge from his imprisonment [illegible] John Castille, at present confined in the prison of Orleans, in consequence of a judgment obtained against him at the suit of the United States—Provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall exonerate any property (which the said John Castille now has or may hereafter acquire) from the judgment obtained against him by the United States.

Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

[illegible] staff officers of the [illegible] comply with the re[illegible] of naval and marine [illegible] in certain cases

Be it enacted by the Senate and [illegible] Representatives of the [illegible] States of America in Con[illegible]ed, That it shall be [illegible] the several officers [illegible] the army of the U[illegible]s to provide the offi[illegible] and marines of the [illegible] United States, when [illegible] proceeding to act in [illegible] operation with the [illegible] to the requisition [illegible]ding naval or mi[illegible] any such detach[illegible]ers or marines, [illegible] act as aforesaid, [illegible] to the officers and [illegible] camp equipage, a[illegible]ve rations, [illegible] and the militia [illegible] in such cases, together [illegible] necessary transpor[illegible] for the *men*, as for [illegible] provisions, and [illegible] nevertheless, [illegible] contract price of the [illegible] may be furnished [illegible] deserved out of the ap[illegible] [illegible] navy

And be it further enacted, [illegible] respective quarter[illegible] army shall upon [illegible] of the command[illegible]er of any such d[illegible]ers or marines [illegible] officer and his [illegible]s with horses, ac[illegible], and forage unti[illegible] may be employed [illegible] with the Land [illegible]

[illegible]—Approved
[illegible] MADISON.

RESOLUTION

For [illegible] the American Ant[illegible] with a copy [illegible] Journals of Congress and [illegible] documents published [illegible] order

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one copy of the journals of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the documents published by virtue of a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, which have been, or shall be published by virtue of a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives passed at the last session of Congress, be transmitted to the executive of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the use and benefit of the American Antiquarian Society of said commonwealth.

December 1, 1814—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

American Beverage!

The British Col. Nicholl has had a dith of Tennessee *Coffee*—New York *Porter* was given to the English at the Niagara peninsula and on the ocean until they reeled—Rhode Island has furnished them such a dose of *Perry* as to send them home in *fine spirits*; in their pursuit of such beverage they will no doubt meet with great *Gains*.

A merchant who lately advertised for a clerk that could bear *confinement*, has been answered by one who had lain *seven years in jail*.

To a recent advertisement in a Kentish paper, for a journeyman stone-mason, it is added, that one who understands the making of rhimes and *good poetry* for tombstones, will have the preference.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

To reduce into one the several laws regulating the Militia.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri*, That every able bodied free white male inhabitant of this territory between the ages of eighteen and fortyfive years shall be liable to perform militia duty, to be enrolled by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds he may reside. It shall be the duty of the said officers respectively to enrol every such inhabitant, as also such persons who shall from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, as well as those persons who come to reside within his bounds or limits. And it shall be the duty of the captain or commanding officer of each company to enrol from time to time all those who arrive at the age of eighteen years, and also those who come to reside within his bounds, and shall notify without delay every such person of his enrollment by a commissioned officer or some other person by whom such notice can be proved; *Provided*, That no person shall be called upon to perform militia duty who has not resided at least two months within this territory, and ten days within the proper bounds of his company, except in cases of actual or threatened invasion, when any such person on proper notice being given may be ordered into service by the captain or commanding officer within whose bounds he may reside, and be subject to the same fines and penalties as are hereafter provided: *And provided also*, That the judges of the general court of this territory, secretary of the territory and such other persons as are exempted by the laws of the United States, to wit, all post-masters, the carriers of the United States' mail, and ferrymen on the United States' post roads, shall be and they are hereby exempt from militia duty. But it shall be lawful for any of the before mentioned persons thus exempted to accept of commissions in the militia, but on such acceptance they shall forfeit their privileges.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said inhabitants shall, under the direction of the commander in chief be formed into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, each brigade to be composed of not more than five, nor less than three regiments; each regiment to be composed of two battalions; each battalion of not more than four nor less than two companies and that each company shall be composed of not more than one hundred nor less than thirtytwo non commissioned officers, musicians and privates: *Provided*, That when any number of militia in a county is not sufficient for a regiment, they shall compose a seperate battalion or be formed into independent companies, as the one or the other may be found most convenient. The regiments and battalions shall be numbered by the commander in chief from one upwards, and both shall rank according to their numerical designation. The officers of equal grade shall rank according to their commissions, and when there happens to be two such commissions of equal date, the rank shall be determined by the field officers of the regiment by lot: *Provided*, That at any regimental or battalion muster, the several companies shall form a regiment or battalion according to their seniority, and the same rule shall apply when different corps are assembled together, excepting so far as by custom, usage or necessity the cavalry, artillery or light corps may be detached from the battalions.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor, to each company one captain, two lieutenants and one ensign; to each battalion one major; to each regiment one lieutenent colonel commandant. All officers who shall accept of an appointment under this law, and continue to reside within the bounds of their regiments, battalions or companies shall hold their commissions at least four years unless sooner removed by the governor or by the provisions of this act. The regimental staff shall consist of one adjutant, one quarter master and one pay master, to be chosen among the subaltern officers, if fit persons can be found, one surgeon and one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major and one quarter master's sergeant, one drum major and one fife major. And for each company there shall be appointed one sergeant and one corporal for every sixteen men, and in a company one drummer and one fifer. All sergeants and corporals of companies shall be nominated by the captain or commanding officer of companies and appointed by the commanding officer of the corps. And all the non commissioned staff shall be appointed by the commanding officer of regiments and battalions respectively.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each militia man shall provide himself, within one month from the date of his enrollment with a good musket, a sufficient bayonet and belt, or a fusil, two spare flints, a knapsack and pouch with a box therein to contain twentyfour cartridges suited to the bore of his musket or fusil, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball: or a good rifle, knapsack, pouch and powder horn with twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder. Every enrolled person shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided when called out to muster or into service: except that it shall not be necessary to appear on the parade with knapsacks when called out for exercise only. The commissioned officers of infantry when on duty for parade, exercise, inspection or service shall wear the uniform of the United States, and be severally armed with a sword or hanger; and the platoon officers, in addition to the sword or hanger, shall also be provided with an espontoon. And every officer whose duty require him to be mounted shall be armed [illegible] or hanger and a pair of pistols. Every person so providing himself with arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid shall hold the same exempt of suits, distresses, executions or sales for debt or damages or for the payment of taxes. And the said militia man as well as the persons composing the light corps hereafter in this act mentioned shall be exempted from arrest both going to and returning from parades, inspections and court martials or rendezvous by order of their superior officer, or in compliance with the provisions of this act except in case of treason, felony and breach of the peace: *Provided*, That the court for the assessment of fines shall have power to remit any persons fine not appearing with arms and accoutrements, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such court that the person is in so reduced a circumstance that he cannot provide himself such arms and accoutrements.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer commissioned by virtue of this act, shall before he enters on the duties of his office take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the following oath or affirmation to wit. 'I do solemny swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will faithfully execute the duties of in the according to the best of my abilities' which oath or affirmation shall be endorsed on the back of the commission by the person administering the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the day has not been previously assigned and particularly mentioned at the last preceding muster (which is hereby declared to be a legal notice) for the troop, company, battalion, regiment or brigade to assemble on parade for muster, review or inspection, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the corps so to be assembled, to cause the orders to that effect to be given to the captains of their respective companies at least ten days before the said parade, and it shall be the duty of the said captains respectively to cause three days previous notice to be given to each individual of the company by an officer or non commissioned officer, or in writing left at his usual place of abode. *Provided however*, That when the commander in chief, the brigadier general, the commanding officer of regiments, battalions, and detached companies for the purpose of repelling invasion, or attack, or to aid and support the civil authority shall command the service of the militia (which they are hereinafter authorised to do) such previous notice shall not be necessary: but on the contrary every person subject to military duty shall march at a moments warning.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the lieutenant colonels commandant of the respective regiments shall designate and assign the boundaries and limits of the several battalions: the majors of battalions shall designate and assign the boundaries and limits of the companies, and the field officers of each regiment or a majority of them, authorised by the commander in chief may form new companies as the population increases or as the public interest may appear to require. The regimental parade grounds shall be fixed by the lieutenant colonel commandant respectively, the battalion parade grounds by the major and the places at which the several companies muster and parade shall be disignated by the respective captains.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever by this law the power is given to the commanding officers of regiments, battalions or companies to appoint a place for the muster, review or exercise of any regiment or corps, or for the meeting of officers or courts of assessment, it shall be the duty of such commanding officer to choose as central a place for such muster, review, exercise or other meeting as the circumstances of the case may admit.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, non commissioned officer, musician and private shall appear at his respective muster field, whether regimental, battalion or company [illegible] by ten o'clock in the forenoon, the officers in uniform and armed and equipped, and the privates armed as directed by this act, and not to leave the parade until permitted by the officer commanding the corps. And it is hereby made the duty of the said commanding officers to exercise their respective corps at least three hours of each regular muster day. At every muster each captain or commanding officer of a company shall direct the first sergeant of his company to call the roll in his presence between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, and also after the exercise is over and before the men are discharged, it shall also be the duty of such commanding officer to examine every person belonging to the company, note down all delinquencies occuring therein, and make return thereof, of the strength of the company, number of rifles, musquets, bayonets, fusils, and other equipments, to the commanding officer of his battalion, within ten days after such regimental battalion or company muster as the case may be, at the hour at which, the regiment, battalion or company, is formed, proceed in like manner to call the names of the commissioned officers of his regiment, battalion or company, examine and note down all delinquencies, and make return thereof together with the reports from the commanding officers of companies: the commanding officers of regiments shall make their reports within twenty days to the commander in chief; the commanding officers of battalions to the commanding officer of the regiment to which he belongs within fifteen days next succeeding such regimental or battalion muster; the commanding officers of independent companies to the adjutant general within thirty days succeeding such company muster. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of such regiment within thirty days next after a muster of his regiment to cause the adjutant of the regiment to make out a complete return thereof agreea

ble to such forms as shall be furnished by the adjutant general and transmit the same to the adjutant general. It shall moreover be the duty of the commanding officers of regiments, battalions and companies to make return of all delinquencies in their repective commands to the judge advocate who shall lay the same before the succeeding court martial or court for the assessment of fines.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any non commissioned officer, musician or private at any regimental, battalion or company muster shall disobey the legal and proper orders of their superior officers appointed or otherwise act with disorder, or if any bye stander at any such muster shall insult or otherwise molest any officer, non commissioned officer or musician or private whilst on parade or employed on any other service authorised by the laws of this territory, the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion troops or company as the case may be may order such person or persons to be put under guard for any time not exceeding three hours, and the said person or persons so offending shall moreover be subject to pay such fines as may be imposed in the manner herein after in this act provided.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the govenor shall appoint an adjutant general who shall perform all and singular the duties enjoined on an adjutant general by an act of Congress entitled "an Act to provide more effectually for the national defence establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," and to an act in addition to the act before recited. The brigadier general may appoint one aid de camp, and shall appoint one brigade inspector, and a quarter master of brigade to each brigade. *Provided*, That no one person shall hold the office of adjutant general and brigade inspector at the same time. And the commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their regimental staff. It shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia of his brigade during the time of their being under arms: to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements and superintend their exercise and manoeuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline in this act directed throughout this territory agreeable to law and make returns to the adjutant general of the state of the militia at least twice in each year reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, ammunition of the several corps and every thing which in his judgment may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and militia discipline.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the militia laws of the United States may not have detailed the duties of the respective officers in relation to the discipline of the militia such duty shall be determined by reference to William Duane's instructions.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That for compelling observance of the provisions of this act and for the purpose of introducing a proper degree of subordination and discipline in the operations of the militia of this territory the following penalties shall be incurred and inflicted, in the manner hereafter directed, that is to say: the adjutant general or brigade inspector for a violation or neglect of those duties imposed upon them by this act, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one years pay, nor less than three months pay; any commissioned or staff officer failing to perform the duties required of him respecting the appointing and giving notice of regimental, battalion or company musters, or for his non appearance at such muster in uniform and equipped as the law directs, or for his failing to make those reports which by law he is directed to make shall forfeit and pay as follows, that is to say, a commandant of a regiment the sum of fifty dollars; major of a battalion, forty dollars; the commanding officers of a company or adjutant the sum of twenty dollars, a lieutenant or ensign the sum of ten dollars, and those officers respectively, moreovsr be liable to be cashiered at the discretion of a court martial. Each non commissioned officer failing to give notice of any muster when he shall receive orders for that purpose, without a reasonable excuse, shall be fined in the sum of five dollars; such non commissioned officer musician or private for failing to attend any muster, review or inspection, or for disobeying any order which by virtue of this act his superior officer may give, or for his failing to repair to the prescribed rendezvous with his arms and accoutrements he being properly warned so to do, or failing to do his duty when there, or absenting himself without a lawful excuse shall forfeit and pay, that is to say, for non appearance on the parade two dollars, and for not being equipped and accoutred as this act directs the sum of fifty cents, and for absence without leave after appearance the sum of two dollars. Every non commissioned officer appointed in pursuance of this act shall serve for the term of one year, or pay a fine of ten dollars, the payment of which said penalty, shall if such person insist on the privilege exempt the person so refusing from the duties of the said office for the space of two years.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of commanding officers of companies to proceed forthwith to divide their companies into classes by ballot from one to three for the purpose of the regular routine of duty when called into actual service, and return a roll of each class, and to number in rotation within thirty days thereafter, to the commanding officer of the battalion who shall transmit the same to the commanding officer of the regiment, who shall cause the same to be recorded by the judge advocate, and the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion shall make a return of the same to the adjutant general. *Provided*, That every non commissioned officer and private of the militia who shall have performed the last tour of duty by order of the United States shall be set in the third class as near as circumstances will admit. And if there are any that have not performed a tour of duty, they shall be set in the first class, and those who have performed the oldest tour of duty in the second class, as near as circumstances will admit. any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. Every militiaman moving out of one company into another shall apply to the commanding officer of the company to which he did belong, who shall give him a certificate certifying the class wherein he was arranged; and whether he had served his tour of duty or not, and also the date and time of such service: which certificate the said militia man shall produce to the captain or commanding officer of the company into whose bounds he shall so have removed, within five days after his residence in the bounds of such company, and such officer is hereby required to enrol him in his numerical class specified therein. And every militiaman so removing and failing to produce such certificate shall be arranged and enrolled in the class destined to perform the next tour of duty. And if any captain or commanding officer of any company shall refuse to grant such certificate upon application made to him for that purpose, he shall, for such refusal forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered and applied as other fines by this act directed.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall be called upon to perform a tour of duty such person shall be acquitted provided he furnish his commanding officer with an able bodied substitute in his room or stead. No substitute shall be received unless armed as by this law directed: but if any substitute in his own turn should be called into actual service previous to the expiration of the time for which he shall have been enrolled, then the person procuring such substitute shall march in his room or procure a substitute for the remainder of the time, or be liable to the same penalties as if called upon in his own name. Any person called upon to perform a tour of duty as aforesaid, and serving by himself or substitute, or otherwise paying such fine as the court martial shall adjudge adequate to the offence such person shall not be bound to perform any tour of duty until regularly called upon in rotation.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That when it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the militia on actual or threatened invasion of this territory or any of the neighbering states or territories that it shall and may be lawful for the governor to order into actual service such part of the militia as the exigency may require; and when any part of the militia of this territory shall be called into actual service it shall be the duty of the commander in chief to order from the regiment or battalion from which the militia shall be detached in proportion to the number of men furnished by said regiment or battalion a sufficient number of officers giving preference to the senior officers of said regiment or battalion to officer said detachment. And in all cases the officers of the militia of this territory shall be called on to perform their tours of duty in rotation in the same manner as is by this act directed for the several classes of the militia: *Provided however*, That no militia man shall be compelled to serve more than six months at one time, and that sixty days shall be accounted one tour of duty.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any sudden invasion shall be made or threatened to be made into this territory by indians or any other power, the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or company where the invasion is made or meditated is hereby authorised and required to order out the whole or any part of the militia according to classification of his county as he may think necessary for repelling such invasion, and shall call on the commanding officer of the adjacent county for such aid as he may think necessary who shall forthwith furnish the same. And it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a county on receiving information of the invasion of his or any neighbouring county forthwith to give notice of the same by special messenger or otherwise to the governor of the territory, that he may make the necessary arrangements for repelling the same. And if any officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private shall neglect or refuse to appear upon the order of the commander in chief, brigadier general or other officer duly authorised as above, such delinquent shall forfeit and pay at the discretion of a court martial for the assessment of fines a sum not exceeding one years pay nor less than three months pay as established for the compensation of the service of such person when in actual service. The militia when in actual service of the territory shall be governed by the rules and articles for governing the armies of the United States.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer shall misbehave or act with insubordination, or in disorder, or in violation of the foregoing provisions whilst on parade, or assembled for review, muster or inspection or any other duties authorised or required by this act, he shall be immediately arrested by the commanding officer present and report to the brigadier general or commander in chief, who for this as well as all other violations of this act shall order a court martial or court of enquiry for the investigation of the officer or trial as the case may appear to require. Every officer to be tried by a court martial shall have ten days notice given him of the time and place appointed for the trial and shall have a copy of the charges exhibited against him ten days at least before the sitting of the said court. In every court martial for the trial of an officer not less than two thirds of the members present shall agree in the sentence or judgment of said court, otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted. And when the members shall be required to give their votes on a question or decision, they shall begin with the youngest in commission: *Provided*, That no commissioned officer shall be allowed to resign his commission whilst under arrest.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That when a brigade, regiment or battalion assemble for review, inspection or exercise, the commanding officer shall order a guard of a subaltern or sergeant and such number of men as he may deem necessary, whose duty it shall be to receive and guard all such persons as shall be ordered under their charge by the commanding officer or inspector for misbehaving or refusing to attend to discipline in exercising and performing all those evolutions and other duties which may be required of them by this law.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer shall be guilty of a breach of of this law or in any respect neglect or violate his duty, or be guilty of any ungentlemanly conduct he shall be heard, tried and if found guilty sentenced at the discretion of a court martial.

(To be Continued in our next.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22.

On motion of Mr. *Easton* of Missouri, so much of the report of the committee of Revisal and Unfinished business as relates to the bill permitting certain locations, and granting certain donations of land, in the county of New Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, was referred to a committee to report thereon.

DECEMBER 23.

Mr *Troup* of Geo. reported a bill to authorize the President of the United states to raise certain companies of Rangers for the defence of the frontiers of the United States, to repeal certain acts heretofore passed on this subject, which was twice read and committed.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of State, during the present war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels, for bringing back to the United States destitute and distressed American seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the present war, the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the sum of ten dollars, at present allowed by law for returning destitute American seamen to the United States, to allow such additional compensation as he may deem reasonable, to be paid out of the sum annually appropriated for the relief of destitute American seamen.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized, to adjust and settle such claims as may have been exhibited at the Department of state, for returning destitute American seamen to the United States, and to allow, in addition to the ten dollars at present allowed by law, such additional compensation as he may deem reasonable, and to pay the same out of the fund appropriated for the relief of destitute American seamen.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force during the continuance of the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and one year thereafter.

December 4, 1814.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

HEADQUARTERS.

New Orleans,

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

The Major General commanding has with astonishment and regret learned that great consternation and alarm pervade your city.

It is true the enemy is on our coast and threatens an invasion of our territory, but it is equally true, with union, energy and the protection of Heaven, we will beat him at every point, his temerity may induce him to set foot upon our soil. The general with full confidence assures you, has heard that British emissaries have been permitted to propagate mendacious reports amongst you, that the threatened invasion is with a view of restoring the country to Spain from a supposition that some of you would be willing to return to your ancient government—believe not such incredible tales—your government is at peace with Spain but is the vital enemy of your country, the common enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that threatens you, & has sent his hirelings amongst you with this false report to put you off your guard, that you may fall an easy prey to him. Then look to your homes, property, the chastity of your wives and daughters. Take a retrospect of the conduct of the British army at Hampton and other places where it has entered our country—and every bosom which glows with patriotism and virtue, will be inspired with indignation and pant for the arrival of the hour when we shall meet and revenge these outrages against the laws of civilization and humanity.

The general calls upon the inhabitants of the city, to trace this unfounded report to its source, and bring the propagator to condign punishment. The rules and articles of war annex the punishment of death to any person holding secret correspondence with the enemy, creating false alarm or supplying him with provisions and the gen. announces his unalterable determination, rigidly to execute the martial law in all cases which may come within his province.

The safety of the district intrusted to the protection of the general must and will be maintained with the best blood of our country, and he is confident in all good citizens will be found at their post with their arms in their hands, determined to dispute every inch of ground with the enemy; that unanimity will pervade the country generally. But should the general be disappointed in this expectation he will seperate our enemies from our friends—Those who are not for us are against us, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By Command,

THOMAS L. BUTLER, Aid de Camp.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

New Orleans Dec. 16, 1814.

HEAD QUARTERS, 7th MILITARY DISTRICT,—*Extract of Gen. Orders.*

Major General Andrew Jackson, commanding the 7th U. S. M. District, declares the city and environs of New Orleans, under strict Martial Law, and orders that in future the following rules be rigidly enforced, viz. every individual entering the city will report at the Adjutant General's Office, and on failure, to be arrested, and held for examination.

No persons shall be permitted to leave the city without a permission in writing, signed by the general or one of his staff.

No vessels, boats or other crafts will be permitted to leave New Orleans or Bayou St. John without a passport in writing from the General or one of his Staff, or the commander of the Naval Forces of the U. S. on that station.

The Street lamps shall be extinguished at the hour of nine at night, after which time persons of every description found in the streets, or not at their respective homes, without permission in writing as aforesaid, and not having the countersign, shall be apprehended as Spies and held for exmination.

By command,

R. BUTLER, *Adjutant General.*

American Newspapers. To show the superior extent of information in America to that of Great Britain, we give the following estimate. In the United States there are 290 weekly; 89 twice a week; 18 three times a week, and 29 daily newspapers establishments; making a total of 374, which may be considered short of the number. These on an average issue 23,150,000 papers annually. The whole of the public journals issued annually in Great Britain are estimated by a late writer; at 20,500,000. There are in this country 187 paper mills. Which manufacture annually 340,000 reams, equal to 820,000 dollars.

Wash. City Gaz.

Boston, Dec. 14.

NEW "*Miseries*" FOR JOHN BULL.

On monday last the British 64 gun ship Newcastle, ventured to peep into the harbor of Boston being the first British cruiser that has "hove in sight" for two weeks past. On the same day, notwithstanding the formidable appearance of the Newcastle, the privateer Abaline went to sea, and yesterday, the schooner David Porter, and the beautiful Rein-Deer, armed in part with the 24lb. Congreve *gunades* taken into Salem some time since, and designed by the British government for the *Mammoth of the Lakes*, likewise sailed. *Short cruizes and rich prizes attend them!*

The Rein-Deer sailed from the 29th day of laying of her keel. Her sister, called the Avon, of the same dimensions, is to be launched from the same ways on saturday next, being just 18 working days from laying her on the blocks. [☞ By the last accounts from Halifax no insurance could be effected on British shipping, in consequence of the swarms of privateers from the eastern ports.]

Patriot.

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 28.

After our paper was put to press, the mail arrived with the news of the repulse of the British before N. Orleans. A general action was hourly expected and wished for by our troops, who are strong in number and patriotism.

The weather has been peculiarly cold for the last week, the mercury in the thermometer fell below zero, and we have heard of several persons being frost bitten.

A case of a distressing nature occured near Camp. The child of a Mr. Downs about 2 years old strayed from home on friday the 20th inst. and was not found until next morning, frozen and dead.

ACROSTICK.

Gird on your swords assert your rights,
Exulting we are free,
Now meet your foes increase their woes,
Each friend to LIBERTY,

Respect your freedom as a gift
A father left for thee,
Let not proud Britains arms prevail
Against your LIBERTY.

Now view the sons of 76,
Disdaining slaves to be,
Respect the names of such heroes,
Extol your LIBERTY.

We are Americans and have
Just rights on land and sea,
Americans stand to your arms,
Contend for LIBERTY.

Kind Providence in whom we trust,
Salvation is of THEE,
O! may we never disunite,
Nor tarnish LIBERTY.

James M'Alister,
Phileleutheros.

Gravois. St. Louis County.

☞ *NOTICE*

Is hereby given, that agreeable to the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits, distilled within the United States and Territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed December 21, 1814; every person who shall, after the first day of February 1815, distil spirits within the United States, is required, in addition to the duty on the licenses already taken or hereafter to be taken by him, to pay twenty cents a gallon on all spirits distilled after that day, or subject to the limitations in the said act expressed, to pay twenty five cents a gallon on all such spirits, in which case no license is required to be taken. And that agreeable to the said act, a bond is required, previous to the said day, to be given to the collector, and other duties required to be performed under penalties thereon prescribed; that the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent upon him to discharge an abstract of the several acts of congress relating stills, and boilers, and spirits to duty has been prepared, a copy of which with the annexed forms of statements required from a distiller, will be furnished to him, by the collector, on demand.

The collector will also furnish on demand, blank bonds, and such other blanks as will enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of the law.

John W. Thompson,

Collector for the collection district of Missouri Territory.

St. Louis, January 24th, 1815.

☞ *NOTICE*

Is hereby given, that by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines and spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize; and for increasing the rates of postage" passed 24 December, 1814: an additional duty of one hundred per centum on sales at auction, and an additional duty of fifty per centum on licenses to retailers are laid, to take effect from the first day of February 1815; conformably to which act, (that can be inspected at this office) new obligations are imposed on auctioneers the said additional duty on licenses to retailers is to be paid on written application to be made by them, as well by those who have obtained licenses for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815, as by others, in the way therein prescribed, agreeable to forms which can be obtained from the collector.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1815.

John W. Thompson,

Collector, for the collection district of Missouri Territory.

20 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Two horses ran away from the Ferry-house, opposite St. Louis, Dec. 24th, last.

One of a dark chesnut sorrel colour, with one white hind leg, and a small white spot below his right eye; he is 16 hands high and 6 years old, he is rather lean and rough looking, his tail not trimmed, and the hair on his back very much worn off from the baggage which he carried behind the saddle.

The other is a handsome pony, snugly built, and round behind: he is of a light sorrel colour, with a white face and three white legs, his tail is nicked and trimmed, & his right hind hoof a little broken out; he has been galled on his shoulders, and under his belly by the girth; both horses are shod all round.

Whoever delivers them to the ferry-house, or to Mr. Austin's Hotel, shall receive the above reward.

William F. Rummer.

January 28.

Trustees of the Town of St. Louis

Request all those having demands against said town to present them immediately for settlement, and those who are in debt to said town and hold unsettled duplicates of tax or subscription papers are particularly requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. The holder of the subscription list for the Market house will confer a favour by returning the same to the President of the board

E. Beebe, Pt. B. T. T. St. Louis. 3t

FOR SALE.

Any person wishing to purchase a likely young NEGRO FELLOW, may be accommodated on application at the Printing Office.

Jan. 28th. 3t

NOTICE.

Whereas great depredations have been committed, on our Plantation, formerly the property of Mr. Louis Brazeaux, and situated about two and a half miles above the town of St. Louis. All persons are hereby forewarned against hiring, fowling, cutting timber, or trespassing in any respect whatever in future on said premises as the utmost rigour of the law will be inforced against transgressors.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Jan. 28th 1815.

POST OFFICE.

The eastern and southern mails will close in future on MONDAY'S at 3 o'clock PRECISELY, until the 1st day of April, after which it will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Letters put in the office after THE HOUR will remain over till the succeeding mail.

R. SIMPSON, P. M.

P. S. POSITIVELY no letters will be given out of the office without the oath. Those who do not come forward and pay up will have their papers stopped, and those whom the P. Master has trusted for letters and papers will do well to discharge the obligation, or their names may be posted as delinquents. Jan 28

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On saturday 4th Feb: at 10 o'clock on the premises, will be sold by auction to the highest and last bidder, that valuable corner LOT, adjoining Mde. Pescay's dwelling, in Church Street, being 68 feet front and 75 deep. Also the two other adjoining LOTS containing 50 feet front by 60 deep, opposite E. I. Hempstead's lot; these lots are the property of Mr. F. Valois.

Terms of Sale:

One half the purchase money must be paid down, the other half in six months, secured by mortgage on the premises.

P Lee. Auctioneer.

January 28th, 1815.

100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Deserted from this place, on the night of the 24th inst. Jesse Hyatt, a corporal in the first regiment United States Inf'try. He was born in the state of Virginia, county of Brooks, aged 21 years, 5 feet 10½ inches high, stout made, blue eyes brown hair, light complexion and by occupation a boatman. He also has a stiffness in his right shoulder so that he cannot raise his arm higher than at right angles with his body; he was enlisted at Limestone, Ky, by Capt. H. R. Grayham, and will probably make for that place.

Also, deserted with him, a soldier of the 7th U. S, Inf'try, James Johnson, about 6 feet 7 or 9 inches high, dark skin &c. but for want of a description list cannot describe him more minutely. They took away with them several blankets, and soldiers clothing, which I presume they will offer for sale, I am positive they could not have crossed the Mississippi yet on account of the ice, & a man acquainted with the country below this might easily obtain the above reward, which will be paid and all reasonable expenses on the delivery of the said persons to me, or any other officer of the army of the United States, or half the above reward for either one of them.

Taylor Berry,
Deputy Qr. M. Gen.

St. Louis, Jan. 26th, 1815. 3t

Festival of Wit.

Lord Mansfield being once on the home circuit, a man was brought before him, charged of stealing a silver ladle, and in the course of the evidence the council for the crown was rather severe upon the prisoner for being an attorney. "Come, come, (says his lordship, in a whisper to the council) don't exaggerate matters—if the fellow had been an attorney, you may depend on it he would have stole the bowl as well as the ladle.

Whitfield's Test of Female Virtue.

This extraordinary preacher had been dealing out damnation with uplifted hands for a considerable time. At length getting on the subject of carnal desires, he congratulated himself that the women in his flock were all purity, modesty, virtue. "Thank God for this," said he; "yes, my flock are the chosen, the elect;—and did I think there was a w——among you, I would throw this bible at her head."—The women who had been paying particular attention to this part of his sermon, seeing him, as he spoke these words, lift up a tremendous bible, and knowing that his action was always the most forcible part of his oratory, wrought upon by the menace as by an electrical shock, drew themselves up in a ludicrous attitude, to evade the blow. "Oh, oh," said he, "I see how it is!—What then, you are all w——!"

A TAILOR having mended a pair of breeches for one of his customers, was carrying it home, when he saw a funeral pass by attended by a Doctor whom he knew. 'So Sir,' said he to him, I see you are carrying your work home as well as I.

MANUFACTORY.

D. STEWART at the M[illegible] at the dwelling house of [illegible] public in general, that he [illegible] has on hand all kinds of cut nails, [illegible] springs, at the following reduced prices.

6d —7d.—8d.—10d.—12d. and 20d.—at 20 cents the pound. 4d.—at 25 cents per pound.

N. B. A quantity of Bar Iron, of best quality for sale at 14 cents per lb, or 12½ by the ton.

St, Louis, January 21 [illegible]

MISSOURI TERRITORY:
COUNTY OF NEW MADRID,
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Cay, surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)
vs.
George Tennelle, administrator debonis non of Richard J. Waters; Margaret G. C. C Laforge, administratrix of Peter A Laforge, who was administrator of R. J Waters deceas'd; Julia Waters, widow of R. J. Waters dec'd, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters.

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; Joshua Marriot and Anne his wife; John Waters, guardian to Thomas Jennings and Daniel Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemimah Jennings, heirs at law of the said Richd. Jones Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage,

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court, the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailwick, except George Tennelle, administrator, Debonis non of R. J. Waters dec'd. and on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Thereupon, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendants, that unless they appear before the judges of our said court, at a court to be holden in and for the county aforesaid on the fourth monday of March next, and proceed to trial, that a decree will be entered against them and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law.

Extract from the orders of Court.
Teste,
Richard H. Waters, Clk.
2m.

NOTICE.

Whereas several persons has been committing depredations on my Land, situated in the bottom, between Messrs Hebert and St Cyr's plantations, north of St. Louis. Those who may be hereafter discovered stealing my wood or cutting down my timber shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law,

Widow Vincent Bouis.

TAKEN UP

By *Leven Williams*, at his plantation in Upper Cuivre township on the 4th day of December A.D, 1814, a brown mare and colt the mare adjudged to be twelve or thirteen years old, 14 hands high, no white mark nor brand perceivable. The colt has three white legs and four white feet, a large star and snip over the left nostril, appraised——the mare at fifteen and the colt at ten dollars, this 13th day of Dec. 1814, before me

Joseph Cottle, J. P.

A true copy of the return made to my office, and recorded 16th December, 1814

Urh. J. Devore, Clk.
3tp

C. STEWART has opened SCHOOL on monday last 16th inst. at the house of E. Beebe Esq.

A night School commenced at the same period.

St. Louis, January 14.

BANK OF St. LOUIS.
Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles; Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis. Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St Charles, John W. Honey & Elias Bates at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,
Committee.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF MEDICINE.
DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS
Drug & Medicine Store,
On Main Street St. Louis

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseving in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis. where may likewise be had Dr. Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of GOODS, requests all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec. 28th, 1814.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of St Paul Lacroix, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to bring them forward well authenticated according to law, and those who may be indebted to said estate, are also required to make immediate payment, before their notes or accounts be placed in the hands to proper officers for collection.

Aug. Chouteau.

December 1st, 1814. 8t

AVIS.

Le Soussigne ayant obtenu une lettre d'administration pour la succession de feu St Paul Lacroix previent les personnes a qui il pourait etre du de lui presenter leurs comptes en regle comme la loi le requerre & celles qui doivent a la ditte succession de payer immediatement avant que leurs billets ou comptes soient places entre les mains d'officiers de justice pour recouvrement.

Aug. Chouteau.

Dec'bre. 1, 1814. 8f

CAUTION. — Whereas great depredations have been committed on the great island of Paysa, which belongs to the subscriber, and is situated below the town of Portage des Sioux. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber or trespass on his property in any way whatever, as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors; and for the execution of the present notice, Mr. Frs. Le Sieur is authorised to act in his name.

Augte. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 22: 1814.

VU que des depredations considerables ont ete commises dans l'ile du soussigne, la quelle est situe en bas du Portage des Sioux, et vulgairement appelee la grand ile de Paysa. Il est par le present expressement defendu a qui que ce soit de couper du bois ou de transgresser d'une maniere quel conque sur sa proprieta, en ce qu'il metra en force contre les delinquants la plus grande rigueur de la loi, et pour l'execution du present advertissement, il nomme Mr. Frs. Le Sieur son representant.

Aug. Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 1, 81. tf

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF St. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring; between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector.

November 9th, 1814. tf

POTOSI.

Purchasers of Lots in the town of Potosi, Washington county, are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and pay their first instalments.

Martin Ruggles,
Benj. Elliott,
Samuel Perry,
L. Browne.

Potosi, Dec. 19th, 1814. 3t.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel M'Fadden, living on Big creek, in the township of St. Honorie in the county of Cape Girardeau, one dark chesnut sorrel Mare, about five feet high, five years old, randed on the near shoulder thus J. a small star in her forehead, one saddle spot and a small white spot on her near shoulder. Appraised to $70, before me, this 12th day of November, 1814.

Jacob Kelley J. P.

3t.

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR,
COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Phillipson's
Store in Main street.

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

Approved Family Medicines.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness, at the stomach dysentaries cholera morbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor faintness, hysteric fits, debilty, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret [illegible] youth and dissipated habits, residence to [illegible] climates, the immoderate use of tea, the [illegible] skillfull or excessive use of mercury &c. [illegible] destructive to the human frame, diseases [illegible] culiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars) —A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c &c

For the fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marches lakes stagnated pools rivers &c &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr Robertson's infallible worm destroying lozengers, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite some times bad, at other times voracious; looseness disagreeable breath a hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and come times of a whitish colorgriping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse: palpitation of the heart, swooning cold sweet, palsy, epileptic fits &c &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr Robertsons WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their opperation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious & Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulencies Indigestions costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment—for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 56 cents per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tiffitt's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,
St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c, may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by DR T W. DYOTT of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—in testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen' Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes, V D M No 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street——John D Nelson, No 95 Race street——Adam Vance, No 79 Christian street——William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough, No 181 Noble street——David Filber, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Huff, No 355 Callowhill street——H L Brosky No 83 south Sixth street——John Shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street——James Hamil N E Corner of Race and Tenth street——Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street——Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth——Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge——James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J——Wm Hollinshead Mullico Hill, Gloucester county N J——Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J——Isaac Wiggins Chester county——John Smith, No 368, north second street.——Christopher Dreiher, Upper Dublin township Pa——Michael Kraft, Morrisville Pa——Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county——George Ingels, United States arsenal——Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket. June 6.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1815. [No. 331.]

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER
TO THE TERRITORY,
AND OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the
MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Three dollars per annum, paid in advance; or an endorsed note for four dollars at the expiration of the year.

A failure to announce a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted one week for One Dollar, and Fifty Cents for every continuance; those of greater length in proportion.—Where the number of insertions are not specified, advertisements will be inserted 'till forbid and charged accordingly.

Cash must accompany Advertisements, which will not be inserted, the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that agreeable to the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on spirits, distilled within the United States and Territories thereof, and by repealing the act laying duties on licences to retailers of spirituous liquors," passed December 1814; every person who shall, after the first day of February 1815, distil spirits for the United States, is required, in addition to the duty on the licenses already taken out, or to be taken by him, to pay twenty cents a gallon on all spirits distilled after that day, or subject to the limitations in the act specified to pay twenty five cents a gallon on such spirits, in which case no licenses are required to be taken: And that agreeable to the said act, a bond is required, previous to the said day, to be given to the collector and other duties required to be performed under penalties therein prescribed; that the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent upon him to discharge by the act of the several acts of congress fixing the stills, and boilers, and spirits to duty shall be prepared, a copy of which with the annexed returns of the quantity of materials required from a distiller, will be furnished to him, by the collector, when required.

The collector will also furnish on demand, the bonds, and such other blanks as will enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of the law.

John W. Thompson,
Collector, for the collection district of Missouri Territory.
St. Louis, January 24th, 1814.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide additional revenue, for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on goods sold at auction, and on licenses to retail wines and spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage" passed 23d December, 1814; an additional duty of one hundred per centum on sales at auction, and an additional duty of fifty per centum on licenses to retailers are laid, to take effect from the first day of February 1815; conformably to which act, (that can be inspected at this office) new obligations are imposed on auctioneers the said additional duty on licenses to retailers is to be paid on written application to be made by them, as well by those who have obtained licenses for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815, as by others, in the way therein prescribed, agreeable to forms which can be obtained from the collector.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1815.

John W. Thompson,
Collector, for the collection district of Missouri Territory.

POST OFFICE.

The eastern and southern mails will close in future on MONDAY'S at 3 o'clock PRECISELY, until the 1st day of April, after which it will close at 4 o'clock P M. Letters put in the office after THE HOUR will remain over till the succeeding mail.

R. SIMPSON, P. M.

P. S. POSSITIVELY no letters will be given out of the office without the cash. Those who do not come forward and pay up will have their papers stopped, and those whom the P. Master has trusted for letters and papers will do well to discharge the obligation, or their names may be posted as delinquents. Jan, 28.

20 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Two horses ran away from the Ferry-house, opposite St. Louis, Dec. 24th, last.

One of a dark chesnut sorrel colour, with one white hind leg, and a small white spot below his right eye, he is 16 hands high and 6 years old, he is rather lean and rough looking, his tail not trimmed, and the hair on his back very much worn off from the baggage which he carried behind the saddle.

The other is a handsome pony, snugly built, and round behind: he is of a light sorrel colour, with a white face and three white legs, his tail is nicked and trimmed, & his right hind hoof a little broken out; he has been galled on his shoulders, and under his belly by the girth; both horses are shod all round.

Whoever delivers them to the ferry-house, or to Mr. Austin's Hotel, shall receive the above reward.

William F. Kummer.
January 28.

Trustees of the Town of St. Louis

Request all those having demands against said town to present them immediately for settlement, and those who are in debt to said town and hold unsettled duplicates of tax or subscription papers, are particularly requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. The holder of the subscription list for the Market house will confer a favour by returning the same to the President of the board

E. Beebe, PT. B. T. T. St. Louis. 3t

100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Deserted from this place, on the night of the 24th inst, Jesse Hyatt, a corporal in the first regiment United States Infantry. He was born in the state of Virginia, county of Brooks, aged 21 years, 5 feet 10½ inches high, stout made, blue eyes brown hair, light complexion and by occupation a boatman. He also has a stiffness in his right shoulder so that he cannot raise his arm higher than at right angles with his body; he was enlisted at Limestone, Ky, by Capt. H. R. Grayham, and will probably make for that place.

Also, deserted with him, a soldier of the 7th U. S, Infantry, James Johnson, about 6 feet 7 or 9 inches high, dark skin &c, but for want of a description list cannot describe him more minutely. They took away with them several blankets, and soldiers clothing, which I presume they will offer for sale, I am possitive they could not have crossed the Mississippi yet, on account of the ice & a man acquainted with the country below this might easily obtain the above reward, which will be paid and all reasonable expenses on the delivery of the said persons to me, or any other officer of the army of the United States or half the above reward for either one of them.

Taylor Berry,
Depty. Qr. M. Gen.
St. Louis, Jan 26th, 1815. 3t

(Last mail we received from the Honorable Rufus Easton, the following Bill. He expresses a hope that the companies will be increased to thirty, which will enable the Commander in this district to visit the villages of all the hostile indians who infest our frontier.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 23, 1814.

Read the first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

A BILL

Entitled "An act to authorize the president to raise certain companies of rangers for the defence of the frontiers of the United States, and to repeal certain acts now in force for this purpose"

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president of the United States, whenever he shall have satisfactory evidence of the actual or threatened invasion of any state or territory of the United States, by any Indian tribe or tribes, be, and he is hereby authorised to raise, either by the acceptance of volunteers or enlistment, for one year, unless sooner discharged, as many companies as he may deem necessary, not exceeding sixteen, who shall serve on foot, or be mounted, as the service in his opinion may require, shall act on the frontier as rangers be armed, equipped, and organized, in such manner, and be under such regulations and restrictions, as the nature of the service, in his opinion may make necessary.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That each of the said companies of rangers shall consist of one captain, one first, one second, one third lieutenant, one ensign, five sergeants, six corporals, and ninety privates. And the president of the United States may at his discretion, organize the same into regiments and battalions, and appoint one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one surgeon, and two surgeons' mates to each regiment of eight companies.

Sec 3 And be it further enacted, That when the said rangers arm and equip themselves and provide their own horses, they shall be allowed each one dollar per day, and without a horse seventy five cents per day, as full compensation for their services, rations and forage, as the case may be. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and rations as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability by wounds and otherwise, incurred in the service, as officers, non commissioned officers and privates, in the present military establishment, and with them shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in the recess of the senate, the president of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint all officers authorized by this act, which appointments shall be submitted to the senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for and during the war in which the United States are at present engaged, and no longer.

Sec 7 And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled, "An act authorizing the president of the United States to raise certain companies of rangers, for the protection of the frontier of the United States," passed the second of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; an act supplementary thereto, passed July the first, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; an act to raise ten additional companies of rangers, passed the twenty fifth of February, one thousand eight hundred & thirteen; & the several acts continuing the same in force, be and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the corps of rangers raised under the authority of the several acts enumerated in the preceding section, shall, at the discretion of the president of the United States, be continued in service, and constitute a part of the force authorized by this act.

FROM ORLEANS.

Extract, from a letter to his excellency Governor Blount from Col. Andrew Hynes, dated Orleans city, December 30,

The British have landed with a large army and are now within about five miles of the city of new Orleans.—We began fighting them on the night of the 23d inst. and have been at it almost every day since, but the principal mischief has been done by cannonading. Gen. Coffee's division of the army covered themselves with glory on the night of the 23d inst—His loss was considerable, among whom were the brave Col. Lauderdale and Maj. Cavenaugh—Col, Dyer & Gibson were wounded. Whatever may be the issue of the pending conflict, rests only with Heaven—We pray to the Almighty that we may not tarnish the reputation of the troops of Tennessee.—A detachment is this moment advancing from our lines on the enemy and our heavy artillery are firing almost constantly on them.

Day before yesterday the brave Colonel Henderson and some others were killed by the advance of the enemy's column on the left wing of our army

We hope you and the people of Tennessee will render that homage to the Ruler of the universe for his holy protection and invoke our deliverance from this great and powerful enemy.

I offer you the salutation of my friendship.

ANDREW HYNES,

Gen. Jackson, Carroll and Coffee are worth their weight in gold to the American government.

Admiral Cochrane is said to be with the army and perhaps is not more than a mile from us.

This is said to be the army that took the City of Washington.

Gen, Keane is said to be the commander.

Extract of a letter from the Postmaster at New Orleans to the Postmaster at Nashville, dated Dec. 30.

You will have heard I presume of the landing of the British here, and of an action which took place last Friday, in which it is thought they suffered much. Since that time our army has entrenched itself very strongly. On wednesday they attacked our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss; ours trifling. Previous to the attack they succeeded in destroying a column belonging to us by means of their artillery, of which they have a few small pieces.

In this state our affairs rest—the Kentucky troops being daily expected, which added to our previous force puts the country I conceive entirely out of danger.

Extract of a letter to his excellency Governor Blount, from his excellency Governor Claiborne, dated Orleans Dec. 30.

The enemy remain encamped about 7 miles from this city, within full view of our army under the command of General Jackson. The force of the enemy is variously stated, from four to seven thousand. In an attack on the evening of the 23d inst he suffered considerably, and but for the darkness of the night, which caused some little confusion in our ranks, the affair I am told would have been decisive. We have lost some very brave men, and among the number I am sorry to mention two highly esteemed officers of your state, Col. Henderson of the rifle corps, and Col. Lauderdale of the volunteers The Tennessee troops equal the high expectation which were formed of them, nor is it possible to display more patriotism, firmness in battle or composure under fatigue and privation. The Louisianians also deserve and will receive the highest approbation. We are united as one man, and a spirit prevails which insures our safety. We may have, and calculate on having some hard fighting; but you need not fear for the result. The General inspires much confidence in all his troops, regulars, volunteers and militia are in high spirits, and anxious to be led against the enemy. This will be done in due season; the Kentucky troops are daily expected, until reinforced by them, the General has very prudently determined to maintain his present position—a position which completely covered the city, and from which the enemy cannot dislodge him. The American army is drawn up in a line, extending from the Mississippi to the Cypress Swamp, in front a wet ditch and an entrenchment impenetrable to musketry or smaller pieces of ordnance—the right flank covered the river and the left by the Swamp, and the whole defended by several pieces of cannon of various calibre, 32, 24, 12, and 6 pounders.

Extract of letters from Mr. Maclot of this County, now at New Orleans, to Mr. Cabanne of this town.

New Orleans, 25th Dec. 1815.

After the affair of yesterday our army retreated a few miles to take a better position. The enemy occupied Mr. Laronde's plantation 3000 strong. It appears that 80 sail of the enemy have arrived, and when all the British are concentrated they will not be more than 7000 all together. The Mississippi is 3 foot lower than at high water in the spring, and we have cut the levee in several points between the two armies, and have established several bridges, and by that means are able to give battle when we please. The enemy have been obliged to retreat to more elevated ground, where the artillery of our sloop of war and schooner can play upon them. They appear not to possess heavy artillery; we have made about 70 prisoners, they have taken from us about 20 or 30. As to the amount of killed and wounded on either side we have nothing certain. It appears their loss has been much more considerable than ours. No action has taken place since the battle of the 24th. We daily expect troops from Kentucky and Natchez.

Thursday 29.

We have small encounters every day. The day before yesterday, we lost the schooner Caroline: the English having set her on fire by hot shot; for they have now received some artillery. The American captain blew her up without losing a man. Yesterday there was a very warm cannonading for nearly all day and some fighting by detachments, which terminated to our advantage. Both armies are fortifying. Last night a deserter from the enemy came in, who says that the enemy have in all 7000 men, white and black; he says their attack of yesterday was made by 3 or 4000 men. They charged three times and were each time repulsed with great loss. They have 8 regiments of the line, one of 1200 men, another of 900, and the others of about 700 men each.

Friday 30.

The mail is just come in, since yesterday we amused ourselves in exchanging some cannon balls. We are expecting with impatience the Kentuckians. We have about 8000 men in our camp—one at Mobile, 1000 at Au Chief

Menteur and Bayou St. John, 500 at Plaque-mine and 1500 on the right shore of the Mississippi, opposite the English camp.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Gen. Jackson's army, to a gentleman in Nashville, dated

Camp Coffee, above New-Orleans.

December 29th. 1814.

DEAR SIR—After hard pulling on the oars almost day and night, we landed at this place 4 miles above the city, in the afternoon of the 26th.

Gen. Coffee with a part of his brigade reached this place about 5 hours before us, 21st. pitched our tents, & no word of the enemy—23 at 12 o'clock an express came with orders to meet the enemy which was advancing in great force 7 miles below the town—At 1 P. M. Gen. Coffee's detachment went on with speed; a few minutes after Gen. Carroll advanced with 2,000 of his division.—Gen. Jackson had marched with the regulars, between 4 & 500. The Louisiana schooner and one gun boat moved down the river nearly opposite the enemy's camp—Gen. Coffee fell in on the back of the enemy between them and the swamp. Gen. Jackson in the front on the river—The schooner gave the signal of battle by a broadside—in a few minutes the action became general and lasted without intermission for 1 hour and 45 minutes, when the enemy gave way at every point and fell back. Gen. Carroll with his division reached the ground in about an hour after the battle, began and near 2 hours drawing guns and caissons. Our loss was considerable though not many killed.

The men fought with desperation, especially under Gen Coffee's command, and a volunteer company from the city, mostly French who behaved with great gallantry.

Gen. Coffee and his officers behaved with great courage, many of whom were killed, wounded and taken prisoners.—We took a part of the enemy prisoners and a great many were killed.

Yesterday morning Wed. 28th the enemy advanced towards our works, at sun up a tremendous cannonade commenced, which continued steadily until half past 10 A. M. when the arms commenced which lasted a few minutes when the enemy gave way at every point, by about 200 of Gen. Carroll's riflemen under command of Col Henderson were engaged in this action, who fell in on the left of the enemy and gave them a most gallant fire.—Col Henderson fell gallantly leading his band.) The enemy poured in grape and Canister Rockets and Bombs by shower, while our three batteries and the Louisiana schooner not idle in returning the compliment; our loss was 4 killed and a few wounded.

Four deserters came in to day, who states there was 175 of the enemy killed and a great many wounded. I do not believe the enemy will attack us again; we are well prepared to receive them.—Our boys divert themselves with their Rockets and Bombs.

Was the Kentucky troops here we could take the whole of the British army.

Our men are in high spirits, and full of martial fire—We have many points to guard.

The Citizens of Orleans are about to make a present of a suit of clothes to each of our men.

The British prisoners say the yankees at Washington did not fight like these.

The enemy's force is seven thousand. The balance of the 23d we had not more than 1200 engaged.

Isham Talbott, Esq. has been elected by the Kentucky Legislature, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Jesse Bledsoe, Esq.

The President of the United States has conferred the brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel on that highly scientific and meritorious officer Major GEORGE BOMFORD of the corps of Engineers.

Philadelphia, December 28.

We are happy to learn that the United States frigate President, Commodore Decatur, sailed from New-York on monday evening last. May success attend her!

Commodore Perry is now on a visit to Boston and vicinity, for the purpose of purchasing light cruizing vessels for government. We understand he purchased four in New-York.

The PRESIDENT frigate, Com. *Decatur*, went to sea from New York, on the evening of the 26th ult. on a cruise.

Boston Dec. 23.

Sailed, on Wednesday, the elegant private armed brig Prince of Neufchatel Millin of New York, 18 guns and 130 men on a cruize.

Sailed from Portland, private armed brigs Jno Capt White, and schr Mars, Capt. Libbey, both on a cruize. From Newburyport, brig Antelope, Captain Woodware, on a cruize.

A Colonel *Chambers* has invented a curious constructed Gun, & applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for encouragement. In order to satisfy them of its utility he has made several experiments with it, in the presence of all the members. The gun is described to have seven barrels, and discharges 224 times too rapidly to count, and is capable of being removed in any direction while discharging.

The committee appointed to enquire into the nature and advantages of Chambers' repeating guns and the expediency of employing them in the service of this State,

REPORT:

That in order fully to investigate the subject referred to them, they have had much personal intercourse with the inventor, have carefully examined and tried the guns themselves and have obtained the testimony of distinguished officers both in the army and navy, in favor of their efficacy.—The committee abstain for obvious reasons, from any public explanation of the construction of those arms—the result, however, of their enquiry is a decided conviction that the invention is of the highest importance, not merely from its destructive powers but as occasioning a great saving both of men and money, and that it is particularly entitled to the attention of the legislature as the production of a citizen of Pennsylvania—they therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby authorised to contract with Joseph G. Chambers for the supply of fifty of his newly invented repeating swivels of 224 shots each with ten carriages and a complete apparatus of moulds, rods and implements adapted to field service—and also contract with the said Joseph G. Chambers for the alteration of five hundred muskets belonging to this State, in such manner as to fit them to discharge twelve shots each—*Provided*, that the price of each swivel and its apparatus shall not exceed 150 dollars—of each carriages for five swivels 150 dollars—and the alteration of each musket with the rod and charger $4 12½ cents to be delivered into the arsenal of this state and paid on delivery, on a warrent drawn on the treasurer.

Dem. Press.

A winter campaign is apprehended, from the preparations reported from the enemy in Canada; and the supplies and materials for invasion are supposed to be obtained from the States, principally Vermont, where it is said too much facility is given by the legal measures adopted to discourage and prevent the detection and prevention of smuggling and traitorous intercourse. A new *habeas corpus* regulation has been enacted by the legislature: and it is stated that the heroic patriot, Commodore Macdonough, on the day he partook of the public dinner at Burlington, was arrested and compelled to pay several thousand dollars at the suit of the wretch from whom he seized the masts on their way to the enemy's fleet—an act for which, in any other country, the gallant Commodore would have been rewarded, and the traitorous villians hanged.

Colum.

From the National Intelligencer.

In several of the late Canadian papers, there appears much murmuring against Sir George Prevost, as the *only* author of all the defeats and disgraces of the British army, during the last campaign. There is no doubt, that Sir George is in every respect, inadequate to the command which he holds; but, should they not attribute *somewhat* of their disasters to our noble army—to the heroes of Chippewa, Bridgewater, Erie and Plattsburg? Yet it is an error of human nature, to consider those evils which befal ourselves, attributable to any other cause, than that which is disgraceful.

From the Northern Herald.

Plattsburg Dec. 16.

Various reports are in circulation concerning the movements of the enemy. At one time we are making preparations for a winter campaign—that he is purchasing sleighs, Buffaloe skins, and other articles for the comfort and convenience of troops in winter—at another, that he is on his way here, and we may expect a visit from him in a few days. That the enemy is making a great war preparation, we have no doubt; but we believe those preparations are making with a determination to gain the ascendancy on this lake and not for a winter campaign, as we are assured, from very good authority that eight or ten heavy vessels of war are to be built and ready for service in the spring.

"Sawing asunder."—A distinguished federal politician of Massachusets, in conversation with a member of the convention at Hartford, the other day, observed to him, "in your attempt to saw the union in two remember the caution I always used to give my boys to take care and not saw their toes," He might with more pertinacity and force have advised them not to *saw themselves off*. a countryman who went up a tree to saw a limb off, and stood out on the limb, while he performed the operation. Columbian.

Kingston, Jam Nov. 10.

His Majesty's brig Vixen which arrived on Tuesday last, spoke off Cape Nichola Mole, the sloop Lark, Bernard, out eight days from Nassau, New Province, bound to St Domingo, and learnt from her that New Providence had again been visited by a hurricane, which destroyed a part of Nassau, and that Ragged Island had every house swept away, with most of its inhabitants, from the violence of the wind and waves

To COMMODORE PORTER.

Go on Porter; the godlike path pursue,
Which glory opens to thy ardent view,
Honor, renown, by noble courage won,
Shall crown thy days when war's rude toil is done.
But ah! when fiercest in the battle's heat,
Should some lorn captive sink beneath thy feet,
Smarting with wounds, his heart with sorrow wrung,
Some much loved name still trembling on the tongue;
Perhaps a father, anxious for his fate,
Like thine, with trembling tenderness may wait;
Perhaps a wife, to his fond bosom dear;
A sister, child, or mother is his care;
Then stay thy hand, nor further urge thy power,
But art the brother in that painful hour,
For brutes may conquer, moulters may subdue,
Let soft humanity distinguish you.
Oh! heavenly mercy! attribute divine!
Adorned by thee, let PORTER greatly shine;
May each proud foe that falls by him disarmed,
Columbia's friend arise, by generous kindness charmed.
Then shall Columbia's Goddess proudly stand;
And crown the gallant hero of our land;
Unfading laurels shall his temples bind,
While godlike virtues grow upon his mind.

ON MUSIC.

Music! from thy source divine,
All our greatest blessings flow;
With thee in sprightly sounds we join,
With thee we melt in gentle woe.
Music can each pathon sway,
Rage and anger both control;
Harmony can find the way,
To each cavern of the soul.
Music is the sweet employ
Of the angelic hosts above;
Then mortals raise your voices high,
Heaven is but harmony and love.

ANECDOTES.

Dean Swift was in company with a petulant young man, who prided himself in saying pert things to the dean, and at last getting up with some conceited gesticulation, cried, you must know, Mr Dean, that I set up for a wit. Do you, says the dean, then take my advice, and sit down again.

A number of unfortunate convicts having arrived at the place of execution, one of them who was very inattentive on the occasion, had a gentle rebuke from the *pious Ketch*, which he received with a *sang froid* so perfectly at his ease, that he asked *Ketch* if he had any commands where he was going?" Jack, in reply thanked him for his civility, and told him he "believed he would *trouble* him with a *line*!" and at that instant clapped the halter about his neck.

ST. LOUIS, FEB. 4.

Is is well understood that the enemy have received a reenforcement of 400 troops at Macinaw, and it is expected a portion of that garrison will occupy Prairie du Chein in the ensuing spring. It behoves the commanding officer in these territories to be on the alert.

The patriotism displayed at New Orleans, by the Tennessee and other troops from the upper country, seconded by the determined valor of the Louisianians, must convey a glow of ardor, a burning desire in the breast of every American to emulate their glorious deeds. You are not called to conquest, or feats of chivalry; you are called into the field to repel a merciless enemy, whose footsteps are marked with conflagration, murder and every species of violation; an enemy who arms the child against his parent, the slave against his master and the savage indian to butcher helpless women and children. You are called upon to defend your firesides against the insults of a cruel and barbarous foe.

Then who is the man amongst you who would calculate on the *pay* he is to receive, or the rank he is to hold; let every consideration be drowned in the desire to serve our country in any situation circumstances may place us.

A number of the young gentlemen of St. Louis, having raised a dramatic corps, made their debut in the performance of the comedy of the School for Authors, with the farce Budget of Blunders. Much curiosity was excited and a great many attended to witness the *blunders*;—but all were pleased—all were surprised to see tactitians in a parcel of recruits.

On thursday, the admired Comedy of "Who wants a Guinea" was presented to a crowded house; and the lovers of the drama were again gratified in beholding the principal characters well filled, and it was the general opinion that Messrs B—s, S—n, P—s, K—y, B—t, H—ll, B—d, F—y and P—s, would grace a City Theatre.

(By the particular attention of our Delegate in Congress, we have been favored with the following Bill, which we publish for the information of those interested.)

January 2.

Read the first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

A BILL

For the relief of the inhabitants of the county of New Madrid in the Missouri territory, who suffered by the earthquakes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming lands in the county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, with the extent the said county had on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and whose lands have been injured by earthquakes, shall be and they are hereby authorized to locate the like quantity of land on any of the public lands of the said territory: *Provided*, That no person shall be permitted to locate a greater quantity of land under this act, than the quantity confirmed to him, or shall any person be entitled to locate more than six hundred and forty acres, nor shall any such location include any lead mine or salt spring: *And provided also*, That in every case, where such location shall be made according to the provisions of this act the title of the person or persons to the land injured as aforesaid, shall revert to and become absolutely vested in the United States

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, by the oath or affirmation of a competent witness or witnesses, that any person or persons are entitled to a tract or tracts of land under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the said recorder to issue a certificate thereof, to the claimant or claimants; and upon such certificate being issued, and the location made by the principal deputy surveyor for said territory, or under his direction, whose duty it shall be, to cause a survey thereof to be made, and to return a plat of each location made to the said recorder, together with a notice in writing, designating the tract or tracts thus located, and the name of the claimant on whose behalf the same shall be made; which notice and plat the said recorder shall cause to be recorded in his office, and shall receive from the claimant for his services on each claim, the sum of two dollars, for receiving the proof, issuing the certificate, and recording the notice and plat as aforesaid; and the surveyor shall be entitled to the same compensation for his services from the party applying, as is allowed for surveying the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to every head of a family and to every free, white, male person of the age of twenty one years or upwards, who were residing in the said late county of New Madrid, on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and whose claims for land in said county shall have been rejected, or whose claim, if confirmed, does not exceed ten acres of land, or who on that day claimed no land in said county, there shall be granted one hundred and sixty acres of land from any of the public lands in said territory, which shall be ascertained in every respect in the same manner, under the same conditions and restrictions, located, surveyed, and recorded, and on payment of the same fees, as is required by the preceding section: *Provided*, That all applications under this act shall be made to the recorder, and certificates shall be issued on or before the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the survey shall be made and returned, and notice of the locations delivered, within nine months after said day, and not thereafter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the recorder of land titles to transmit a report of the claims allowed, and locations made, under this act, to the commissioner of the general land office, and shall deliver to the party a certificate stating the circumstances of the case, and that he is entitled to a patent for the tract therein designated, which certificate shall be filed with the said recorder within twelve months after date and the recorder shall thereupon issue a certificate in favor of the party, which certificate being transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office, shall entitle the party to a patent, to be issued in, like manner as is provided by law for other public lands of the United States.

M. M'GIRK, Esq.

Will attend to the professional business I have undertaken in the several counties of this territory; as I have quit the practice of the law.

D. Barton.

St. Louis, Feb. 3d, 1815. 4t

NOTICE,

My creditors are hereby notified, that on friday the 17th day February, 1815. I shall apply to the Hon. David Barton, Esq. Judge of the Circuit Court, for the territory of Missouri, at his office in the town of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory concerning insolvent debtors; when and where you may attend if you think proper.

William Brown.

St. Louis Jail, 28th January, 1815.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the Missouri Territory.

(Continued from our last.)

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That parents shall be bound for payment of fines incurred by their sons under the age of twenty one years, guardians for the payment of fines incurred by their wards, and masters or mistresses for the payment of fines incurred by their servants or apprentices, and they shall be respectively charged therewith by the court of assessment accordingly.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant of each regiment to keep a register of the officers belonging to his said regiment for courts martial and courts for the assessment of fines.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That a majority of the field officers of each regiment with the commandant shall nominate three persons within their bounds to the governor of the territory, one as adjutant, one as paymaster, and one as judge advocate of the regiment and the governor shall, if he thinks said persons respectively qualified, grant and commisssion them for their several duties. It shall be especially the duty of the judge advocate to prosecute in behalf of the United States and also perform such other services as are by this act prescribed.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the pay master of each regiment independently of such duties as may be required of him by the commander in chief when called into actual service, to collect and receive from the different persons who have heretofore acted as sheriffs and pay masters, as well as those sheriffs who now in office all monies which they have collectively received as militia fines. And if any such paymaster shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount of fines, so by him collected, or which ought to have been collected on demand being made by the paymaster of the regiment of the county of which he is or has been sheriff or paymaster, it shall be lawful for such paymaster, on giving ten days previous notice to such sheriff or paymaster within or out of office to recover judgment in a summary way by motion against such sheriff or paymaster, in the name of the paymaster, for the use of the regiment to which he may belong, in any court of record in the county in which such sheriff or paymaster may reside. Also to receive and receipt for all monies collected for fines and forfeitures within his regiment, and safely to keep the same until they are taken out of his hands by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which he may be attached, which said warrant shall be given in writing by the said commanding officer for the use of the said regiment or battalion, specifying the object to which the monies so drawn for are to be applied. The judge advocate shall transmit to the pay master all the sentences of assessment and appropriations, which shall from time to time be made by the court martial or court of assessment, and it shall be the duty of the paymaster to receive and file the same. The paymaster shall, previously to entering on the duties of his office, in addition to his other qualifications prescribed by this act, execute a bond to the governor of the territory with security to be approved of by the commandant of the regiment in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties as paymaster. And he the said paymaster shall annually in the month of May settle with the field officers of his regiment or a majority of them the amount of all monies received and disbursed by him, and he shall be entitled to seven per centum for all monies so by him received and disbursed or paid out as above mentioned; immediately after which settlement it shall be the duty of such paymaster to report fully and at large a detailed statement of his accounts to the adjutant general and also to the commanding officer of his corps.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all general courts martial shall consist of a president and a judge advocate, and not more than twelve nor less than six members, who shall be nominated by the commander in chief, or by the brigadier general. And when the court martial is convened, the president shall administer the following oath or affirmation to the judge advocate to wit. 'You do swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully execute the office of judge advocate to this court for the prisoner to be tried to the best of your abilities or understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and that you will not disclose or discover the opinion of this court martial until approved or disapproved by the commander in chief, and that you will not at any time discover the vote or opinion of any particular member, unless called upon by a court of justice to give evidence thereof in due course of law.' The judge advocate shall then administer to the president, and afterwards to every member the following oath to wit. 'You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly try and determine according to evidence and the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases between the United States and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will not disclose or discover the opinion of this court until approved or disapproved by the commander in chief, nor at any time disclose the opinion of any particular member, unless called upon to give evidence thereof, in due course of law' And if a legal number shall not have attended at the time and place appointed any three of those who shall have attended shall be a sufficient number to send for absent members. And in case such absentees shall neglect or refuse to assemble, a court of two and the president shall have power to fine those who do not attend without a reasonable excuse, in any sum not exceeding ten dollars for each day they shall so absent themselves.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander in chief or the brigadier general shall when they or either of them may think proper, order general courts martial composed of officers of any regiment or battalion or from different regiments or battalions which said officers shall assemble at such place as the commander in chief or brigadier general shall appoint, and shall have power to hear, try and determine all complaints arising under this act which may be brought before them, but the sentence of such court shall not be final until approved or disapproved by the commander in chief. And the brigadier general may order extraordinary courts martial for the assessment of fines within any regiment or battalion, at such time and place as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the said court shall not set for any one regiment or battalion more than three times in each year and that notice of the time and place of the sitting of such court be given at a battalion or company muster, and the proceedings of such court shall not be final until approved or disapproved by the commander in chief: *Provided also*, That the commander in chief shall when he thinks it necessary to promote discipline or to enforce obedience with good order within the provisions of this law, order courts martial for the assessment of fines within any regiment, battalion or company, composed of such officers of the corps as the adjutant general shall direct for the service, not exceeding eight nor less than four commissioned officers, causing previous notice to be given at a regimental, battalion or company muster, or by an officer non commissioned officer in person, or in writing left at the usual place of abode of delinquents, or persons charged with a violation of this law, or the militia laws of the United States, which courts shall hear and determine all cases which shall come before them respectively.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanding officers of regiments and separate battalions shall have power to order regimental courts martial for the trial of captains and subalterns, the sentence of which shall not be final until approved or disapproved by the commander in chief.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the day succeeding a regimental or battalion muster a court for the assessment of fines shall be held by the commissioned officers of such regiment or battalion or any five of them. The highest officer in rank of such regiment or battalion that may be present shall be president. And the said court when convened shall have power to enquire into inability and delinquencies that may have happened at the preceding muster, and also all neglects or omissions of officers as well as privates; to hear and determine all appeals which shall be made by non commissioned officers and privates who may think themselves aggrieved by any sentence of their company court for the assessment of fines. The judge advocate shall act as clerk to each regimental and battalion court martial or court for the assessment of fines to which he belongs, and shall record in a book to be by him kept for that purpose the whole proceedings of such court, which proceedings at the close of each court shall be signed by the president of such court martial or court for the assessment of fines and countersigned by the judge advocate. The judge advocate shall be exempted from parade duty, and have an allowance made by the court not exceeding two dollars per day. It shall be the duty of commandants of regiments and battalions from time to time to certify to the pay master, the amount of such sum as the judge advocate may be entitled to and to issue a warrant for the payment thereof.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of such court assembled for the assessment of fines and the punishment of delinquencies shall administer to the judge advocate the following oath or affirmation, to wit: 'You solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that you will faithfully execute the office of judge advocate to this court, that you will keep an exact record of all their proceedings from time to time, and not disclose or discover the opinion of the court (when secrecy may be required) until approved or disapproved by the commander in chief, and that you will not disclose the opinion of any particular member unless called upon to give evidence in a court of justice.' The judge advocate shall then administer to the president and members of said court the following oath or affirmation, to wit: 'You solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that you will assess all fines according to law and evidence to the best of your understanding without partiality, favour or affection.'

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge advocate shall make out four fair and authenticated copies of all fines assessed by a court martial or a court for the assessment of fines, and deliver such lists to the commanding officer of the regiment to which he belongs, one of which the commanding officer shall transmit to the adjutant general, one to the sheriff of the county, one other to the pay master, and one other he shall retain for his own use. The sheriff shall receipt for such list to such commanding officer and proceed to collect the amount of such fine contained in such list in the same manner as other monies are collected by execution from any court of record, and be entitled to the same fees and commission to be paid by the delinquent as is allowed on other executions. And the said fines when collected shall be paid over by the sheriff to the pay master of the regiment. And all fines imposed and collected by virtue of the provisions of this act shall be appropriated and disposed of as follows; the pay of the judge advocate and the necessary sum for the purchase of colours, drums and fifes, and all other necessary expenditures under this act shall be first deducted from the amount of the said fines, and other monies in the said paymasters hands. And if there should remain any balance of money in said pay masters hands he shall be obliged to pay the same over once a year into the county treasury for the use of the county where he resides, and the said county treasury shall receipt for the same. The commandant of the regiment or battalion shall on settlement with the pay master take a copy of such receipt and certify it to be such and deliver it to the clerk of the county court who shall preserve the same as evidence against such county treasurer.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an oath or affirmation shall be administered by the judge advocate to a witness, the said oath or affirmation shall be in the following form, to wit: 'You swear (or affirm as the case be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.'

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*. That when a judge advocate shall fail to attend a court martial, or court for the assessment of fines, such court shall appoint a judge advocate pro. tem. to act in his place. On the assembling of any court martial or court for the assessment of fines, the president thereof shall appoint a provost martial, whose duty it shall be to execute the com-

(To be Concluded in our next.)

From New Orleans.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place dated.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.

"We (the Kentucky detachment, landed yesterday morning about 4 miles below this place, where our army is encamped, and where our ears were filled with the musick of the cannon the whole day. The two armies are within half a mile of each other, and both have thrown up strong breastworks. We have been firing on them with our cannon for two days from 3 different batteries, viz. the principal breast works on this side the river, and two batteries on the other side—one nearly opposite the works of the enemy, which has annoyed them very much.

January 6.

It is stated by deserters who came in this week, that the enemy intend making one more attempt to storm our works, before they will give up New Orleans, and that it will be a decisive and very desperate one. Gen. Jackson is anxiously waiting this attempt, and is well prepared for them. It is said the enemy are about 8000 in number; but, admitting there are double that number, they will have to drench the plains of the Mississippi with their blood, before they can ever pass the barrier which lies between them and this place. Jackson's army I suppose is to or 12,000, and while I am now writing although dark, there is a constant and heavy firing from our 32 and 24 pounders. There was an uncommon large mortar taken down from this place to day, to give the enemy some bombs—its weight is upwards of 13 000.

This city is at present under martial law, and almost every man capable of bearing arms is drawn out into the field; the houses are all shut, and no business doing; a few men are left to guard the city, and every man who is seen passing about without a gun on his shoulder, or an epaulette, is taken up unless he has a passport. We have just received news that 1 of the enemy's brigs on the lake near this was burnt by Capt. Johnson, who commanded one of our vessels that was sunk by the British in the battle of the 23d, and that he has taken 40 prisoners.

POSTSCRIPT

IMPORTANT! AND GLORIOUS!

Extract of a letter from Gov. Edwards to Gov. Clark, dated Kaskaskia. Feb. 1st.

"I have just received a copy of an extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Wm. Carrol, dated Orleans Jany. 13th, giving an account of an attack made on the 8th inst. by the British on Gen. Jackson's entrenchments; in which they were repulsed with a loss of at least 1500 men in killed wounded and prisoners.

Gen. Packanham, brother in law of the Duke of Wellington, commander in chief, and many field officers of distinction were among the former. Gen. Keene 2nd in command mortally wounded, &c.

All this may be relied on."

The above glorious news is corroborated by a letter from Gen. Carroll in the Nashville Whig.

NAIL FACTORY.

J. STEWART, on the Main Street, opposite the dwelling of Wm. C. Carr, informs the people in general, that he Manufactures and has on hand all kinds of cut nails, brads and spikes, at the following reduced prices.

6d.—7d.—8d—10d—12d. and 20d.—at 20 cents the pound. 4d.—at 25 cents per pound

N B. A quantity of Bar Iron, of best quality for sale at 14 cents per lb, or 12½ by the ton.

St. Louis, January 21.

MISSOURI TERRITORY:
COUNTY OF NEW MADRID.
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Cay surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)

vs.

George Tennelle, administrator debonis non of Richard J. Waters; Margaret G. C. C. Laforge, administratrix of Peter A Laforge, who was administrator of R. J Waters dec'd; Julia Waters widow of R. J Waters dec'd, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; James Marriot and Anne his wife; John Waters guardian to Thomas Jennings and David Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemima Jennings, heirs at law of the said Richd. Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court, the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailwick, except George Tennelle, administrator, Debonis non of R. J. Waters dec'd and on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Thereupon, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Intelligencer, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendants, that unless they appear before the judges of our said court, at a court to be holden in and for the county aforesaid on the fourth monday of March next and proceed to trial, that a decree will be rendered against them and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law. Extract from the orders of Court.

Teste,
Richard H. Waters, Clk.

2m

NOTICE.

Whereas several persons has been committing depredations on my Land, situated in this town, between Messrs Hebert and St Vrains plantations, north of St. Louis Those persons may be hereafter discovered stealing hay or cutting down my timber shall be prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law;

Widow Vincent Bouis.

2t

TAKEN UP

by Leven Williams, at his plantation in the Cuivre township on the 4th day of December A D, 1814, a brown mare and colt mare adjudged to be twelve or thirteen years old 14 hands high, no white mark nor blaze perceivable. The colt has three white feet and one white foot, a large star and snip on the left nostril, appraised——the mare fifteen and the colt at ten dollars, this 13th day of Dec. 1814 before me

Joseph Cottle, J. P.

A true copy of the return made to my office, and recorded 16 December 1814

Urb. J. Devore, Clk.

3 P

STEWART has opened SCHOOL on monday the 16th inst. at the house of E. Beebe Esq. Night School commenced at the same period.

St. Louis, January 14.

BANK OF St. LOUIS.
Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis. Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St Charles, John W. Honey & Elias Rector at Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell,
Committee.

FRESH DRUG AND MEDICINE.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLMS
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills: The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseving in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure PLURISY promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG BY
J. P & J. W. SKELTON,
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis where may likewise be had Dr Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of GOODS, requests all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec. 28th 1814.

N B Our Office is kept in the stone house, back of our new brick building, opposite Governor Clark's.

NOTICE.

My property in the neighborhood of this town has been for years much injured by persons trespassing in carrying off stone and sand and by cutting my fruit trees and otherwise making depredations on my land at the lower ferry, the public are hereby notified that all person trespassing on my property in any way will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sep 25, 1814.

2d w. for 6 m.

A WARNING

Whereas, great depredations have been committed on the lands of the subscriber, in and about Florissant, and on his island at the Charbonniere. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber nor trespass on his property in any other way as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors All the horses and cattle found on the above island after the first day of September next, will be taken up as strays.

JOHN MULLANPHY.

St. Louis, August 19th, 1814.

NOTICE.

Whereas great depredations have been committed, on our Plantation, formerly the property of Mr. Louis Bracaux, and situated about two and a half miles above the town of St. Louis. All persons are hereby forwarned against fishing, fowling, cutting timber, or trespassing in any respect whatever in future on said premises as the utmost rigour of the law will be inforced against transgressors.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Jan. 28th 1815.

FOR SALE.

Any person wishing to purchase a likely young NEGRO FELLOW, may be accommodated on application at the Printing Office.

Jan. 28th. 3t

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour lesquelles fientes les proprietaires de la tannerie payeront à raison de six escalins par minot rendue leur établissement

Juillet 23.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person willing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse, three years old last spring, between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector.

November 9th, 1814. tf

POTOSI.

Purchasers of Lots in the town of Potosi, Washington county, are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and pay their first instalments.

Martin Ruggles,
Benj. Elliott,
Samuel Perry,
L. Browne.

Potosi, Dec. 19th, 1814. 3t.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel M'Faudee, living on Big creek in the township of St. Honorie in the county of Cape Girardeau, one dark chesnut sorrel Mare, about five feet high, five years old, rinded on the near shoulder thus J, a small star in her forehead, one saddle spot and a small white spot on her near shoulder. Appraised to $70, before me, this 12th day of November, 1814.

Jacob Kelley J. P.

3t.

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Philipson's
Store in Mainstreet

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

Approved Family Medicines.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health

(Price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness, at the stomach dysentaries cholera morbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret indulgence in youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillfull or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars) —A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c &c

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with matches lakes stagnated pools rivers &c &c, these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testifyed after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr Robertson's Infallible worm destroying lozengers, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite some times bad, at other times voracious: loosenes disagreeable breath a hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and some times of a whitish color griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse: palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweet, palsy, epileptic fits &c &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr Robertsons WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their opperation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti Bilious pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious & Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulencies Indigestions costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment—for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 56 cents per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Tiffett's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars

The Restorative Dentifrice—For cleansing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh suppply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,
St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family Medicines which are now prepared by Dr T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—in testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes, No 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street——John D Nelson, No 95 Race street——Adam Vance, No 74 Christian street——William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough, No 186 Noble street——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Huff, No 355 Callowhill street——H L Broffasky No 82 south Sixth street——John Shreeves JR No 63 Coates street——James Hamil N E Corner of Race and Tenth street——Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street——Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth——Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge——James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J——Wm Hollinshead Mullico Hill, Gloucester county N J——Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J——Isaac Wiggins Chester county——John Smith, No 368 north second street.——Christopher Dresher, Upper Dublin township Pa——Michael Kraft, Morrisville Pa——Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county——George Ingels, United States arsenal——Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket, June 5. 1y.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1815. [No.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the Missouri Territory.

(Concluded from our last.)

mands of the court, and keep any bye stander from interrupting the court whilst sitting. And if any person appointed as provost marshal shall neglect or refuse to act as such without making a reasonable excuse for such neglect or refusal such person shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars at the discretion of the court martial making such appointment. And any person behaving in an indecent, provoking or riotous manner before the court when sitting shall be fined at the discretion of the court not less than four nor more than ten dollars. The president of any court martial or any general or field officer shall have power to issue summons to compel the attendance of witnesses, which said summons may be executed by such person as the general or field officer shall appoint or by the provost marshal under the direction of the court. And if any witness after being summoned shall fail to attend the said court at the time and place mentioned in the summons he shall be fined by the said court if no reasonable excuse for such absence can be assigned in a sum not exceeding five dollars at the discretion of the court. The court may moreover award an attachment to compel the attendance of such witness, and the said fine shall be collected and accounted for and appropriated in the same manner, as other militia fines. All courts martial shall have power to adjourn from time to time, if it be necessary for them so to do. *Provided*, That such adjournment shall not be for a longer period than thirty days.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That on the refusal or neglect of the judge advocate faithfully to perform such duties as are by this act assigned him he shall be fined at the discretion of a court martial not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That the necessary forms of courts martial which may not be expressed in this act shall be such as are established by the articles of war.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That all orders given by the brigadier general of this territory in pursuance of this act through his aid de camp or inspector, or directly from himself shall be obeyed and respected throughout this territory.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That when in the opinion of the commander in chief such corps can be conveniently raised and equipped, independent troops of horse and companies of artillery, grenadiers, light infantry and riflemen may be formed. And the said companies or corps shall choose their own officers, and be armed and wear such uniform as the officers of such company or a majority of them shall direct. And individuals composing those light companies shall not be subject to fines for not attending muster in their proper companies. After an independent company is formed agreeably to law, no person belonging to such company shall be permitted to join any other company so long as he resides within the bounds of the regiments battalion or light company to which he belongs, unless after six months notice to the commanding officer of such company of his intentions to withdraw from such company or with the permission of the individuals composing the same. *Provided however*, That no person shall enrol himself in any light infantry or rifle company out of the bounds of the battalion to which he belongs. All artillery companies hereafter to be raised shall be attached to the regiment in the bounds where the captain commanding the same may reside, and be subject to the rules and regulations of the said regiment.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons desirous of forming troops or companies of horse or artillery and who shall associate themselves shall subscribe certain rules and regulations for their government, which, when sanctioned by the commander in chief shall be binding on them. All such volunteer companies shall act, muster and parade by the special order of the adjutant general or commander in chief independently of and in addition to those duties which they are bound to perform by the company regulations and by the provisions of this act. Every trooper who shall enrol himself for this service, having furnished himself with a horse, uniform clothing and other accoutrements shall hold the same exempted from taxes and all civil prosecutions during his continuance in said corps. *Provided nevertheless*, That when any officer or private of any troop of horse shall keep and use a stud horse in said troop, no more than the tax of an ordinary horse on the list shall be exempted: *Provided*, That all such horses and accoutrements shall be registered with the purser of the troop or company, which officer shall be recommended by the troop and commissioned by the governor. It shall be the duty of the purser to act as clerk, to keep a list of all delinquencies, receive all fines and appropriate them agreeable to such rules as shall have been adopted by the said troop: it shall moreover be the duty of the purser to keep a list of the distribution of all public arms, ammunition, accoutrements military, take a receipt for the same and make a report to his captain or commanding officer every two months of all delinquences, and of all monies received, paid out and remaining in his hands. Also all public stores and equipage belonging to the company and receive for his services such compensation as may be allowed by the said company. The commanding officers of troops, companies and light corps shall make a full report of the state thereof every six months to the commander in chief.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases not specially provided for in this act, the several acts of congress providing for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States shall be observed by the militia of this territory.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any of the several counties of this territory the sheriff shall make report to any one or more judges or justices of the peace that he hath in his custody one or more persons charged with any capital offence against the laws of the United States or of this territory, and that the jail of such county is in his opinion insufficient for the safe keeping of such prisoners, the judge or judges, justice or justices or any one of them if a judge of the territory, or any two of them if justices of the peace of the county, if in his or their opinion the said report of the sheriff be correct shall forthwith, together with the sheriff of the county certify the same to the commanding officer of the militia of the county or regiment for the time being, and it shall be the duty of the said commanding officer thereupon to order out of the militia a suitable number of officers, non commissioned officers and privates (sufficient for guarding and safe keeping such prisoner or prisoners, by regular rotation of duty in such manner and for such time as shall be the least inconvenient and burthensome to the militia, and at the same time consistent with the safe keeping of the prisoner or prisoners. If any officer shall refuse to obey such order, he shall be subject to be tried by a court martial, and be punished as by this act directed for disobedience of orders. And if any non commissioned officer or private shall disobey he shall be fined by the proper court the sum of three dollars to be assessed collected and appropriated as other militia fines.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the commandants of regiments be and they are hereby authorised and required to order the officers of their several regiments to appear at the usual place of holding regimental musters on the thursday previous to any regimental or battalion muster for the purpose being instructed in the military duties, agreeable to the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant of each regiment to attend at the times and places appointed by the commander of such regiment as aforesaid and instruct the officers as aforesaid, and if such officers shall fail to attend without a reasonable excuse they shall be fined at the discretion of a court for the assessment of fines in any sum not exceeding thirty dollars. It shall be the duty of the adjutant of each regiment to make a return of such delinquent officers, if a field officer to the commander in chief who shall proceed against such delinquent according to law; and if an inferior officer to the judge advocate who shall lay the same before the next court for the assessment of fines. who shall proceed thereon as directed by this act.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia shall muster four times by companies, on the first saturdays of April, June, August and October, and by battalions twice, annually, once in the month of April, and one in the month of October, on such day in each month as may be appointed by the commander in chief. And once annually by regiments at such time as the commander in chief may appoint, unless the commander in chief shall dispense with the same: *Provided nevertheless*, That the commander in chief may order as many additional company, battalion or regimental musters as he may think proper for the good government of the militia and the safety of the territory.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain and subaltern officers of each and every company or a majority of them shall on the muster day next succeeding the muster of each company at which there has been any delinquency or delinquencies hold a court for the assessment of fines in each company, and any person thinking himself aggrieved by the decision of such court shall have liberty to appeal to the next regiment or battalion court for the assessment of fines. And the commanding officer of a company shall issue his warrant, directed to one of the sergeants of the company commanding him to cause the fine or fines to be made. And such sergeant shall be authorised to levy and make distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such delinquent and return the overplus if any to the person whose property he may sell as aforesaid. All fines collected by the provisions contained in this section shall be paid to the captain of such company, in ten days after the same may be collected, and by him applied for the purpose of purchasing a drum, fife and colours, and for other purposes for the use of his company.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where vacancies may happen of a brigade inspector, brigade quarter master, adjutant, paymaster or judge advocate which may not be filled for the want of proper officers to make such appointments, as are authorised under the provisions of this act, or in case of their neglect, the commander in chief shall make such appointments as may appear to him proper to supply such vacancies.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That the adjutant general shall receive fifty dollars per annum in full compensation for his services, and each brigade inspector shall receive three dollars per day for each day he shall attend any muster, and three dollars for every thirty miles he shall have to travel in full compensation for his services to be paid by the territorial treasurer, out of any monies in his hands not otherwise appropriated. And the said inspector shall file with the territorial auditor an account on oath, of the number of days he has attended and the number of miles he has travelled, on receiving which the territorial auditor shall give him a certificate on the

territorial treasury for the amount of his wages as aforesaid. The adjutant of each regiment shall receive for his services two dollars per day for each day he is obliged to attend to discharge the duties imposed on him by this act, out of any monies in the county treasury in which he resides on a certificate of the commander of the regiment certifying the number of days, said adjutant is entitled to receive pay for. The provost martial shall receive two dollars per day out of the militia funds of the regiment, battalion or company in which he has performed duty, on the certificate of the president of the court martial.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That every commissioned officer of the militia shall be furnished with a copy of this act at the expence of the territory. And it shall be the duty of every officer upon his going out of office to deliver over to his successor in office all the books and forms that he has been furnished with by the territory, and also all books and papers that are in his possession and belonging to his brigade, regiment, battalion or company, and upon neglect or refusal shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars per month for every month he shall so neglect or refuse, after said books and papers have been demanded by his successor, to be recovered before any general or regimental court martial, and appropriated as other monies. And it shall moreo be the duty of every captain or commanding officer of a company to cause this act to be read on parade to his company, at least once in every year.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That a law passed by the governor and judges of the territory of Louisiana on the sixth day July one thousand eight hundred and seven entitled 'a law regulating the militia' and the act entitled 'an act to amend an act regulating the militia' passed the thirteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ten, and all other laws and parts of laws of this territory relating to militia shall be and the same are hereby repealed. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after the passage thereof. *Provided however*, That no fine shall be inflicted for a default under this act committed prior to the first day of March next, unless the militia be called into actual service before that time.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative Council.
APPROVED, JANUARY 18, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

The Convention of Delegates from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and from the counties of Cheshire and Grafton in the State of New Hampshire: and the county of Windham in the State of Vermont, which convened at Hartford in the State of Connecticut, have made a long report, dated Jan. 4th. In which the old subject of grievances are recapitulated, viz. the policy of the present administration in declaring and conducting the war—The mode of calling forth the Militia—Excluding federalists from office—The influence of patronage in the distribution of office. &c.—The admission of new states into the Union—The easy admission of naturalized foreigners, to places of trust, honor, or profit—Hostility to Britain and partiality to France—Abolition of existing taxes requisite to prepare the country for a state of war, with a view to the acquisition of popular favor—Democratic hatred to commerce—Negro representation. All summed up to prove nothing more or less than that *they* wish to drive out the present encumbents and seize on the helm of state. The following epilogue and resolutions close this political drama.

Such is the general view which this convention thought proper to submit, of the situation of these States, of their dangers and their duties. Most of the subjects which it embraces have seperately received an ample and luminous investigation, by the great and able asserters of the rights of their country, in the National Legislature; and nothing more could be attempted on this occasion, than a digest of general principles, and of the recommendations, suited to the present state of public affairs. The peculiar difficulty and delicacy of performing, even this undertaking will be appreciated by all who think seriously upon the crisis. Negociations for peace [illegible] at this hour supposed to be pending, the issue of which must be deeply interesting to all. No measures should be adopted, which might unfavourably affect that issue; none which should embarrass the administration, if their professed desire for peace is sincere; and none, which on supposition of their insincerity, should afford them pretexts for prolonging the war, or relieving themselves from the responsibility of a dishonorable peace. It is also devoutly to be wished, that an occasion may be afforded to all friends of the country, of all parties, & in all places, to pause and consider the awful state to which pernicious counsels, and blind passions have brought this people. The number of those who perceive, and who are ready to retrace errors, must, it is believed, be yet sufficient to redeem the nation. It is necessary to rally and unite them by the assurance that no hostility to the Constitution is meditated, and to obtain their aid, in placing it under guardians, who alone can save it from destruction. Should this fortunate change be effected, the hope of happiness and honour may once more dispel the surrounding gloom. Our nation may yet be great, our union durable. But should this prospect be utterly hopeless, the time will not have been lost, which shall have ripened a general sentiment of the necessity of more mighty efforts to rescue from ruin, at least some portion of our beloved country.

THEREFORE RESOLVED.

That it be and hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several states represented in this convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said states from the operation & effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions, subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the said legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest application to be made to the government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangement, whereby the said states may, seperately or in concert, be empowered to assume upon themselves the defence of their territory against the enemy; and a reasonable portion of the taxes collected within said states, may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, and appropriated to the payment of the balance due said states, and to the future defence of the same. The amount so paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursements made as aforesaid to be charged to the U. States.

Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the aforesaid states, to pass laws, (where it has not already been done,) authorizing the governors or commanders in chief of their militia to make detachments from the same, or to form voluntary corps, as shall be most convenient and conformable to their constitutions, and to cause the same to be well armed, and held in readiness for service; and upon the request of the governor, of either of the other states to employ the whole of the regular forces of the state, or such part thereof as may be required and can be spared consistently with the safety of the state, in assisting the state, making such request to repel any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempted by the public enemy.

Resolved, That the following amendments of the constitution, of the United States, be recommended to the states represented as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption by the state legislatures, and, in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a convention chosen by the people of each state.

And it is further recommended, that the said states shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments, until the same shall be effected.

First. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second, No new state shall be admitted into the union by congress in virtue of the power granted by the constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses.

Third, Congress shall not have power to lay an embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the United States, in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than sixty days.

Fourth, Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth, Congress shall not make or declare war or authorise acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, except such acts of hostility be in defence of the territories of the United States when actually invaded.

Sixth, No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the senate or house of representatives of the U. States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States.

Seventh, The same person shall not be elected president of the United States a second time; nor shall the president be elected from the same state two terms in succession.

Resolved, That if the application of those states to the government of the United States, recommended in a foregoing resolution, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these states should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of this convention, be expedient for the legislatures of the several states to appoint delegates to another convention to meet at Boston, in the state Massachusetts, on the third Tuesday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous, may require.

Resolved, That the hon. George Cabot, the hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorised to call another meeting of the convention, to be holden in Boston, at any time before new delegates shall be chosen, as recommended in the above resolution, if in their judgment the situation of the country shall urgently require it.

Hartford. January 4, 1815.

George Cabot,	*James Hillhouse,*
Nathan Dane,	*John Treadwell,*
Wm. Prescot,	*Zephaniah Swift,*
Harrison G. Otis,	*Nathaniel Smith,*
Timothy Bigelow,	*Calvin Goddard,*
Joshua Thomas,	*Roger M. Sherman,*
Samuel S. Wilde,	*Daniel Lyman,*
Joseph Lyman,	*Samuel Ward,*
Stephen Longfellow, jr.	*Edward Manton,*
Daniel Waldo,	*Benjamin Hazard,*
Hodijah Baylies,	*Benjamin West,*
George Bliss,	*Mills Olcott,*
Chauncey Goodrich,	*Wm. Hall, jr.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY JAN 9.

On motion of Mr. Easton,

Resolved, That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what further provisions by law are expedient for ratifying confirmed claims to lands in the territory of Missouri, and providing for their location.

Resolved also, that the committee on Public lands be instructed to enquire whether any and what alterations or amendments are necessary in the act for the adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.

A bill for quieting and adjusting claims to land in Mississippi territory, occupied the remainder of the day; and the committee obtained leave to sit again thereon.

New York, January 6.

IMPORTANT RUMOR—A naval officer who left N. London on Tuesday evening, and arrived here this morning in the mail stage, states, that on Tuesday morning a Mr. Peck came up from the British squadron and reported that, while on board the Superb that morning he was informed by the first lieut. that the U. S. frigate Constitution had sunk the British frigate Maidstone, after a long and desperate engagement. To Mr. Peck's enquiry how they had derived their information, the Lieut. replied that a sloop of war (which lay at anchor near the Superb) arrived from Halifax on the preceeding evening, which received the intelligence from a vessel she had boarded on her passage.

Two of the other Passengers state, that they left Fisher's Island on Tuesday, and that just before their departure, a party of British seamen came on shore and mentioned in their hearing, that the Constitution had given the Maidstone a 'terrible flogging.'

The probability of this report is strengthened by an article in the Boston Palladium of monday, which states, that on "the 6th of December, the William and Industry were fallen in with by the Maidstone, the commander of which took a copy of their instructions, to convoy them to Castine, but parted from them a few hours after in a gale." Another article in the same paper mentions, that "gale," here noticed, "continued ten days."

In other words, to the 10th of Dec. The Constitution, it will be recollected, sailing from Boston on the 17th of Dec. and steered an eastern course.

From these facts and dates, we are inclined to consider the rumor as correct.

Com. Adv.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of February next, there shall be laid, levied and collected, for the use of the United States, a sum of one hundred per centum upon, and in addition to, the amount of the rates and duties respectively laid upon sales by way of auction, in and by the act of Congress, entitled "An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize, and ships and vessels," passed on the twenty fourth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. And the said additional duty of one hundred per centum shall be levied, collected, paid, and accounted for, in like manner, by the same officers, subject in all respects to the same regulations and provisions, and with the like fines, penalties forfeitures, and remedies from breaches of the law, as the said act of Congress, and the act to amend the said act, passed on the twenty fourth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, declare and establish for levying, collecting, original duties on which the said duty of one hundred per centum is hereby added and attached. And it shall be the duty of every auctioneer, who shall have given bond under the said acts, to give like bond under this act, subject to the same penalties prescribed in the said act, passed on the twenty fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. And all sales at auction of any part or parcel, of any merchandize, with the design and effect to ascertain and fix a price for the whole, or for any other part, of such merchandize, without exposing the whole, or such other part, to public sale, shall be deemed and taken to be sales at auction within the meaning of this act, and of the said act of Congress, to the whole amount of the merchandize whereof the sale is so effected, whether the same is afterwards conducted and effected by the auctioneer, or any person, or persons, acting as a commission merchant, factor, or agent, or by the owner & owners of the merchandize. And it shall be the duty of the auctioneers respectively to specify in their quarterly accounts, upon oath or affirmation, all sales by them respectively made of a part or parcel of any merchandize as aforesaid, with the design and effect aforesaid, for whom and to whom, such sales respectively were made, and the amount of the commissions or other compentation to them respectively paid, or payable, by reason of such sales, as well with respect to the part or parcel of the merchandize, actually exposed to sale, as with respect to the whole or any other part of such merchandize, the sale whereof is designed and effected as aforesaid. And the neglect or refusal so to do, shall be deemed to be a breach of the bond of the auctioneer, so neglecting or refusing, who shall also in that behalf forfeit and pay such other penalties as the said act of Congress prescribes in case of the non-performance of any other duty required from auctioneers, to be performed in taking out licences, giving bonds, and keeping and rendering accounts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That from and after the first day of February next, there shall be added to the rates of postage, as at present established by law a sum equal to fifty per centum upon the amount of such rates respectively, for the use of the United States. And the said additional sum of fifty per centum shall be charged, collected, paid, and accounted for, in like manner, by the same officers, subject in all respects to the same regulations and provisions, and with the like fines, penalties, forfeitures, and remedies for breaches of the law, as are provided for charging, collecting, and paying the original rates of postage to which the said sum of fifty per centum is hereby added and attached.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of February next, there shall be laid, levied, collected, and paid, for the use of the United States, a sum of fifty per centum upon, and in addition to, the duties laid on licences, granted in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquor & foreign merchandise," passed the second day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. And the said additional sum of fifty per centum shall be charged, paid, and accounted for in like manner, by the same officers, subject, in all respects, to the same regulations and provisions, and with the same fines, penalties, forfeitures, and remedies, for breaches of the law, as in and by the said last mentioned act of Congress, and the act, entitled "An act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retaillers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and for other purposes," passed on the 18th April 1814. are provided for charging, paying, and collecting the original duties on the said licenses respectively to which the said sum of fifty per centum is hereby added and attached.

And in case any licenses for carrying on the business of selling by retail, shall have been granted under the said act, "laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize," for a period extending beyond the first day of February next; the person to whom the same may have been granted, or transferred, shall previous to the first day of May thereafter, make the like application required therein, which shall further specify such period, and shall pay to the proper Collector a sum equal to such proportion of fifty per centum on the original duties imposed on such license, as said period bears to a year, the payment of which sum shall be endorsed on the license previously granted. And if any person shall, after the last mentioned day, deal in the selling of wines, distilled spirituous liquors, or merchandize by retail, as defined in the said act, without having made such payment—such person shall, in addition to the payment of the additional duty hereby imposed, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered with cost of suit; Provided, That if any person to whom a license shall have been granted, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize," and who shall have paid for the same, or shall have given bond for the payment of the same, shall, on or before the commencement of the operation of this act, discontinue the use of the privileges by said license granted, and shall give due notice thereof, to the Collectors of the Internal Revenues of the district in which such license shall have been granted, such license shall cease to be of force, and such person shall be holden to pay a sum proportionate to the time which shall have run from the time of granting said license, to the first day of February next. And in case of actual payment for a term subsequent to the last mentioned day, shall be entitled to receive back from the Treasury of the United States, such sum so paid for such subsequent time from the day last mentioned.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the act of congress, entitled "An act making further provisions for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed on the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be and remain in force, and shall, in all its provisions, be applied for the purpose of laying, collecting and securing the duties by this act added or imposed, except as regards the rates of postage, as well with respect to the persons respectively liable to the payment thereof, as with respect to the officers employed in collecting and accounting for the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the expences of government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts respectively, and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt, contracted and to be contracted; the internal rates and duties added, laid and imposed by the said several acts of congress, entitled respectively, 'An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and ships and vessels;' 'An act regulating the post office establishment;' and 'An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise;' shall continue to be laid, levied and collected, during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished, any thing in the said acts of congress to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. And for the effectual application of the revenue to be raised by and from the said internal duties, subject to the purposes aforesaid, in due form of law, the faith of the United States is hereby pledged; Provided always, That whenever congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce or change, the said internal duties or any or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting by law, at the same time and for the same purposes, other duties which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered reduced or changed: And provided further, That nothing in this act contained, shall be deemed or construed in anywise to rescind or impair any specific appropriation of the said duties or any or either of them heretofore made by law, but such appropriation shall remain and be carried into effect according to the true intent and meaning of the law and laws making the same, any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

December 23 1813.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE

I hereby forwarn ALL and every person or persons whatever, against cutting, destroying or taking away any wood or timber from my tract of one hundred acres of land which I lately purchased from the heirs of James Piggot, situate in St. Clair county, Illinois territory; between the Mississippi river and Cahokia Creek, immediately opposite to the town of St. Louis. Any person trespassing on the said tract of land, (lately claimed by the said heirs of James Piggot) by cutting timber or otherwise, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS BRADY.

February 4th, 1815.

GEORGE KEEMER has just Received a large and elegant assortment of materials from Philadelphia of the first quality, and will make Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS in the most elegant manner and latest fashion. Ladies SHOES and GRECIAN TIES made to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

☞ The shop is establised at the house formerly occupied by Col. David Delauney and corner of Main and Gongoroo Streets, next above *Kickapoo* Street. 2t.

Feb 10.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned will not be accountable for any expenses in, and about a tract of land and a grist mill and stills, owned by me and a certain John M'Cane, situate where the said M'Cane now lives.

Adam Brown.

St. Louis, 6th Feb. 1815.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Alexander Thomson, dec'd. are requested to make payment, and those holding demands against him to present them to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

Gabriel Long &
Langston Bacon
Executors.

February. 6th. 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Joseph Ink, a stray horse, thirteen and a half hands high, has a star in the forehead, some saddle spots, and a sore back, very crooked hinding, and a short squared dock, appraised at 13 dollars.

Appraised and entered on stray book, as the law directs, 24th Dec. A. D. 1814.

Biel Farnsworth, J. P.

Dardenne Township, county of St. Charles.

Recorded 11th Jan. 1815.

Urh. J. Devore, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Pelletier, living in the village of Saint Ferdinand, County of St. Louis, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old last spring, no brands perceivable, crease fallen, shod before and some saddle spots: appraised to twenty five dollars, before me the 8th day of December, 1814. County of St. Louis.

S. Magill, J. P.

True Copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis, February 8th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Elias Mettz, at his Plantation, a dark brown mare supposed to be three years old, past four this spring coming, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable, but a small star in her forehead, and a long tail, and appraised to twenty five dollars, in the county of St. Louis. Township of St. Ferdinand. The above given before me, a justice of the peace, for said township, under oath.

Feb. 8th, 1815. *John Allen.*

Recorded, Feb. 10.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis Feb. 10th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C. C. P.

From the Mariner Americain.

December 30.

LAKE ONTARIO.—Government have determined to build, during the winter, an additional force on this Lake. If we may estimate the addition from the number of workmen employed, we should suppose it would nearly equal that already there. Five hundred and twenty seats are engaged in the line of stages, and 20 men are to be conveyed each day. About 150 have already passed through this village, and more than 100 have arrived at Sackets Harbor.—The active spirit of Commodore Chauncey has never shone more conspicuous than in this instance. But three weeks since he left the Harbor, and workmen are now there, having commenced building.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Commodore M'Donough who was on his way to Washington, has been ordered to repair immediately to Lake Champlain.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Maj. General Carroll, to W. Tannahill, at the U. S. Saline, dated

New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1815.

"I pass over the battle of the 23d. &c. and inform you of the event of the 8th instant.

The enemy had repeatedly attempted to storm our encampment, but were always repulsed by our artillery; at length they determined on a desperate effort; and on the morning of the 8th. (having learnt that the Tennessee militia were stationed on the left of the line) they made their appearance at day break, in columns of attack—the same moment commenced a heavy fire of bombs, rockets, &c. and moved on to the attack, the principal column about 6000 strong, approached the centre of my command. To me it was a proud moment! The determined firmness of the men, silent as death at their post, convinced me, that on that day they would add laurels to those already won by Tennesseeans. The enemy at the distance of only 75 yards displayed column under a heavy fire of small arms, grape and canister from our artillery. They came within a few paces of our works but were repulsed with great loss—in a few minutes they were reenforced and renewed the attack with double vigor and with an apparent determination to conquer or die, but such was the deadly aim of our troops that not more than 400 reached our entrenchment, part of whom were killed at the works and the balance taken prisoners—In 2 hours from the attack the scene closed! Will you believe the result? No you will not—but it it is no less true, that there were between 4 and 600 killed dead on the ground, the same number wounded, mostly mortal, and equally as great a number of prisoners of war. There is no exaggeration in saying that 1500 have been killed, wounded and prisoners, amongst the slain is the commander in chief, Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham brother in law to the Duke of Wellington—Maj. Gen. Keene mortally wounded, and some field officers of high station, killed."

ST. LOUIS, FEB. 11.

We stop the press to inform our readers, that an express has just been received by the Governor, of the hostile movements of the Mississippi Indians.—Particulars will be published in handbill form tomorrow.

The Bill for the relief of the inhabitants of the county of New Madrid, who suffered by earthquakes, has passed the House of Representatives—the third section was stricken out in committee of the whole.

From New Orleans—EXTRACT.

900 British troops crossed the Mississippi to the right bank, on the night of the 7th to our battery of six guns, which was garrisoned by 600 State troops and 400 Kentuckians, under the command of General Morgan. By some mismanagement the enemy effected a landing without molestation and took the battery, but immediately retreated. Our battery is again opened on the enemys camp under the command of a more able commander.

Mr. Cabanne has received a letter from Mr. Maclot, dated, New Orleans, Jan'y. 14th.

He says, the enemy have seven ships on the Mississippi and have began to bombard fort Plaquemine. The result will no doubt be to us glorious.

Loss of the British in the last battle.

Killed	482
Prisoners (wounded)	460
Prisoners (unhurt)	178
OFFICERS	
Lieut. Gen. Pakenham	1
1 Colonel, 1 Major	2
Officers, some wounded	20
	1143

American loss.

Killed,	6
Wounded,	25

23

NAIL FACTORY.

E. STEWART, on the Main Street, oppo[site] the dwelling of Wm. C. Carr, informs the public in general, that he Manufactures and has on hand all kinds of cut nails, brads and sprigs, at the following reduced prices.

6d —7d,—8d.—10d —12d: and 20d.—at 20 cents the pound. 4d.—at 25 cents per pound.

N B. A quantity of Bar Iron, of best quality for sale at 14 cents per lb, or 12½ by the ton.

St. Louis, January 21st. 3y.

MISSOURI TERRITORY:
COUNTY OF NEW MADRID.
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Cay, surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)

vs.

George Tennelle, adminstrator debonis non of Richard J. Waters; Margaret G. C. C. Leforge, administratrix of Peter A Latour, who was administrator of R. J Waters deceased; Julia Waters widow of R. J. Waters deced, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; John Marriott and Anne his wife; John Wood guardian to Thomas Jennings and Robert Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemima Jennings, heirs at law of the said Richd. J. Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court, the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailwick, except George Tennelle, administrator, Debonis non of R. J. Waters and Julia on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Thereupon, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendants, that unless they appear before the judges of our said court, at the next to be holden in and for the county aforesaid on the fourth monday of March next and proceed to trial, that a decree will be entered against them and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law.

Extract from the orders of Court.

Test,

Richard H. Waters, Clk.

2m

Trustees of the Town of St. Louis

request all those having demands against the town to present them immediately for settlement, and those who are in debt to said town are hold unsettled duplicates of tax or subscription papers, are particularly requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. The holders of the subscription list for the Market house will confer a favour by handing the same to the President of the Board.

C. Bruce, Pt. B. T. T. St. Louis. 3t

NOTICE,

All creditors are hereby notified, that on the 17th day February, 1815. I shall apply to the Hon. David Barton, Esq. one of the Circuit Court, for the territory aforesaid, at his office in the town of St. Louis, be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory concerning insolvent debtors; when and where you may attend if you think proper.

William Brown.

St. Louis Jail, 28th January, 1815.

C. Stewart has opened a SCHOOL on monday last in the house lately occupied by Mr. Beebe Esq. A good School commenced at the same place.

St. Louis, January 14.

BANK OF St. LOUIS.

Capital $100'000.

Public notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of December instant, subscription books will be opened at St. Louis, St. Charles, Herculaneum, Mine a Breton, & St. Genevieve in the Missouri Territory and at Kaskaskia & Cahokia in the Illinois Territory; under the direction of Wm. Smith, Theodore Hunt, & Edward Hempstead, at St. Louis. Nathaniel Simonds & Jesse Morrison at St Charles, John W. Honey & Elias Bryant Herculaneum, Moses Austin & Wm. H. Ashley at Mine a Breton, Joseph Pratte & William Shannon at St. Genevieve, Pierre Menard & Wm. Morrison at Kaskaskia, Nicholas Jarrot & John Hay, at Cahokia, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the BANK OF ST. LOUIS. A Copy of the articles of association will be found in the hands of each of the commissioners above named. The books to continue open for three months. Shares at one hundred dollars each.

Tho. F. Riddick,
Risdon H. Price,
John Cromwell.
Committee.

FRESH DRUG AND MEDICINE.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long relidence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child; or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulence and Indigestion; and by perseving in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax seed tea, will cure PLURISY promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Pothisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with fainting, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY
J. P. & W. SKELTON,
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis. where may likewise be had Dr. Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of GOODS, requests all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec. 28th, 1814.

N. B Our Office is kept in the stone house, back of our new brick building, opposite Governor Clark's.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from this place, on the night of the 24 inst, Jesse Hyatt, a corporal in the first regiment United States infantry. He was born in the state of Virginia, county of Brooks, aged 21 years, 5 feet 10½ inches high, stout made, blue eyes, brown hair, light complexion and by occupation a boatman. He also has a stiffness in his right shoulder so that he cannot raise his arm higher than at right angles with his body; he was enlisted at Limestone, Ky, by Capt. H. R. Graynam, and will probably make for that place.

Also, deserted with him, a soldier of the 7th U. S. Infantry, James Johnson, about 6 feet 7 or 9 inches high, dark skin &c. but for want of a description list cannot describe him more minutely. They took away with them several blankets, and soldiers clothing, which I presume they will offer for sale. I am positive they could not have crossed the Mississippi yet, on account of the ice, & a man acquainted with the country below this might easily obtain the above reward, which will be paid and all reasonable expenses on the delivery of the said persons to me, or any other officer of the army of the United States, or half the above reward for either one of them.

Taylor Berry,
Depty. Qr. M. Gen.

St. Louis, Jan. 26th, 1815. 13t

NOTICE.

Whereas great depredations have been committed, on our Plantation, formerly the property of Mr. Louis Brazeaux, and situated about two and a half miles above the town of St. Louis. All persons are hereby forewarned against fishing, fowling, cutting timber, or trespassing in any respect whatever in future on said premises as the utmost rigour of the law will be inforced against transgressors.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Jan. 28th 1815.

FOR SALE.

Any person wishing to purchase a likely young NEGRO FELLOW, may be accommodated on application at the Printing Office.

Jan. 28th. 3t

AVIS.

La Tannerie de St. Louis a besoin d'une quantité de fiente de Poules, de Pigeons et de Chiens pour lesquelles fientes les propriétaires de la tannerie payeront à raison de six escalins par minot vendue leur établissement

Juillet 23.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person willing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last, a black Horse three years old last spring, between 14 and 15 hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Rector.

November 9th, 1814. tf

POST OFFICE.

The eastern and southern mails will close in future on MONDAY'S at 3 o'clock PRECISELY, until the 1st day of April, after which it will close at 4 o'clock P. M. Letters put in the office after THE HOUR will remain over till the succeeding mail

R. SIMPSON, P. M

P. S POSSITIVELY no letters will be given out of the office without the cash Those who do not come forward and pay up will have their papers stopped, and those whom the P Master has trusted for letters and papers will do well to discharge the obligation, or their names may be posted as delinquents Jan 28

M. M'GIRK, Esq.

Will attend to the professional business I have undertaken in the several counties of this territory; as I have quit the practice of the law.

D. Barton.

St. Louis, Feb. 3d, 1815. 4t

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Philipson's
Store in Mainstreet

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

Approved Family Medicines.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness, at the stomach dysentaries cholera morbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor faintness, hysteric fits, debility, eminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillfull or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor-Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c &c

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent througout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marches lakes stagnated pools rivers &c &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testifyed after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr Robertson's Infallible worm destroying lozengers, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite some times bad, at other times voracious: looseness disagreeable breath a hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and come times of a whitish color griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse: palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweet, palsy, epileptic fits &c &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr Robertsons WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their opperation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious & Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulencies Innigestions costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout

Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 50 cents per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Hiffett's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,
St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c, may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family Medicines which are now prepared by Dr T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—In testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes, U S M No 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street——John D Nelson, No 95 Race street——Adam Vance, No 79 Christian street——William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough, No 184 Noble street——David Fither, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Huff, No 355 Callowhill street——H L Brostaky No 82 south Sixth street——John Shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street——James Hamil N E Corner of Race and Tenth street——Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street——Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth——Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge——James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J——Wm Hollinshead Mullico Hill, Gloucester county N J——Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J——Isaac Wiggins Chester county——John Smith, N 368, north second street——Christopher Dechert, Upper Dublin township Pa——Michael Kraft, Morrisville Pa——Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county——George Ingels, United States Arsenal——Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket.

June 5. 1y.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1815. [No. 333.]

Laws of Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, establishing counties and county lines.

BE it enacted by the *General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri*, That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court of common pleas or of the county court of any county now established or hereafter to be established that the boundary line or lines of their county are not sufficiently special and well ascertained, it is hereby made the duty of the said court of common pleas or county court that may hereafter established as aforesaid to issue an order to any person they shall select as county surveyor, requiring him on a certain day by them to be fixed on and mentioned in their said order, to ascertain, survey and mark such line or lines, designating in such order, from what point to what point. And it shall also be the duty of the said court in making the order aforesaid, to give notice thereof at least ten days. prior to running and marking said line or lines to the court of the county adjacent; whereupon the court receiving such notice shall issue an order to such person they may select as their surveyor, requiring him to proceed with the surveyor of the other county to survey and mark such line or lines as may be designated in such order.

Sec. 2. The persons so as aforesaid selected as surveyor shall, on the reception of such order from their respective courts, proceed on the day mentioned in said order to ascertain, mark and survey such line or lines, and if they shall not be able to finish the same in one day, to continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the work shall be finished. They shall each make out a plat of such line or lines so as aforesaid surveyed to their respective courts at their next succeeding term, which if approved by the court shall be recorded by the clerk as a matter of said line or lines.

Sec. 3. The said surveyor shall respectively make out their accounts of expences in surveying and marking said line or lines, and if allowed by the courts shall be equally borne by said counties, and paid out of their respective levies or treasuries.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case either person shall not attend as surveyor for the purpose of surveying and marking said line or lines, it shall and may be lawful for the person attending on the part of either county or court to proceed alone to survey and mark said line or lines as herein before provided. And the surveyor so making the survey shall make two copies or plats of the line or lines thus run, and return one copy to each of the courts, which being approved of as aforesaid shall be recorded, and be the lines of the aforesaid.

And the expences accruing from running such line or lines shall be borne equally by the two counties, and be paid as is provided in the third section of this act.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative Council.
APPROVED JANUARY 1, 1815,
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Poor.

BE it enacted by the *General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri*, That each and every county in this territory shall relieve, support and maintain its own poor, such as the lame, blind, sick and other persons, who from age and infirmity are unable to support himself or herself, and who have no sufficient estate of their own, and who has resided nine months next preceding the time of any order being made respecting such persons, in the county, and who has not moved from any other county for the purpose of imposing the charge of keeping such poor person in the county where he or she may have last lived for the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the courts of common pleas in their respective counties, on the information of any justice of the peace of the county where any poor person may have resided for the space of time in the first section of this act mentioned, or on the knowledge of the judges of said court or any of them, that such person is lame blind or sick and thereby unable to support himself or herself, or from age and infirmity unable to support him or herself, and has no sufficient estate for that purpose. And on such court being satisfied of the truth of such information, it shall be their duty from time to time and as often and for as long a time as it may be necessary to provide at the expence of the county for the support and maintenance of such poor person, and to order from time to time the defraying of such expence by drawing orders on the treasury of such county.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of February next.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative Council.
APPROVED JANUARY 2, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

For the government of persons manufacturing of Salt Petre in this territory.

Whereas many people of this territory suffer great losses by reason of the neglect of persons manufacturing salt petre.

THEREFORE, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri*, That the owners or occupiers of each salt petre works within this territory, or that may be hereafter erected within this territory, shall keep the same enclosed so as to prevent cattle and every other kind of stock that may receive injury thereby from having access thereto. And every person, owner or occupier of any salt petre works within this territory failing to secure his works from being accessible by cattle or any other kind of stock that may be injured by drinking the salt petre water shall be liable to the action of the party injured by such neglect for double the value of any cattle or stock of any other kind that may be killed by drinking the same, to be recovered in any court of record having competent jurisdiction to try the same: *Provided however*. That if such owner or occupier of such salt petre works shall enclose said works with what shall be deemed a sufficient fence in law and keep the same in repair, such owner or occupier shall not be accountable for any trespassing animal receiving injury as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative Council.
APPROVED. JANUARY 2, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

Providing for the levying and collecting the territorial tax, due from the county of St. Louis for the year one thousand, eight hundred and fourteen.

Whereas it has been represented to the general assembly, that the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of St. Louis have neglected to appoint an assessor or assessors for the said county, and have neglected, to levy and cause to be collected the territorial tax due from said county for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

THEREFORE, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri*, That the judges of the court of common pleas of the county of St. Louis shall, within five days after the passage of this law, hold a special session of said court, at the usual place of holding courts in said county, and shall without loss of time proceed to appoint an assessor in each township for said county and then and there do and perform all the duties directed and assigned to them by the several laws now in force in this territory regulating the fiscal concerns of the said territory so far as relates to the levying and collecting a territorial tax.

Sec. 2. And it shall be the duty of the said assessors to proceed immediately to make an assessment of all property to be assessed and made taxable for the territorial treasury, and also a list of all objects of taxation for territorial purposes as directed by law, and make a full return of their assessment within forty days after the time they shall receive such appointment. And it shall be the duty of the said assessors in valuing town property to be governed by what such property was worth on the first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in their returns aforesaid to name the person or persons who were the owners of taxable property and the said person or persons shall be liable to pay the tax of the same: *Provided*, That any person who has settled in the said county since the said first day of June, and who is possessed of slaves, carriages or stud horses such person shall not be compelled to pay a tax for the same, for the year aforesaid. Nor shall any person be compelled to pay any tax under this act who has paid a territorial tax in any other county within this territory for the said year eighteen hundred and fourteen, or who has been legally charged with such tax in any other county as aforesaid, to be stated on the oath of the party.

Sec. 3. And it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county to proceed to collect the said territorial tax, and pay over the same within sixty days, after he shall receive the list or lists of assessment. And it shall be the duty of the sheriff at the time he receives said list or lists, to enter into bond with sufficient security to be approved of by the court, as provided by the act supplementary to the several acts regulating the fiscal concerns of this territory.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative Council.
APPROVED. JANUARY 2, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

To prevent the increase of vagrants and other idle and disorderly persons within this Territory.

BE it enacted by the *General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri*. That every able bodied person who is found loitering or rambling about, not having wherewithal to maintain himself by some visible property, and who doth not betake himself to labour or some honest calling to procure a livelihood, and all persons who may be found begging, and who quit their habitations and leave wives or children without means of subsistence whereby they suffer or become chargeable to the county and all keepers or exhibitors of either of the gaming tables called A. B. C. or E. O. tables or of a faro bank, device or any other table or bank of any kind under any denomination whatever, and all other idle, vagrant and dissolute persons rambling about without any reasonable means of subsistence, shall be deemed and treated as vagrants.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That where any such person is found within any county, any justice of the county shall upon information or from his own knowledge, issue his warrant to the sheriff or constable to bring such person before him, and if upon due examination it shall appear to the said justice that he is within the description of vagrants agreeable to this act, he shall commit him to the jail of the county until the next county court, unless he enter into a re-

St. Louis, Feb. 11.

An express arrived this day from Cote sans Dessein, on the Missouri river, to his Excellency the Governor, which place he left on the 5th, inst. bringing the information that depredations had been committed on our frontier, and that three men ascending the river with a canoe, having property on board, belonging to Mr. Blondeau (United States interpreter) had been killed, their heads cut off, scalped, their hearts taken out & . . . . . cut off,—by the Sacks of Rock river.

The express likewise brings information, that the I-aways would go to war against the Osages, and that a message had been sent by the Rock river indians to the Foxes stating; that if they did not go to war against the Americans, that they should be considered as enemies and treated as such; and that they should not spare any person living under the American government, of any age, sex, or country, as they were directed by the British to destroy all. And furthermore, that they should keep war parties on the frontiers to cut off such as should be off their guard; and in the spring an attack would be made upon some of the principal settlements, viz. St. Louis & St. Charles.

The express has likewise brought information that at the time they butchered the three men above stated, they took prisoner a lad, the nephew of Mr. Blondeau.

The express furthermore brings information that the Foxes state, there are at present twelve war parties out, two of which are strong; and that it becomes absolutely necessary that WE SHOULD ALL BE ON OUR GUARD AND PREPARED FOR FULL DEFENCE. The above information we believe may be relied on.

cognizance [illegible] twenty five [illegible] with sufficient security in the same [illegible] where such person may be taken up under this act for any thing else than keeping ex-hibiting for the purpose of gambling at or on any of the tables or banks mentioned in the first section of this act, and if apprehend-ed for this last mentioned offence, then in the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars to be ad-judged by the justice for his appearance be-fore the said court and there to abide the determination of the same. If, upon ex-amination it appears to the court that such person is within the description of vagrants and is a minor they shall direct the sheriff to bind him apprentice to some person of useful trade or occupation until he arrive at the age of twentyone years, and if such ap-prentice run away from his master he shall be dealt with as other apprentices who leave their masters before their apprenticeship ex-pires; but if such vagrant be above the age of twentyone years the court shall di-rect the sheriff to hire him to the highest bid-der for the best price that can be had for any time or term not exceeding three months. *Provid. However*, That no person whate-ver shall be bound or hired for any term un-less it is first ascertained by the verdict of a jury sworn and empannelled for that pur-pose that such person is a vagrant within the description of this act, and any person who shall hire such vagrant may exercise the same power over him as masters are al-lowed by law over indentad servants: *Pro-vided however*, if such vagrant shall have a wife or children, within the coun-ty he may be set at liberty at the discre-tion of the court upon his entering into bond in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars with suffi-cient security to be adjudged of by the court payable to the governor or his successors to return to his wife or family and follow some lawful calling for their support and maintenance: But if the wife and family of such vagrant live in any other county the court shall direct the sheriff or constable to convey him to the county in which his wife and family reside and deliver him to some justice of the peace for such county to be dealt with as is hereby directed.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, When no person will hire a vagrant who shall be deem-ed such by a jury empannelled and sworn for that purpose, or will not take him on terms by furnishing such necessary diet and clothing as he may stand in need of dur-ing his servitude, the court shall order such vagrant any number of lashes on his bare back, not exceeding twentyfive and the sher-iff shall see the same executed accordingly.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That mo-ney arising from the hire of any vagrant shall be applied by the court after the pay-ment of costs to the paying his debts; but if he shall not be indebted, or do not owe to the amount of his hire, the same or the balance thereof shall be paid to such va-grant at the expiration of such time of ser-vice, unless he have a wife or children, in which case it shall be applied to their use.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That where any vagrant shall have entered into bond and security as aforesaid, such bond shall be lodged with the clerk of the county court, and should the penalty be forfeited the court shall direct an execution to issue thereupon against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of such vagrant and his securities for the amount of the sum for which they are bound, and the sheriff shall make distress and sell the same in like manner as on other executions, and the mo-ney arising therefrom shall be applied tow-ards lessening the county levy and be ac-counted for and paid in the same manner; and the clerk, sheriff and constable shall receive the same fees for performing the du-ties enjoined on them by this act as they are severally entitled to for services of a simi-lar nature to be paid by the court out of the county levy.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all justices within this territory shall see this act executed, and all sheriffs and constables within the several counties of this territory shall give information to some justice of the peace of all vagrants that may be within their knowledge, in their respective counties or such other disorderly or wandering per-sons who are lurking about without any vis-ible means of maintenance as they may sus-pect to come under such description, and grand jurics impannelled for any county shall make presentment of all such persons within the county as they may suspect to be vagrants agreeably to this act. And up-on any such presentment the court shall di-rect some justice to issue his warrant to bring such suspected person or persons be-fore him. And if upon examination it ap-pears to him that they come within the de-scription of vagrants, the same steps shall be taken with such vagrants as are hereto-fore directed. And it shall be the duty of any justice of the county wherein there may be found any table commonly called A. B. C. or E. O. table or tables of the like kind or description to issue his warrant to the sheriff or constable to have such table burned or o-therwise destroyed.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superior and cir-cuit courts respectively to give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every term of either of the said courts.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative council.
APPROVED, JANUARY 3, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

Circular to superintending Officers of Regiments and Corps on the Recruiting Service.

Office of Superintendence of the Recruiting Service, City of Washington January 16, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to forward to you, by order of the Secretary of War, the following regulations and instructions for the government of the recruiting service, to be carried into immediate effect.

I. RECRUITING DISTRICTS.

To be denominated as follows:

No. 1. District of Maine,
2. New Hampshire,
3. Massachusetts,
4. Rhode Island,
5. Vermont,
6. Connecticut,
7. New York.
8. New Jersey,
9. Pennsylvania,
10. Delaware,
11. Maryland,
12. Virginia,
13. Ohio,
14. Kentucky,
15. Tennessee and Mississippi Territory,
16. North Carolina,
17. South Carolina,
18. Georgia,
19. Louisiana,
20. Missouri, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois Territories.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF CORPS AND REGIMENTS.

Regiment of Light Artillery,
Regiment of Light Dragoons,
The Corps of Artillery,
The Regiment of Riflemen
The Corps of Rangers and
The Artificers and Privates of Engineers.
} *To be recruited at large.*

THE REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY AS FOLLOWS.

1 Regiment, New-Jersey,
2 Tennessee and Mississippi Territory
3, South Carolina & Georgia,
4 New-Hampshire,
5 Pennsylvania,
6 Pennsylvania
7 Kentucky,
8 Georgia
9 Massachusetts,
10 North Carolina,
11 Vermont
12 Virginia
13 New-York
14 Maryland
15 New-Jersey
16 Pennsylvania,
17 Kentucky
18 North Carolina
19 Ohio
20 Virginia
21 Massachusetts
22 Pennsylvania
23 New-York
24 Tennessee
25 Connecticut
26 Vermont
27 New York
28 Kentucky
29 New-York
30 Vermont
31 Vermont
32 Pennsylvania
33 District of Maine
34 District of Maine
35 Virginia
36 Maryland
37 Connecticut
38 Maryland
39 Tennessee
40 Massachusetts
41 New-York
42 New-York & Pennsylvania
43 North Carolina
44 Louisiana
45 District of Maine
46 New York.

The recruiting of each regiment or corps (except the Rangers and Artificers and privates of Engineers,) will be superintended by a field officer, having under his direction subordinate officers. The recruiting of Rangers and Artificers and Privates of Engineers by Captains or Subalterns—The Superintendents of Regiments and Corps will be held strictly responsible to the Department of War for the recruiting of their regiments & corps, and their subordinate officers will be held immediately responsible to them for the proper exercise of their respective duties. The superintendents will station their subordinate officers at such points as they may deem best for the interest of the service, will frequently visit their rendezvous, supply them with funds, and report to the superintendent of the recruiting service at the City of Washington, all officers who may be incapable or unsuccessful in the discharge of their functions. In the last case (where the parties do not succeed in getting recruits, from any cause other than the fault of the officers) they will immediately change the stations of the parties. They will correspond with the superintendent of the recruiting service in all cases relative to the establishment and change of rendezvous, (already conceded to their judgments,) returns and lists of recruits, and in all cases distinct from those excepted by the regulations of the 2d May, 1814—but to prevent any possible misapprehension or misconstruction of those regulations on this and other essential points, a reference will be made to the following

RECAPITULATION, WITH AMENDMENTS.

Reports will be made monthly to the Superintendent of the recruiting service of the progress in recruiting by the officers superintending the recruiting of Regiments and Corps and to them weekly by their subordinate officers. The amount of funds received expended, and on hand will be distinctly noted on the monthly returns; but it will be observed that this regulation must *by no means* interfere with the correspondence of Superintending Field Officers with the offices of the paymaster General, the Accountant of the War Department, of the Superintendent General of Military Supplies.

Monthly accounts and vouchers for bounties and premiums to recruits will be transmitted to the Paymaster General, monthly accounts and vouchers for contingencies to the accountant of the War Department; & quarterly accounts and vouchers for clothing arms, accoutrements and Camp equipage to the Superintendent General of Military Supplies at the city of Washington.

The superintending field officers will receive money from the Paymaster General, or his deputies, and be held responsible for its application. When funds are exhausted, or likely to be so, they will make requisitions for further supplies, accompanying them with abstracts of payments already made. Subordinate officers will receive money from the Superintending field officers, for which they will give duplicate receipts and be held accountable to them; which receipts will be the proper and sufficient vouchers in the settlement of their accounts.

Besides their weekly statements of their accounts shewing the amount of money, clothing, camp equipage, and all other appurtenances for the recruiting service received and distributed, and the balance remaining on hand they shall also report weekly to the superintending field officers the strength of their parties, the names of their recruits, and the description of their persons respectively.

The second section of the act of Congress passed on the 10th of December, 1814, which is annexed, will be strictly adhered to, and in all cases of enlistment inapplicable to the intent of that section of the act, the bounty money will be paid immediately after the recruit signs his enlistment and has been reported favorably of by the inspecting surgeon, or surgeon's mate.

As soon as convenient, every recruit will take and subscribe the necessary oath, agreeably to the tenth article of "the rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States," and no objection is to be made to a recruit for want of size; provided he be strong, active, and well made.

If any recruit after having received the bounty in money shall abscond, he is to be pursued and punished as a deserter.

Every officer engaged in the recruiting service at posts where there shall be no Quarter Master, will procure the necessary transportation, forage, fuel straw and stationary, taking the requisite vouchers.

Recruiting officers shall, as far as practicable, be furnished with proper music from their regiments; where this may be impossible, and musicians have not been enlisted they are authorised to engage a drummer & fifer at a rate not exceeding 15 dollars per month and one ration per day; or if the party be of either of the light corps of the army, the officer commanding it may hire a bugleman or a trumpeter at the rate of 12 dollars per month, and one ration per day.

When medical or surgical aid is required by a recruiting party, if no surgeon or surgeon's mate of the army be at or near the post or place, the superintending field officer shall have authority, and is hereby authorised to obtain such by special agreement in writing under the following rules.

For any number of sick not more than thirty the rate of compensation shall not exceed the pay and emoluments of a surgeon's mate of the army *exclusive of medicine*. In any other case, it shall not exceed those of a regimental surgeon.

No citizen surgeon is to inspect at posts or places at which are army surgeons or surgeon's mates, and recruiting officers not conforming to this rule will be reported to the Department of War through the office of Superintendence of the Recruiting Service.

No party shall be detailed on the recruiting service unaccompanied by a commissioned officer *unless by special authority from the superintending field officer.*

All recruiting officers are expressly forbidden to enlist any man habitually diseased legs, scald head, ruptured or weary or is an habitual drunkard, or known to have epileptic fits, or other infirmity which unfits him for the active duties of the field; and any officer who shall enlist such man and any surgeon or surgeon's mate who shall certify his fitness for service, shall, on proof thereof, *be dismissed the service.*

Surgeons are to be particularly attentive to the examination of recruits, and shall not suffer any man to pass, who has not at his examination been stripped of all his clothes; to the end, that it be ascertained, as far as possible, that he is fit for active service in the field.

It is only after due and careful inspection as aforesaid, that the eight dollars payable to the soldier or citizen for furnishing a recruit can be paid.

When the recruit is sound and able-bodied, and has passed inspection, no delay of paying the premium of eight dollars to the non commissioned officer, soldier or citizen who engaged him to enlist, will be excusable; and if any unnecessary delay or embarrasment be imposed on the payment due to the non commissioned officer, soldier or citizen so finding and engaging a recruit, the officer producing such delay will, on due proof thereof, be dismissed the service. In all cases the receipt for the amount of premium of the person finding and engaging the recruit will be annexed to the enlistment.

The sixteenth section of the regulations of the 2d of May, 1814, is repealed by the act of Congress of the 10th of December, 1814.

No subordinate recruiting officer will correspond with the superintendent of the recruiting service, but through the superintending field officer of his regiment or corps.

No furlough from a rendezvous, beyond leave of absence for ten days, will be granted to any subordinate recruiting officer, but by application, through his superintending field officer, being made to the Department of War, directed to the superintendent of the recruiting service.

So soon as any regimental recruiting rendezvous is fixed, the superintending field officer will give notice thereof to the superintendent of the recruiting service, to the Paymaster General, to the contractor of the district, and to the nearest commissary of purchases, to the end, that supplies of money, clothing, and other necessaries, be *promptly and regularly furnished.*

Every non commissioned officer or soldier who shall enlist himself in the service shall at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterwards, have the articles for the government of the armies of the United States read to him by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted; be taken before the next justice of the peace or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate (not being an officer of the army) or where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States;" which justice magistrate or judge advocate is to give the officer a certificate signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

Each superintending field officer of a regiment will have attached to him a subaltern to perform the duties of an acting adjutant, one non commissioned officer as an acting sergeant major, and a clerk to be taken from the ranks of the army.

Each officer commanding a recruiting rendezvous of a regiment or corps will be entitled to a servant, as prescribed by the 9th section of the act of Congress passed on the 30th of March, 1814, allowing servants to officers commanding seperate posts or detachments.

The recruiting officer in every district are authorised to receive recruits from citizens, to exempt those citizens from military duty, on calls of the United States, according to the following act of Congress.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States.

'Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, each and every commissioned officer who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be, and he hereby is authorized to enlist into the army of the United States, any free, effective, able bodied man, between the ages eighteen and fifty years, which enlistment shall be absolute and binding upon all persons under the age of twenty one years, as well as upon persons of full age, such recruiting officer having complied with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruiting service.

'Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any recruiting officer to pay or deliver to a recruit under the age of twenty one years to be enlisted by virtue of this act, any bounty or clothing, or in any manner restrain him of his liberty, until after the expiration of four days from the time of his enlistment; and it shall be lawful for the said recruit, at any time during the said four days, to reconsider and withdraw his enlistment, and thereupon he shall forthwith be discharged and exhonorated from the same.

'Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act, passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States,' as requires the consen

...the parent, guardian, or master ... authorize the enlistment of persons under the age of twenty one, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided however*, That in case of the enlistment of any person held to service as an apprentice under the provisions of this act, whenever such person, at the time of enlistment, shall be held by his indenture to serve for any term between two and three years, his master shall be entitled to receive *one half* of the money bounty; if held in like manner to serve between one and two years, the master shall be entitled to receive *one third* of the money bounty as aforesaid, and if held in like manner to serve one year or less, the master shall be entitled to receive *one fourth* of the money bounty as aforesaid.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, now allowed by law, there shall be allowed to each non commissioned officer and soldier, hereafter enlisted, when discharged from service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be surveyed, laid off, and granted, under the same regulations, and in every respect in the same manner now prescribed by law; and the widow and children, and if there be no widow nor child the parents of every non commissioned officer and soldier, enlisted according to law, who may be killed or die in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the three hundred and twenty acres of land as aforesaid; but such line shall not pass to collateral relations, any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person subject to militia duty, who shall, according to law, furnish a recruit for the army of the United States, at his own expence, to serve during the war, shall thereafter be exempt from militia duty during the war; and every recruit thus furnished shall be delivered to some recruiting officer of the United States, who shall immediately grant a receipt for such recruit to the person furnishing him; and shall forthwith report the same to the Department of War, and shall specify in the report the name of such person and place of residence, as well as the name and description of the recruit whereupon it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War to grant to the person furnishing such recruit a certificate of exemption from militia duty during the war, upon calls made upon the authority of the United States, which certificate shall be good and available to all intents and purposes for that object; and every recruit thus furnished shall be entitled to the bounty in land, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as the other recruits in the army of the United States.

"Approved—December 10th, 1814."

And in accepting those substitutes the following rules will be observed:

The superintending field officer will be supplied from the office of superintendence at Washington, with blank certificates of exemption signed by the Secretary of War, which he will fill up with the names of such citizens as shall bring forward to him efficient and able bodied men for the army, and which he will countersign, noticing the number of the district and the name of the state, and the number of the regiment or corps in which such recruit was enlisted. But previous to the filling up the blanks, the necessary examination of the recruits so presented by the citizens, will be made by the surgeons or surgeons' mates; and the certificates must be presented with the least possible delay, on the favorable report of the surgeons or surgeons' mates to the citizens.

As the law provides for the first payment to a recruit, on his enlistment of fifty dollars in part of his bounty money, *on no consideration, nor in any case whatever*, shall any recruiting officer pay to a recruit less than the precise sum of fifty dollars, in part of the payment of his bounty, so specified by law. And if any recruiting officer shall be known to transgress this law, or to give a due bill to a recruit for a part of bounty less than fifty dollars, after the promulgation of this circular, *he shall be dismissed the service.*

BREVETS.

Officers holding brevet field commissions will rank agreeably to their brevets on the recruiting service.

DEPOTS OF INSTRUCTION.

There will be seven depots of instruction for recruits viz.

No. 1, Springfield, (Massachusetts) or New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
2, Greenbush, (New York) for New York and New Jersey.
3, Carlisle (Pennsylvania) for Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.
4, Columbia, (S. Carolina) for North and South Carolina and Georgia.
5, Newport, (Kentucky) for Ohio Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan.
6, Washington, (Mississippi territory) for Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri,
7, New Orleans for Louisiana.

Each depot will be directed by field officers to superintend the instruction of the recruits in the drill and police previous to their joining their respective regiments or corps.

The field officers superintending the recruiting of regiments or corps will intimate to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service when he shall think the recruits at a rendezvous (with the exception of those of the corps of rangers, and the artificers and privates of the corps of Engineers, which will join their corps at the discretion of the superintending field officer) amount to a sufficient number for removal to their proper depot of instruction, in order that he may receive orders for their march to such depot; and previous to their march he will have the recruits mustered and inspected by his acting adjutant, or such other officer as he shall appoint for the purpose; and all rolls of such musters and inspections will be forwarded to the *proper departments.* And should any recruit die or desert before such muster and inspection shall take place, the officer by whom such recruit was enlisted shall give to the superintending field officer a certificate on honor of the fact, which certificate the superintending field officer will send to the pay master general attached to his next monthly return, and such certificate will be deemed a sufficient and proper voucher in the settlement of accounts with the pay master general's and the accountant's offices.

Every recruiting officer is authorised to enlist musicians, and the commanding officers of regiments or corps will, on no pretext deprive such officers of the services of such musicians during their tour of duty on the recruiting service. The recruiting officers will be at liberty to enlist boys for musicians agreeably to existing laws relative to minors, and such boys will be sent to the depots of instruction with the first parties marching thereto, where they will be instructed in music previous to their joining their respective regiments. At each depot will be stationed, as soon as they can be provided, a drum and fife major, a teacher of the bugle and a teacher of the trumpet, and such musicians will remain at the depots for the instruction of the boys to be sent thither agreeably to the foregoing regulation, and they will receive the like monthly pay and rations provided by law for drum and fife majors. And all such musicians will be mustered and inspected agreeably to established regulations.

Recruiting officers will be allowed to enlist able bodied deserters from the enemy; but it must be *expressly understood*, that such deserters after enlistment shall be placed at the depots of instruction for the districts in which they enlist, and to be retained in all regimental returns as on command at depot number—

Duplicates of all returns sent to the office of superintendence of the recruiting service will be forwarded to the adjutant and inspector general, and superintending officers are particularly charged to observe this regulation.

The department of war calls for the most assiduous exertion from all medical officers employed and to be employed in attending on sick recruits at hospitals and rendezvous; but in order that there may be no possible excuse hereafter, for neglect of duty on the part of such medical officers means will be immediately adopted for preparing hospitals, for the special reception and use of such recruits, at various points of recruiting districts and surgeons and surgeons' mates will be selected for the exclusive attendance of them; any inattention or incapacity will thereby be known and reported by the superintending field officer through the office of superintendance of the recruiting service to the department of war, and punished accordingly; while at the same time, meritorious exertion and ability will be duly made known to the department and receive honorary notice.

While the hospitals are preparing the medical officers now employed in attendance on sick recruits, will see that the most convenient quarters are provided for them, to be kept in perfect neatness, and that the recruits preserve temperence and cleanliness: and it must be moreover observed, that no recruiting officer shall place a recruit on duty of any kind until after the attending medical officer shall report him discharged the hospital or rendezvous; the medical officer must be sole judge in this case, *and if he do not possess sufficient judgment to decide in it, he cannot be worthy to bear his commission.* Should any recruiting officer thus expose a sick or convalescent recruit without the approbation of the attending surgeon or surgeon's mate, the surgeon or surgeon's mate so attending the recruit will immediately report the officer through the office of Superintendance of the recruiting service, to the department of war, and such infringement on the proper authority of the medical officer will be promptly enquired into and punished.

Every necessary provision must be made for the protection, comfort and nourishment of the sick recruits, and the department of war appeals to the humane and honorable feelings of the medical officers employed and to be employed on this duty, in the confident trust of their best endeavors to preserve and cherish the health and lives of those brave men who step forward at this momentous crisis to fight the battles of their country.

All recruiting officers will employ their utmost endeavors to advance the interests of the service: and superintending field officers will be assiduous in their enquiries relative to the conduct of their subordinates, and promptly report thereon to the office of Superintendance of the Recruiting Service; and they will exact from all parties under their command the proper deference to the civil authorities; the most scrupulous observance of sobriety, decorous deportment, personal cleanliness, neatness of quarters, food, arrangement of messes and every thing which may procure them comfort and improvement.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your very obedient servant.

R. H. MACPHERSON, S. R. S.

January 17. 1t

Copy of a letter from his Excellency Gov. Claiborne to his Excellency Governor Shelby, dated,

NEW-ORLEANS JAN. 6.

Since I last wrote to you nothing important occurred till yesterday the 8th inst. At the dawn of day the enemy advanced in columns to the attack of our lines, protected by an incessant fire from all his batteries—his primary efforts were directed against both our flanks—the right supported by the river, and the left by the Cypress Swamp. This evinced an ardor which nothing could have overcome, but the steady firmness and well directed fire of our troops.

At the commencement of the firing, I repaired to the scene of action, and arrived there before the battle was ended—The officers—the regulars, the Kentucky, and Tennessee and Louisiana militia, seemed to me to be alike cool and determined.—The fire of the Kentucky and Tennessee forces on the left was particularly fatal to the enemy—They soon strewed the field in front with the dead and dying. The battle continued with vigor for near two hours, when the enemy retired from the contest.

I cannot, with any kind of certainty, state their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners; It is however estimated at from 12 to 1500—among the killed are a Col. Raney, a Maj. Principle and many other officers—Among the prisoners, I have seen 15 or 16 officers, most of whom are wounded.

It is a matter of equal joy and wonder that in a conflict so long, so glorious to us, and so fatal to the enemy, our loss is astonishingly small—It is not believed to exceed in killed and wounded 25 or 30, among whom I have not heard of one officer.

The entrenchments protected our men from the fire of the enemy, and although their batteries poured forth a shower of shells, balls and rockets, they did very little injury, for the most part overshooting the lines, and falling harmless in the field behind.

The commanding gen. Jackson, will give to government the particulars of a day no less honorable to him, than profitable to his country—He will do justice to his brave army, and his distinguished brothers in arms, gens. Carroll, Thomas, Adair and Coffee, and many others whose worth he can justly appreciate.

The victory of the American arms, would have been complete, and Louisiana probably delivered at once from an invading foe, but for the momentary success of the British on the opposite, or west side of the Mississippi.

Batteries had been erected there to annoy the enemy's lines, and under the brave commodore Patterson, had gloriously contributed to our success. They were protected by a detachment of the Kentucky and Louisiana militia, under the brig. gen. Morgan of this state. Pending the attack on our lines, a party of the enemy, the force of which is not correctly ascertained, but is supposed to be inconsiderable, crossed the river and owing to some cause, not yet accounted for, our troops speedily gave way, and the brave commodore was compelled to spike and abandon his cannon. Gen. Morgan is understood to be cool and collected, and to have made many efforts to rally his men. Gen. Jackson was prompt in reinforcing him, so as to check the enemy's advance, and we hope to day, to hear of our batteries being re-occupied.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your ob't humble servant,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have had the pleasure to learn, that the enemy has abandoned our batteries on the opposite shore, and recrossed the river; he has also suffered more in the action of the 8th, than I at first imagined. Their commander Lieut. Gen. Packenham is said to have been killed, and his second in command Maj. Gen. Keane badly wounded.

I am very sure our own loss does not exceed the number stated—Indeed I have reason to believe I have overated it. Your friend Maj. Luckett was in the action of the 8th inst. and acted with great zeal & firmness. A person very near the major was killed by a cannon, but he escaped unhurt.

ST. LOUIS, FEB. 18.

HAIL COLUMBIA!!!

By last mail we received papers & letters from Nashville, Natchez, and New Orleans to the 27th ult. announcing the retreat of the enemy from the neighborhood of that place, leaving behind him 20 pieces of artillery and 180 prisoners, mostly wounded—one of their barges containing 54 men was captured by one of our brave Naval Officers.

A federal salute will be fired this evening, and the citizens are requested to illuminate their windows, in honor of the brilliant success of the American arms at New Orleans.

Mr. Brady, of the house of M'Night and Brady, has politely furnished us with a letter from Mr. Kenner, dated, New-Orleans, Jan. 27th.

(EXTRACT.)

The enemy left in the assault on the 8th, 2'600 men, we lost but 6 killed and 7 wounded. Several of their sloops of war and bomb ketches made an attack on fort Plaquemine, about the same time but were beat off, after receiving 1004 shells into our fort.

Extract from Mr. Maclot.

After exchanging prisoners with the enemy they evacuated their camp, leaving behind them their wounded and cannon. Our men, who have been exchanged, give us a correct list of the enemy's force and loss, &c. They landed 9966 men; after the action of the 8th 1906 men were missing in their next morning report. Since their landing they acknowledge a loss of 3606 men. Since their embarkation 70 men more have been taken on the lake; adding to the above a great number killed at fort Plaquemine and deserters, their loss may be fairly stated at or above 4000 men.

Lafete has joined the American army at Orleans, for which gen. Jackson is to obtain forgiveness for him from the government of the United States for all his misconduct. He furnished 800 muskets and 3 or 400 soldiers; it is said they are very brave men.

DIED—A few days ago, at Mine a Burton, universally regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Philip M'Guire Esq. a representative from Washington County, in the General Assembly of this Territory.

PUBLIC SALE.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

In the Superior Court, County of St. Charles. s. s.

Of the term of Jan. 1815.

On the petition of Samuel Griffith, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of William Davis dec'd. On the aforesaid petition, and by virtue of an order from the Superior Court of the Territory of Missouri, On tuesday the third of April next, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Courts within and for the county of Saint Charles, at the court house in said county, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of said day.

Will be sold by Samuel Griffith administrator as aforesaid, on a credit of twelve Months, all the right and title of the said William Davis, at the time of his death, to a tract of eight hundred arpens of land, situate in the county aforesaid, and adjoining a claim of George Spencer.

By the Court,

Wm. Christy Jr. Clk.

Feb. 8th, 1815. 4t

TAKEN UP

By James Musick, living in the county of St Louis, on the road leading from St. Louis to St. Charles, a small brown bay mare, about twelve hands and an inch high, about four years past, the hair of her tail has been cut off, a small star in her face Branded on both shoulders P wrong end upwards, appraised to $23 and 50 cents, by Thomas Withington and Ephraim Musick, before me.

Thomas R. Musick J. P.

Recorded 30th December, 1814.

True Copy from the Stray book in my office St. Louis Feb. 11th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc Clk. S. L. C. C. C. R.

J. STEWART, on the Main Street, Opposite the dwelling of Wm. C. Carr, informs the public in general, that he Manufactures and has on hand all kinds of cut nails, brads and spikes, at the following reduced prices:

8d.—6d.—4d.—3d.—10d.—12d. and 20d.—at 20 cents the pound. 4d.—at 25 cents per pound.

N B. A quantity of Bar Iron, of best quality for sale at 14 cents per lb, or 12½ by the ton.

St. Louis, January 21. 1y.

MISSOURI TERRITORY:
COUNTY OF NEW MADRID:
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Cay, surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)

vs.

George Tennelle, administrator debonis non of Richard J. Waters; Margaret G. C. Lafarge, administratrix of Peter A Lafarge, who was administrator of R. J. Waters deceased; Julia Waters, widow of R. J. Waters decd, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters.

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; Joshua Marriot and Anne his wife; John Waters, guardian to Thomas Jennings and Daniel Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemimah Jennings, heirs at law of the said Richd. Jones Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court, the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailwick, except George Tennelle, administrator, Debonis non of R. J. Waters decd. and on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Therefore, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendants, that unless they appear before the judges of our said court, at a court to be holden in and for the county aforesaid on the fourth monday of March next and proceed to trial, that a decree will be rendered against them and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law.

And exempt from the orders of Court.

Test,
Richard H. Waters, Clk.

3m.

Trustees of the Town of St. Louis

Request all those having demands against said town to present them immediately for settlement, and those who are in debt to said town and hold unsettled duplicates of tax or subscription papers, are particularly requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. The holder of the subscription list for the Market house will confer a favour by returning the same to the President of the board.

E. Beebe, Pt. B. T. T. St. Louis. 3t

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of Goods, requests all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec 28th 1814.

N B Our Office is kept in the stone house, back of our new brick building, opposite Governor Clark's.

POST OFFICE.

The eastern and southern mails will close in future on MONDAY'S at 3 o'clock PRECISELY, until the 1st day of April, after which it will close at 4 o'clock P M. Letters put in the office after THE HOUR will remain over till the succeeding mail.

R SIMPSON, P. M

P. S POSITIVELY no letters will be given out of the office without the cash. Those who do not come forward and pay up will have their papers stopped, and those whom the P Master has trusted for letters and papers will do well to discharge the obligation, or their names may be posted as delinquents. R. S.

RAW HIDES and BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

STRAYED,

Or was stolen from the commons of St. Louis, some time in July last; a black Horse, three years old last spring; between 14 and 15 Hands high, his tail has been bobbed, no other mark recollected. He is light built, of a pretty good form, a natural trotter and active. I will give a reward of five dollars to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Wm. Reeder.

November 9th, 1814. 3t

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India Islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseving in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax seed tea, will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG, BY
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,
—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis, where may likewise be had Dr. Rees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

NOTICE.

Whereas great depredations have been committed, on our Plantation, formerly the property of Mr. Louis Brazeaux, and situated about two and a half miles above the town of St Louis. All persons are hereby forwarned against fishing, fowling, cutting timber, or trespassing in any respect whatever in future on said premises as the utmost rigour of the law will be inforced against all trespassers.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Jan 28 1815.

M. M'GIRK, Esq.

Will attend to the professional business I have undertaken in the several counties of this territory; as I have quit the practice of the law.

D. Barton.

St. Louis, Feb. 3d, 1815. 4t

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Philipson's
Store in Mainstreet.

St. Louis, 3d, December 1813.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Alexander Thomson, dec'd. are requested to make payment, and those holding demands against him to present them to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

Gabriel Long &
Langston Bacon
Executors.

February. 6th. 1815

NOTICE

I hereby forwarn ALL and every person or persons whatever, against cutting, destroying or taking away any wood or timber from my tract of one hundred acres of land which I lately purchased from the heirs of James Piggot, situate in St. Clair county, Illinois territory; between the Mississippi river and Cahokia Creek, immediately opposite to the town of St. Louis. Any person trespassing on the said tract of land, (lately claimed by the said heirs of James Piggot) by cutting timber or otherwise, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS BRADY.

February 4th, 1815.

GEORGE KEEMER has just Received a large and elegant assortment of materials from Philadelphia of the first quality, and will make Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS in the most elegant manner and latest fashion. Ladies SHOES and GRECIAN TIES made to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

☞ The Shop is established at the house formerly occupied by Col. David Delauney and corner of Main and Congoroo Streets, next above *Rickapoo* Street. 2t.

Feb. 10.

TAKEN UP

By Joseph Ink, a stray horse, thirteen and a half hands high, has a star in the forehead, some saddle spots, and a sore back, very crooked hinding, and a short squared dock, appraised at 15 dollars.

Appraised and entered on stray book, as the law directs, 24th Dec. A. D. 1814

Diel Farntworth, J. P.

Dardenne Township, county of St. Charles.
Recorded 11th Jan. 1815.

Urh. J. Devore, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Pelletier, living in the village of Saint Ferdinand, County of St. Louis, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old last spring, no brands perceivable, crease fallen, shod before and some saddle spots; appraised to twenty five dollars before me the 8th day of December, 1814. County of St. Louis.

S. Magill, J. P.

True Copy from the Stray Book in my office,
St. Louis, February 8th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Elias Metz, at his Plantation, a dark brown mare supposed to be three years old, past four this spring coming, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable, but a small star in her forehead, and a long tail, and appraised to twenty five dollars, in the county of St. Louis, Township of St. Ferdinand. The above given before me, a justice of the peace, for said township, under oath.

Feb. 8th, 1815. *John Allen.*

Recorded, Feb. 10.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office,
St. Louis Feb. 10th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C. C. P.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned will not be accountable for any expenses in and about a tract of land and a grist mill and stills, owned by me and a certain John M'Cane, situate where the said M'Cane now lives.

Adam Brown.

St. Louis, 6th Feb. 1815.

Approved Family Medicines.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness, at the stomach dysentaries cholera morbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head acne, tremor faintness, hysterics fits, debilty, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret imprudence in youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillfull or excessive use of mercury &c often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative, and cure for the fever and ague, &c &c

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marches lakes stagnated pools rivers &c &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testifyed after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr Robertson's Infallible worm destroying lozengers, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite some times bad, at other times voracious; loosenes disagreeable breath a hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and some times of a whitish color griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweet, palsy, epileptic fits &c &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their opperation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious & Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulencies Indigestions costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment—for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 56 cents per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tiffott's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supppply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,
St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr T W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—In testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen. Wayne, Chester county——Wm Armes, No 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington, No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street——John D Nelson, No 95 Race street——Adam Vance, No 70 Christian street——William Julian, No 69 South Fifth street——Jacob Shough, No 181 Noble street——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Huff, No 355 Gallowhill street——H L Brostaky No 82 south Sixth street——John Shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street——James Hamil N E Corner of Race and Tenth street——Hannah Burden, No 329 South Front street——Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth——Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge——James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J——Wm Hollinshead Mullica Hill, Gloucester county N J——Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J——Isaac Wiggins Chester county——John Smith, No 368 north second street.——Christopher Dreher, Upper Dublin township Pa——Michael Kraft, Morrisville Pa——Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county——George Ingels, United States arsenal——Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket June 5. 1y.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1815. [No. 334.]

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER
TO THE TERRITORY,
AND OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Three dollars per annum, paid in advance; or an endorsed note for four dollars at the expiration of the year.

A failure to announce a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted one week for One Dollar, and Fifty Cents for every continuance; those of greater length in proportion.—Where the number of insertions are not specified, advertisements will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly,

Cash must accompany Advertisements, or they will not be inserted, the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

PUBLIC SALE.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,
In the Superior Court, County of St. Charles. S. S.
Of the term of Jan. 1815.

On the petition of Samuel Griffith, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of William Davis dec'd. On the said petition, and by virtue of an order from the Superior Court of the Territory of Missouri On the day the third of April next being the second day of the next term of the said Courts within and for the county of Saint Charles, at the court house in said county, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of said day.

Will be sold by Samuel Griffith administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve Months, all the right and title of the said William Davis, at the time of his death, to a tract of eight hundred arpens of land, situate in the county aforesaid, and adjoining a claim of George Spencer.

By the Court
Wm. Christy Jr. Clk.
Feb 8th, 1815. 4t

TAKEN UP

By James Musick living in the county of St. Louis, on the road leading from St. Louis to St. Charles, a small brown bay mare, about twelve hands and an inch high, about four years past, the hair of her tail has been cut off, a small star in her face. Branded on both shoulders the wrong end upwards, appraised to 35 and 50 cents, by Thomas Withington and Ephraim Musick, before me.

Thomas R. Musick J. P.

Recorded 30th December, 1814.
True copy from the Stray book in my office St Louis feb. 11th, 1815.
H. P. Leduc Clk. S. L. C. C. C.P.

The following paragraphs are taken from a paper printed in New-Orleans, called the "Friend of the Laws", edited by a literary gentleman of the name of Leclerc, formerly an officer of rank in the french service, now a printer and a soldier in the service of the only free country on earth.

NEW-ORLEANS,

January 16.

The editor and others employed in this office, at the moment of the invasion joined their fellow citizens in the camp, and thought themselves more usefully as well as more honourably employed in defending their country than in satisfying the public appetite for news. At present, however the enemy seeming more occupied, in defending himself than in annoying us, we steal a moment from the camp to give vent to the feelings which the present circumstances inspire—the most prominent of these, is admiration for the noble spirit that animates the whole population of the country—all ranks, all ages, all language unite, and their common cry is destruction to the audacious invader of our soil. Where unanimity was expected, so great a degree of it would excite surprise; but where there were supposed to be so many seeds of dissention, it is truly astonishing all enmities, all prejudices are laid aside, and the only contest now is who shall best do his duty. The brave bands from Tennessee, from Kentucky, and the Mississippi territory—the regular troops, the militia of the country, the brave seamen under commodore Patterson—all these form a body with one soul—and whenever the enemy chooses to bring the question to a decision, we have no doubt of the event. In the meantime let him beware!

On the 28th ult the enemy advanced in the plain opposite our lines, under cover of his cannon and rockets: Never was a scene exhibited more capable of elevating the soul than that which passed within our lines—the beloved general who commands us passed along the line, shouts of exultation filled the air, and those who had never before been exposed to the fire of an enemy, remained undaunted and expected the assault, not only with firmness but with pleasure—they expected it in vain—the looks of our line was not calculated to inspire the enemy with the hopes of an easy conquest, and he retired, having suffered considerably from our artillery.

On the 1st January he made a similar demonstration, under the fire of three batteries, which were in a few hours silenced, and precipitately abandoned.

The forgoing article was prepared for the press, when the sound of the cannon called the editor and his hands to the field, on the morning of the 8th instant.

At day break the enemy opened a brisk cannonade upon our line, and under its cover advanced with their best troops in two columns to the attack. It was principally directed to the left of our line, guarded by the brave troops from Tennessee, supported by the Kentucky detachment. They advanced under a most galling and destructive fire to the ditch; further it was impossible to advance, & to retreat was nearly as dangerous; many, therefore, laid down their arms and the residue retreated across the plain, under the same fire of cannon and musquetry, which literally strewed the field with their dead & wounded. The column on our right had reached our line—a few of the officers and men got into an unfinished redoubt on the river—they arrived only to find their graves there—they were instantly dispossessed at the point of the bayonet, and this column like the other, retreated under a most murderous fire.

The result of this brilliant affair is unparalleled in the history of war—the enemy have lost in killed, wounded and prisoners no less than 2000 men; their commander in chief, sir Edward Packenham, killed: generals Gibbs and Keene wounded, and a great proportion of their most distinguished officers either killed, taken or wounded; while on our part, extraordinary as the fact may appear, we have lost only 13 in killed and wounded. We should not venture to make this statement, but that, of the many thousands who were witnesses to the fact, not one can contradict or doubt it.

If ever we could be justified in believing in a special interposition of Providence in favour of the cause of liberty and justice, it is on this occasion. Never before do we recollect to have read or heard that the victors have lost only in the proportion of 1 to 200, and perhaps a still greater disproportion. Our first sentiment ought therefore to be gratitude to the Great Arbiter of the fate of nations; for his gracious protection to our cause—our next must be admiration of the bravery of our troops, who already discover the intrepidity of veterans, while they are animated with the enthusiasm inspired by the glorious cause in which they fight. The wise measures pursued by the commander, his personal courage, his justice and affable demeanour, have inspired a confidence, an affection which causes him to be obeyed with alacrity—and under his direction, in the holy cause of our country, fighting for our wives, children and estates, every man feels that he is invincible.

Whilst this glorious scene was acting on the left bank, candour obliges us to state that the troops posted on the right to protect some batteries there, owing to a sudden panick, a mistake in orders, or some other unknown cause, gave way and suffered the enemy to take and spike our cannon. We suffered however, no loss in killed or wounded; and the enemy, by one or two rounds which were fired from a field piece and a part of the militia, lost 100 in killed and wounded, the commander on that side, colonel Thornton, being among the latter. The enemy, on discovering the state of affairs on the left bank, recrossed the river with precipitation.

On the 9th, the enemy with two ships of war, two bomb ketches, and two schooners, anchored below fort St. Philip and began a bombardment which lasted until the 12th at night. At two o'clock on that day the last advices were received from thence—at that period between 600 and 700 shells had been thrown, by which only one man was killed and three wounded. An attempt was also made to approach in boats, armed with 32lb. carronades—they were repulsed with loss, and there is no doubt that a few hours will bring us the particulars of their defeat in that quarter also.

The very formidable force we already have, is daily increasing by the arrival of volunteers and supplies from every quarter—a succession of strong lines of defence are erected—and may now, it is thought, say that the country is saved.

The wounded prisoners who fill our hospitals, are treated with the utmost care and attention—matrasses and blankets were, the very night of of their arrival in town, provided by contribution from the inhabitants. Mr. Louallier, member of the House of Representatives from the Opelousas, has on this occasion shewn a zeal and philanthropy that does him the highest honour.

We mention no names, of those who distinguished themselves—that task will be hereafter amply performed—but we can only assert that every man, as far as our observation went, did his duty with zeal and ability.

London, October 10—27.

A French paper states under the head of Madrid, Sept. 19, that English troops are to occupy Florida & Louisiana, with the consent of the Spanish government.

[They have yet to obtain JACKSON'S.]

It is reported that a subsidy of 5 millions or upwards has been conceded by this government to the court of Madrid [perhaps for the Floridas and Louisiana.]

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and territories thereof, and the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of February next, there shall be paid upon all spirits, unless hereinafter specially excepted, which after the said day shall be distilled within the United States, or territories thereof, in any still or stills, or in any other vessel, or by the aid of any boiler, as defined in the act entitled "An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," in addition to the duties payable for licenses therefor, the duties, following, that is to say: for every gallon of such spirits distilled wholly or in part from foreign materials, twenty cents: and for every gallon of such spirits distilled from domestic materials, twenty cents; which said duties shall be paid by the owner, agent or superintendent, of the still or other vessel, in which the said spirits shall have been distilled; the amount thereof payable by any one person, at any one time, if not exceeding ten dollars, shall and if exceeding ten dollars may, be paid in money, with a deduction of two per centum, at the time of rendering the accounts of spirits so chargeable with duty, required to be rendered by the second section of this act, or without deduction at the next subsequent time prescribed for rendering such accounts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who on the first day of February next, shall be the owner of any still or boiler, or other vessel, used or intended to be used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, or who shall have such still or boiler, or other other vessel, under his superintendence, either as agent for the owner or on his own account, shall before the said day, and every person who, after the said day, shall use or intend to use any still or boiler, or other vessel as aforesaid, either as owner, agent or otherwise, shall, before he shall begin so to use or cause the same to be used, give bond in such sum as shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department, with at least two sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of internal duties for the district in which the same shall be situate, in a sum not less than the computed duties for one year, nor less than one thousand dollars, that he will before the said day make true and exact entry and report in writing to the said collector of every such still or boiler, or other vessel, owned or superintended by him, with the capacity thereof, the names of the owner, agent, and superintendent, the place where situate, and whether intended to be employed on foreign or domestic materials, with the quantity of domestic spirits in gallons which he may have on hand; that he will thereafter before using or causing the same to be used, make like entry and report of any other still or boiler, or other vessel, used or intended to be used for distillation, that he may own or have the agency or superintendence of, with the capacity thereof, the name of the owner, agent, and superintendent,

the [illegible] intended to be employed on foreign or domestic materials, with information, from time to time, of any change in the form, capacity, agency, ownership, or superintendance which all either of the said stills or boilers, or other vessels, may undergo: that he will, from day to day, enter or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and which shall be open at all times, between the rising and setting of the sun, for the inspection of the said collector, who may take any minutes, memorandums, or transcripts thereof, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, keeping separate accounts of the spirits distilled from foreign and domestic materials; and will render to the said collector, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, or within ten days thereafter, a general account in writing, taken from his books, of the number of gallons of each kind of spirits distilled for three months preceding said days, or for such portion thereof as may have elapsed from the date of said entry and report to the said day which shall next ensue; that he will at the said times deliver to the said collector the original book of entries, which book shall be retained by said officer; that he will verify or cause to be verified, the said entries, reports, books, and general accounts, on oath or affirmation, to be taken before the collector, or such officer authorized by the laws of the state to administer the same, according to the form required by this act, where the same is prescribed; and that he will pay to the said collector the duties which by this act are to be paid on the spirits so distilled, set forth in the said account mentioned, if not exceeding ten dollars, at the time of rendering an account thereof, with a deduction of two per centum, and if exceeding ten dollars, at the said time with a like deduction, or at the next subsequent time provided for rendering such accounts without deduction: and the said bond may, from time to time, at the discretion of the collector, be renewed or changed in regard to the sureties or penalties thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the entries made in the books of the distiller, required to be kept by the second section of this act, shall, on the second first days of January, April, July, and October, or within ten days thereafter, be verified by the oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid, of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made, which qualification shall be certified at the end of such entries by the collector, or officer administering the same, and shall be in substance as follows: "I do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me on the respective days specified, and that they state, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the whole quantity of spirits distilled at the distillery owned by in the county of amounting to gallons distilled from domestic materials, and gallons distilled from foreign materials."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the owner, agent, or superintendent aforesaid, shall in case the original entries required to be made in his books by the second section of this act shall not be made by himself, subjoin to the oath or affirmation of the person by whom they were made, the following oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid: "I do swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true, and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so."

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which the duties aforesaid, payable on spirits, shall not be duly paid, the person or persons chargeable thereunto, shall pay in addition ten per centum on the amount thereof; and in case such duties, with said addition, shall not be paid within three months from the time the said duties ought to be paid, the collector for the district shall make a personal demand of the same from such person or persons, or by notice in writing left at his or her dwelling, if within the collection district, and, if not, at the distillery owned or superintended by such person or persons; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay the said duties, with addition, within ten days after such demand or notice, the amount thereof shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods, chattels, and effects of the delinquent: and in case of such distress, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection, to make or cause to be made an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distrels, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels, or effects, or at his or her dwelling, with a notice of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly posted up at two of the taverns nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at the court house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time or place proposed for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: *Provided*, That in any case of distress for the payment of the duties aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects, so distrained shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof, shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses of removing and keeping the goods chattels, or effects, so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the state or territory wherein the distress shall have been made; but in case of non payment or tender as aforesaid the said officer shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels, or effects, at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sales, the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with said necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, as aforesaid, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects, shall have been distrained: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or necessary household furniture, and apparel for a family.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all spirits distilled within the United States or territories thereof, the duties on which shall not have been duly paid or secured, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeited by any collector of the internal duties: *Provided always*, That such spirits shall not be liable to seizure and forfeiture in the hands of a bona fide purchaser, without a notice of the duties not being paid, or secured to be paid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the owner, agent, or superintendant of any still, boiler, or other vessel, used in the distillation of spirits, who shall neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same, or do or cause to be done any of the things by this act required to be done as aforesaid, excepting to pay the duties hereby laid in cases where the bond required by the second section of this act has been given, shall forfeit for every such neglect or refusal, all the spirits distilled by or for him, and the stills, boilers, and other vessels, used in distillation, together with the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; which said spirits with the vessels containing the same, and stills, boilers, and other vessels, used in distillation, may be seized by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law: *Provided*, such seizure be made within three months after the cause for the same may have occurred, and that a prosecution or action thereupon shall have been commenced by such collector within twenty days after the seizure thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in case the duties aforesaid shall not be paid or recovered agreeable to the provisions of this act, or in case any acts shall be done contrary to, or any acts omitted, that are required to be done by the bond to be given as aforesaid, or the penalties incurred thereby shall not be recovered, the said bond shall be deemed forfeited and shall be put in suit by the collector, for the recovery of the amount of the said duties, with the addition thereon, penalties and costs, or either as the case may be; and judgment thereon shall and may be taken at the return term, one motion to be made in open court, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown to and allowed by the court: *Provided*, That the writ of process in such case shall have been executed at least fourteen days before the return day thereof.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation, in any of the cases in which an oath or affirmation, is required to be taken in virtue of this act shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall, moreover, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall have refused or neglected to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled, while such refusal or neglect continues, to receive a license for employing, in distillation, any still or boiler, or other vessel, or shall be entitled to credit for any duties on spirits that may have accrued.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That every collector shall give receipts for all sums by him collected under this act.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the collector for the district, that any owner, agent or superintendent, of a still, boiler, or other vessel, used in distillation, who shall have given bond agreeably to the second section of this act, and shall have ceased to use the same for one year, and made oath or affirmation thereof, to be lodged with said collector, hath acted agreeably to the condition of such bond, or the collector shall cause such bond to be delivered to said owner, agent or superintendent.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act, as well as of the "Act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed the twenty fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be deemed to apply to any still, or boiler, or other vessel used in distillation, which shall be employed in the rectification of spirituous liquors, and to spirits rectified therein, or with the aid thereof.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That any license heretofore or hereafter granted for employing a still or boiler, or other vessel, in distilling spirits from foreign materials, shall authorise the distilling spirits from domestic materials also.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the "Act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed the twenty fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be deemed to remain in full force, except as to the alterations thereof contained in this act, and that the several provisions of "An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall, and are hereby declared to apply in full force to the duties laid by, and to be collected under this act the same as if such duties and this act were recognized therein, which said duties shall be collected by the same collectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions, as are thereby established in relation to the other internal duties; and all the obligations, duties, and penalties, thereby imposed upon the collectors are hereby imposed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act. *Provided*, That if any person to whom a license shall have been granted according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," and who shall have given bonds for the payment of the duties therein mentioned, shall on or before the first day of February next, discontinue the use of any still or stills for the use of which the said license shall have been granted, and shall give notice thereof to the collector of internal duties for the district in which the same shall be situate, such license shall thereupon cease to be in force, and such person shall be holden to pay the same duties, and the same proceedings shall be had upon the bonds aforesaid, as in case the said license had been originally granted for the term during which it shall have been in force as aforesaid.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the licenses authorized and directed to be granted by the "Act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed the twenty fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, there may and shall be granted like licenses for a still or stills, and for a boiler or boilers, for the term or period of one week on payment or securing of payment of the following duties, for each gallon of the capacity thereof.

For a still or stills, employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials five cents;

For a boiler or boilers, as defined in the said act, employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, ten cents;

One half only of which rates of duty shall be paid for a still or stills, and boiler or boilers, employed wholly in the distillation of roots.

Which said duties shall be collected in the same manner, and subject to the same provisions, as the duties imposed by the said act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That a deduction, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, shall be made from the duty payable for a license to distil spirituous liquors, for the payment thereof at the time of obtaining the same.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That every person who may be the owner, agent or superintendent of one still only, whose capacity shall not exceed one hundred gallons, or of one boiler only, whose capacity shall not exceed fifty gallons, and each of which shall be wholly employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, shall have the option of complying with the foregoing provisions of this act, and of the "Act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed the twenty fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, or of paying, agreeably to the provisions of this act, twenty five cents for every gallon of spirits distilled in such still or boiler; *Provided*, That to entitle such person to the benefits of the latter alternative, he shall deliver a written statement of his desire to the collector of the district in which such still or boiler may be situate, specifying the contents of the same, previously to the times of using such still or boiler in every year. And any person so accepting the latter alternative, who shall fail to

comply with the conditions on which the time is hereby allowed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, which said forfeiture shall in no wise affect or impair any other penalty which would otherwise attach to such failure.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act, and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, by bill, complaint or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person, who, if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than forty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of the district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the collector shall furnish to each distiller within the collection district an abstract of this act, and of the 'Act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors,' and of such provisions of the 'Act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wine, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for other purposes,' as regards distillers, which abstract shall be prepared and furnished to the collectors under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That in framing an adequate revenue, to provide for the payment of the expenses of government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, according to the terms of the contracts respectively; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce and ultimately to extinguish the public debt, contracted or to be contracted; the rates and duties imposed by this act, and the duties laid upon licenses to distillers by the said act, entitled 'An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors,' shall continue to be laid, levied and collected, during the present war between the United States and Great Britain and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished, any thing in the said act of Congress to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And for the effectual collection of the revenue, to be raised by and for the said duties, to the purposes aforesaid, the faith of law the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: Provided always, That whenever Congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce or change the said duties or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting, by law, at the same time, and for the same purposes other duties, which shall be equally productive with the duties so altered, reduced or changed: And provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or taken in any wise to rescind or impair any law for appropriation of the said duties, or either of them; but such appropriation shall remain and be carried into effect according to the true intent and meaning of the law and laws making the same, any thing in this act to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That in future it shall be lawful for the distiller or distillers of domestick spirits, and all persons from whose materials such spirits shall be distilled, to sell, without licence, any quantity thereof not less than one gallon.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the collection and receipt of the duties laid, and imposed by this act, and by the said act, entitled "An act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors," by obtaining a loan upon the pledge of the said duties for the reimbursement thereof, to an amount not exceeding six million of dollars, and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum. And any bank or banks now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, under the authority of the United States, is and are hereby authorized to make such loan: Provided always, and it is expressly declared, That the money so obtained upon loan, shall be applied to the purpose aforesaid, to which the said duties are to be pledged, by this act applied and appropriated, and to no other purposes whatsoever.

December 21, 1814.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

(From the Mississippi Republican Extra.)

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20, 1815.

Messrs. Isler & M'Cardy,

GENTLEMEN

Immediately after the repulse of the British forces, on the 8th instant, they commenced active preparations for a re embarkation of the troops. All the sick and wounded were sent on board, together with such baggage and munitions of war as could be safely spared. During the operations the enemy kept up a menacing attitude—frequent indications were given of an intention to renew the attack on our lines, and vigorous works of defence were thrown up in front of our camp. The rear of their army retired first, while they displayed a numerous body of men in our view, and at night, their fires seemed rather to increase than diminish. They had erected batteries to cover their retreat in advantageous positions from their original encampment, to the bayou through which they entered Lake Bourne. The cannon placed on these batteries could have raked a pursuing army in every direction, and any attempt to storm them would have been attended with great slaughter indeed. Having made the necessary arrangements, on the night of the 18th instant, the whole army precipitately, retreated to their boats, which were prepared to receive them, leaving behind about 20 pieces of artillery, which were spiked, and from 120 to 130 prisoners, including the wounded who could not be conveniently removed. On the morning of the 19th the cavalry, commanded by maj Hinds, were ordered to pursue the enemy, and make prisoners of such as could be overtaken, and ascertain whether the enemy had re embarked his whole force or not. This duty was performed by that valuable officer with his usual vigilence and promptitude. I joined in the pursuit, and had the pleasure of receiving the surrender of about ninety prisoners, including the wounded who had been left by the British commander, at the mercy of General Jackson. I accompanied the surgeon who remained with those sent to the head quarters of the General, who confirmed the assurances I have previously given, that the unfortunate wounded prisoners, who had thus fallen into our hands, should be treated with the utmost humanity. The watch word and countersign of the enemy on the morning of the 8th was

BEAUTY & BOOTY!!!

Comment is unnecessary on those significant allusions held out to a licentious soldiery. Had victory declared on their side, the scenes of Havre de Grace, of Hampton, of Alexandria, and of St. Sebastians, would without doubt have been reacted at New Orleans with all the unfeeling and brutal inhumanity of the savage foe with whom we are contending.—But Heaven be praised, we are released, from all apprehensions; our arms have been crowned with success; the enemy is driven in disgrace from our soil, and I trust ere long, our shores will be redeemed from the desolating visits of the British navy.

Information has this moment arrived, that, Thomas Shields, who was lately confined on board the British fleet, has made an attack on some of the boats of the enemy, and taken fifty four prisoners.

GEO. POINDEXTER,

Seven field officers and a Cadet, taken on the 8th inst. and a Major, several other officers and 300 men, taken on the 23d and 24th of December, have arrived at Natchez, prisoners of war.

Kingston, U. C. Dec. 23.

Yesterday an attempt was made to launch the frigate Psyche, which did not succeed owing to the severity of the cold. This day she went safely into her element in a most handsome style. She is a beautiful Ship.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John Sibley, Superintendant of Indian Affairs in Louisiana, to his correspondent in this city, dated November 27, 1814.

"Indians from the Missouri, have been among the Indians of Red river, and south of it, with *British* medals, flags, talks and tokens."

[This shews the extent and ubiquity of the intrigues of our hated enemy against the United States. The same system of espionage for which she has been proverbial in Europe, she is practising, on a smaller scale indeed, throughout every wandering tribe of savages on our borders. Our rulers ought to be, and no doubt are, on the alert to countervail such practices.]

Nat. Intel.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF OUR FRIGATE THE PRESIDENT.

In this unfortunate event, instead of losing fame, our naval heroes appear to have won fresh laurels for their brows.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the President, to his friend in New York dated,

On board His Britannic Majesty's Frigate Pomona, at sea, Jan. 30.

I have only time to communicate to you the unpleasant news of our capture the night after sailing from Sandy Hook.

We were chased by the Majestic (razee) Endymion, Tenedos and Pomona frigates. The Endymion being the fastest sailer, brought us to action.—Our rigging and sails being much cut, which enabled the others to come up; after receiving 4 or 5 broadsides from the Pomona, and having no hope of effecting our escape, we were compelled to surrender. Poor Lieuts. Babbitt, Hamilton, and acting Lt. Howell are no more. Babbitt fell the first broadside and died in my arms, in the cockpit. I cant write you particulars.

We part company to morrow for Bermuda. The President and Endymion, we lost sight of in a gale. When the President was last seen, she had a signal of distress flying, having lost her fore and main topmasts.—The Commodore is on board the Endymion, unhurt.

The captain of the Pomona and his officers show us the most marked attention, and are unremitting in their exertions to make us comfortable.

ST. LOUIS, FEB. 25.

By last mail we received several communications from the Hon. Rufus Easton, dated, Washington City, January 16, 20, 21 & 31st, giving a detail of Congressional proceedings as they relate to this country. His attempt to obtain a force of 3000 men for the defence of this territory has failed. 1600 will certainly be obtained. The resolutions and memorial from our Gen. Assembly was received, presented and ordered to be printed. The late hour which we received the mail, prevent us from making extracts from the Colonels letters this week. In our next we shall publish at large. The Presidents reasons for rejecting the bank bill will also be presented to our readers.

The British have disappeared from before New Orleans. The citizens of New York are raising a subscription to build a 74 gun ship for the brave Decatur, to be ready on his exchange. The first frigate which came up with him (Endymion) was silenced in an action of two hours and left a log on the water. He was however surrounded by ships of the line and frigates, and sustained several broadsides before he surrendered. In this affair, the honor of the American flag was gloriously supported. We lost 25 killed, and 75 wounded. The British would not permit the publication of their loss in this unequal contest.

Extract of a letter from James F. Hull esq. of New Orleans, to the editor, dated Jan. 20th, 1815.

"I may state generally, that the loss of the enemy on the memorable morning of the 8th, is even greater than 2500, as stated in the newspapers. The British Gen Gibbs has since died of his wounds, and many have been killed by the fire from our lines since the general defeat. Thus one of the greatest expeditions ever fitted out from England has been completely driven, so as to seek protection on board their fleet. They effected their retreat on the 17th, leaving behind them their heavy artillery, and those who were severely wounded."

"You will doubtless recognize in the name of Lieut. Gen. Sir E. L. Pakenham, the brother of Lord Longford, of the county of West-Meath, and the brother in law of the Duke of Wellington."

From the Nashville Examiner.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hynes to governor Blount, dated,

New-Orleans, Jan. 23, 1815.

Gen. Jackson is to be crowned at the Great Church of the City to-morrow, with the wreaths of his triumphs, by the ladies of New-Orleans; and the Mayor has issued his proclamation for a splendid illumination to take place in the evening.

From the same to the same.

January 27, 1815.

Gen. Jackson is the idol of the French people. They have paid him every homage in their power. On the 24th inst. he made his triumphal entry into the City, and marched under an arch encircled with laurels, and was crowned by a wreath of fame put on him by one of the virgins of the city, and divers

Revd. bowed before him as he went to the church, where they performed a solemn *Te Deum*, &c. and in honor of the glorious victory obtained over the British about the 8th of January.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, 6th January, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

All Surgeons on furlough, as well those of militia in the service of the U. States, as the Medical Staff of the army, will forthwith repair to their respective Hospitals, Regiments, Corps and Stations;

The troops are reported sickly at many posts, and no neglect will be suffered in the Medical staff.

Generals commanding Districts, and officers exercising seperate command, will be particularly attentive to this sacred duty. They will cause all complaints to be promptly investigated.—Defaults will be punished in an exemplary manner.

Good and convenient Hospitals must be provided, furnished and supplied.—To insure this, the requisitions of the superintending Surgeons will be respected and enforced on the Quarter Masters, Commissaries, Apothecaries and contractors. Neglect in either of these will be reported to the War Department.

Whenever volunteers or militia are discharged the service of the U. States, the sick will be provided for in the Army Hospitals, and a competent number of their own Surgeons will be retained to attend them.

The Medical Staff must be constantly at their posts.

By order of the Secretary of War,

D. PARKER.

Adj. & Insp. Gen.

Circular to officers superintending the Recruiting of Regiments and Corps.

Office of Superintendance of the Recruiting Service, City of Washington, 11th, January, 1815.

SIR—The Secretary of War directs that you forward to this Office, with the least possible delay, an abstract of monies disbursed under your orders on account of Bounties and Premiums and Contingencies, since the 30th of November, 1814, and the balance on hand; as likewise a return of your subordinate Officers, and their Rendezvous stations; a duplicate of which you will send to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. H. MACPHERSON,

Superintendant Recruiting Service.

THEATRE.

On Saturday evening, 4th March, 1815, will be presented the celebrated comedy called

The Heir at Law,

To which will be added, the much admired Farce called

Fortune's Frolic or the True use of RICHES.

For particulars see bills.

BY AUCTION,

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 4th day of March, at the auction room of the subscriber, the following articles, viz.

A small quantity of Dry Goods, some Cutlery, Cuttings, Saddlery a chest of young Hyson Tea, and a variety of other articles.

Three months credit will be allowed to purchasers for all sums above five dollars, by giving approved security,

P. LEE, Auctioneer.

St. Louis, 24th Feb. 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Romain Dutreau, a bay horse about thirteen hands and a half high, a little white on his forefoot branded on off buttock thus M S and dim on another place, appraised to 22 Dollars by Peter Bellow Baleney Shovey and Isaac Slippie, before me

T. F. Mullick J. P.

Recorded 17th Dec. 1814.

True Copy from the Stray Book.

M. P. Ledue.

TAKEN UP

By William Myres on the 9th of December, 1814, in the county of St. Louis, a chesnut sorrell horse about 14 hands high, nine or ten years old, no brands perceivable, a small snip on his nose, was first before, appraised to 18 dollars, by John Lee and Sampson Furr.

J. Charless, J. P.

TAKEN UP

By William Myres, on Myres M'Knight and Brady's plantation, two miles north of St. Louis, a bay mare, with four white feet, bald face, about 13 or 14 hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, appraised to 60 dollars, by Stephen Myres, John Hawley, before me this 30th February 1815

Jos. Charless, J. P.

MISSOURI TERRITORY:
COUNTY of NEW MADRID.
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Cay, surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)
vs.
George Tennelle, adminstrator debonis non of Richard J. Waters; Margaret G. C. C. Laforge, administratrix of Peter A Laforge, who was administrator of R. J. Waters deceas'd; Julia Waters, widow of R. J. Waters dec'd, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters.

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; Joshua Marriot and Anne his wife; John Waters, guardian to Thomas Jennings and Daniel Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemimah Jennings, heirs at law of the said Richd. Jones Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court, the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailwick, except George Tennelle, administrator, Debonis non of R. J. Waters dec'd. and on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Thereupon, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendants, that unless they appear before the judges of our said court, at a court to be holden in and for the county aforesaid on the fourth monday of March next, and proceed to trial, that a decree will be entered against them and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law.

Extract from the orders of Court.

Test,
Richard H. Waters, Clk.

Trustees of the Town of St. Louis

Request all those having demands against said town to present them immediately for settlement and those who are in debt to said town and hold unsettled duplicates of tax or fund-ing papers are particularly requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. The holder of the subscription list for the Market house will confer a favour by returning the same to the President of the board

E. Beebe, Pt. B. T. T. St. Louis. 3t

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of Goods request all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec 28th 1814.

N B Our Office is kept in the stone house, back of our new brick building, opposite Governor Clark's.

POST OFFICE.

The eastern and southern mails will close in future on MONDAY's at 6 o'clock PRECISELY, until the 1st day of April, after which it will close at 6 o'clock P M. Letters put in the office after THE HOUR will remain over till the succeeding mail.

R SIMPSON, P. M

P. S POSSIBLE no letters will be given out of the office without the cash. Those who do not come forward and pay up will have their papers stopped, and those whom the P. Master has trusted for letters and papers will do well to discharge the obligation, or their names may be posted as delinquents J. S. P. M.

RAW HIDES & BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in cash or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person willing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

A WARNING

Whereas, great depredations have been committed on the lands of the subscriber in and about Elotisant, and on his island at the Charbonniere. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber nor trespass on his property in any other way, as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors. All the horses and cattle found on the above island after the first day of September next, will be taken up as strays.

JOHN MULLANPHY

St. Louis, August 19th, 1814

NOTICE.

My property in the neighborhood of this town has been for years much injured by persons trespassing in carrying off stone and sand and by cutting my fruit trees and otherwise making depredations on my land at the lower ferry, the public are hereby notified that all person trespassing on my property in any way will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sept 15, 1814;

28 w. for 6 m.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINE.

DOCTOR R. SIMPSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS

Drug & Medicine Store,

On Main Street St. Louis;

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseving in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cupful flax-seed tea, will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES and Diseases of the Liver*, no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are reducing the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURGH, BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,

—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis, where may likewise be had Dr Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

NOTICE.

Whereas great depredations have been committed on our Plantation, formerly the property of Mr. Louis Brazeaux, and situated about two and a half miles above the town of St Louis. All persons are hereby forwarned against fishing fowling, cutting timber, or trespassing in any respect whatever in future on said premises as the utmost rigour of the law will be inforced against offenders.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis. Jan 8 1815.

M. M'GIRK, Esq.

Will attend to the professional business I have undertaken in the several counties of this territory; as I have quit the practice of the law.

Dr. Barton.

St. Louis, Feb. 3d, 1815. 4t

JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE & OAKUM

At Philipson's

Store in Main street.

St. Louis, 3d December 1813.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Alexander Thomson, dec'd. are requested to make payment, and those holding demands against him to present them to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

Gabriel Long &
Langston Bacon
Executors.

February. 6th. 1815.

NOTICE

I hereby forwarn ALL and every person or persons whatever, against cutting, destroying or taking away any wood or timber from my tract of one hundred acres of land which I lately purchased from the heirs of James Piggot, situate in St. Clair county, Illinois territory; between the Mississippi river and Cahokia Creek, immediately opposite to the town of St. Louis. Any person trespassing on the said tract of land, (lately claimed by the said heirs of James Piggot) by cutting timber or otherwise, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS BRADY.

February 4th, 1815.

GEORGE KEEMER has just Received a large and elegant assortment of materials from Philadelphia of the first quality, and will make Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS in the most elegant manner and latest fashion. Ladies SHOES and GRECIAN TIES made to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

☞ The Shop is established at the house formerly occupied by Col. Floyd Delauney and corner of Main and Congoroo Streets, next above *Krekapoo* Street.

Feb. 10. 3t.

TAKEN UP

By Joseph Ink, a stray horse, thirteen and a half hands high, has a star in the forehead some saddle spots, and a sore back, very crooked hindleg, and a short squared dock, appraised at 13 dollars,

Appraised and entered on stray book, as the law directs, 29th Dec. A. D. 1814.

Biel Farnsworth, J. P.

Dardenne Township, county of St. Charles. Recorded 14th Jan. 1815.

Urh. J. Devore, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Pelletier, living in the village of Saint Ferdinand, County of St. Louis, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old last spring, no brands perceivable, crease fallen, shod before and some saddle spots: appraised to twenty five dollars, before me the 8th day of December, 1814. County of St. Louis.

S. Magill, J. P.

True Copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis, February 8th, 1815

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Elias Metts, at his Plantation, a dark brown mare supposed to be three years old, past four this spring coming, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable, but a small star in her forehead, and a long tail, and appraised to twenty five dollars, in the county of St, Louis. Township of St. Ferdinand. The above given before me, a justice of the peace, for said township, under oath.

Feb. 8th, 1815. *John Allen.*

Recorded, Feb 10.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis Feb. 10th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C. Cop.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned will not be accountable for any expenses in and about a tract of land and a grist mill and falls, owned by me and a certain John M'Cane, situate where the said M'Cane now lives.

Adam Brown.

St. Louis, 6th Feb. 1815.

Approved Family Medicines.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping-cough, asthmas pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness, at the stomach dysentaries cholera morbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Nature's grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret indulgence in youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury or, other destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars) —A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c &c

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so alarming to families residing in all low countries redoundant with marches lakes stagnated pools rivers &c &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

Dr Robertson's Infallible worm destroying Lozengers, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite some times bad, at other times voracious: looseness disagreeable breath a hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and come times of a whitish color griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweet, palsy, epileptic fits &c &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr Robertsons WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their opperation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious & Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulencies Indigestions costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment—for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 50 cents per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tiffatt's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT.
St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed; we feel assured of their excellency and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—In testimony thereof we have affixed our respective Signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes, No 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street——John D Nelson, No 95 Race street——Adam Vance, No 79 Christian street——William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough, No 189 Noble street——David Fillier, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Huff, No 355 Callowhill street——H L Brotherky No 82 south Sixth street——John Shreeves JR No 63 Coates street——James Hamil N E Corner of Race and Tenth street——Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street——Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth——Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge——James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J——Wm Hollinshead Mutlicy Hill, Gloucester county. N J——Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J——Isaac Wiggins Chester county——John Smith, No 368, north second street.——Christopher Wether, Upper Dublin township Pa——Michael Kraft, Morrisville Pa——Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county——George Ingelt, United States arsenal——Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket. June 5. 1y.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 4, 1815. [No. 335.]

AN ACT

Legalizing the acts and doings of the clerk of the general court of the county of Arkansas in certain cases and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri*, That the clerk of the general court of the county Arkansas shall be ex officio recorder within the said county; and shall be authorised to demand and receive for all business by him done as clerk, the same fees and allowances heretofore given to the clerks of the courts of common pleas for similar services. And that all deeds, mortgages, conveyances, and other instruments of writing by the said clerk heretofore recorded shall be good and valid in law, so far as respects the recording of the same.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the court of common pleas within the said county of Arkansas is hereby abolished, and the general court of the said county shall exercise and possess the same jurisdiction in all cases as heretofore possessed and exercised by the court of common pleas of said county. And that all appeals from justices of the peace and other process heretofore made returnable to the said court of common pleas shall hereafter be made returnable, heard and determined in the said general court.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all suits heretofore commenced in the court of common pleas in the county of New Madrid against inhabitants of the county of Arkansas while the said county of Arkansas was supposed to be incorporated with the said county of New Madrid by the governor's proclamation; it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of common pleas to forthwith send a transcript of all the proceedings as soon as possible to the clerk of the general court of the county of Arkansas: and the said causes shall be heard, tried, and determined in the said general court of the county of Arkansas.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts of the general assembly of this territory that are repugnant to the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY.
President of the Legislative Council.
APPROVED JANUARY 7, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act regulating the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri*, That it shall and may hereafter be lawful for any person that may or shall stand committed or detained for any criminal charge or matter, or supposed criminal matter, unless for treason or some capital crime the species whereof is fully and plainly set forth in the warrant of commitment; and unless in those cases where the criminal has been committed after and on conviction by some court of justice competent to try the offence wherewith the person was charged, to apply to any judge of the superior court or judge of the court of common pleas, or to any two or more justices of the peace of the county where such person stands committed, for a writ of habeas corpus as is provided by the act to which this is a supplement. And it shall be the duty of such judge or justices of the peace to grant such writ as is provided by the act to which this act is a supplement. And it shall moreover be the duty of such judge or justices of the peace to set a time when they will hear the cause of imprisonment, which time shall not be more than fifteen days, nor less than five after the time of issuing the said writ of habeas corpus unless the prisoner shall request the time to be longer: and it shall be the duty of the judge or justices of the peace on appointing the time when they will hear the said cause, to issue compulsory process, directed to the constable of the township where such hearing is to be had, for witnesses for or against the prisoner at the instance of the prisoner or at the instance of any person who may wish to prosecute. And the said constable shall serve the said process on the witnesses therein mentioned and shall have the same fees as is provided for him in serving other process. *Provided however*, That if any person is detained in prison or confinement after his or her time of imprisonment or confinement has expired, and after such person has paid the fine if sentenced to pay any, together with all costs, such person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act with respect to writs of habeas corpus.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior court and the several courts of common pleas within this territory and the judge of the general court for the county of Arkansas shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of bringing the body of any person confined in any jail within the same before them to testify, or be surrendered in discharge of bail. And when a writ of habeas corpus shall be issued for the purpose of bringing into court any person to testify, or the principal to be surrendered in discharge of his bail, and such principal or witness shall be confined in any jail in this territory out of the county in which such principal or witness is required to be surrendered or testify the writ may run into any county in this territory, and there be executed and returned by any officer to whom it shall be directed; and the principal after being surrendered or his bail discharged, a person testifying as aforesaid shall by the officer executing such writ be remanded to the jail from whence he was taken by virtue of an order of the court for the purposes aforesaid, an attested copy of which lodged with the jailor shall exonerate such jailor from being liable for an escape. And the party praying out such writ of habeas corpus shall pay to the officer executing the same, such reasonable sum for his services as shall be adjudged by the courts respectively.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the said judge or justices of the peace to hear the evidence for and against said prisoner without any regard to any informality in the warrant of commitment or other proceedings previously had. And if it shall appear to said judge or justices that there is reasonable ground to believe that the prisoner has committed the offence charged upon him in the warrant of commitment they shall remand him to prison, or admit him to bail if the offence be bailable by law and if the offence be bailable by law, and the prisoner shall refuse to give bail or shall be unable, the judge or justices shall remand him as aforesaid. But if the prisoner shall offer good and sufficient bail the said judge or justices shall take the same, and recognize the prisoner to appear at the next court to be holden in the county having jurisdiction of the said offence and shall return said recognizance to said court as is directed by the act to which this act is a supplement. But if it shall appear to the said judge or justices that the prisoner has not committed the offence charged upon him, the prisoner shall be discharged.

Sec. 4. If any person shall be committed and not admitted to bail, and shall not be tried on or before the second term of the court of common pleas or other court having jurisdiction of the offence, the prisoner shall be set at liberty by the court unless the delay shall happen on the application of the prisoner. *Provided however* That if such court at the second term shall be satisfied that due exertions have been made to procure the evidence for the United States, and that there are reasonable grounds to believe such evidence may be procured at the third term, they shall have power to continue such case till the third term. But if such prisoner shall have been admitted to bail for a crime other than a capital offence the court may continue the trial of said cause to a third term; if it shall appear by oath or affirmation that the witnesses for the United States (mentioning their names, and shewing wherin they are material) are absent.

Sec. 5. The third and fifteenth sections of the act to which this act is a supplement are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative council.
APPROVED, JANUARY 11, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

Establishing the county of Lawrence.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri.* That all that part of the county of New Madrid and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the mouth of little red river on the line dividing said county from the county of Arkansas, thence with said line to the river St. Francois; thence up the river St. Francois to the division line between the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid; thence with said last mentioned line to the western boundary line of the Osage purchase; thence with the last mentioned line to the northern boundary line of the county of Arkansas; thence with the last mentioned line to the place of beginning, is hereby laid off and erected into a seperate and distinct county, and which shall be called and known by the name of Lawrence county.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That Louis de Mun, William Robinson, William Hix, senr. Morris Moore, Solomon Hewit, Andrew Criswell and Isaac Kelley, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, with full and ample powers to point out and fix upon the most suitable and convenient place in the county thus established for the purpose of erecting a court-house and jail thereon. And the place which they or a majority of them may agree on shall be and the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of justice for the county of Lawrence.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the courts to be holden in the said county of Lawrence shall be holden at such place as the said commissioners or a majority of them may adjudge most convenient for the purposes until a permanent place be fixed on by the commissioners as aforesaid, and a court-house and jail be erected according to the provisions of this act. *Provided however*, That the first county court and circuit court to be holden for said county shall be held at the house of Solomon Hewit on spring river.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Louis de Mun, William Robinson, William Hix, senr. Morris Moore, Solomon Hewit, Andrew Criswell and Isaac Kelley, are hereby declared to be commissioners of the court-house and jail of the aforesaid county of Lawrence, and they or a majority of them shall be, and they are hereby fully authorised and empowered to purchase, or receive as a donation, a title for such lot of land as they or a majority of them shall judge most convenient as a seat for the aforesaid public buildings, containing not less than fifty nor more than six hundred and forty acres, And they the said commissioners are hereby authorised and empowered, to take and receive, to them, their heirs executors and administrators, from the person or persons from whom they shall purchase, a good and sufficient warranty deed or deeds: which said deed or deeds shall be taken to them the said commissioners, their heirs executors and administrators, in trust to and for the use and benefit of the said county of Lawrence. And the said land so by them acquired, they or a majority of them shall cause to be laid off into lots or squares, and the lots or squares so to be laid off (reserving such as may be necessary for the public buildings) shall be

PATRIOTISM.

Kentucky Legislature.

A message from the Governor was received, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

And of the House of Representatives.

By letters received a few days since from Governor Claiborn, I am officially advised that the enemy have invaded the state of Louisiana and are within a few miles of New Orleans.

From the talents of the distinguished officer who commands in that district, and the gallantry of his troops, I entertain no fears for the safety of the place from the forces which are now before it.—The information, however received from various quarters render it highly probable that the enemy will direct the principal part of his disposable force against that country, and that it will become a principal theatre of the war. His object is, no doubt, not only to occupy it during the war, but if practicable, permanently to hold it.

Should this be the case, it will be in his power to shut up our commerce down the river; or to shackle it by restrictions and duties little short of absolute prohibition; Its effects upon the western country, are too obvious to need comment.

A reliance must be had upon the militia of the Western country, to take the place of those men, when their term of service expires; and the sooner a sufficient force is organized for that or any other object that may be found necessary the better will the men be prepared for it—and the less time be consumed in their reaching the place of destination.

We have too deep an interest at stake, to rest our sole reliance upon the general government. A lengthy session of Congress is drawing to a close and no adequate provision has been made for raising forces for the defence of the country—Whilst they are disputing about the details of a bill, the time for acting may pass away, not again to return.

In this situation it would be a criminal neglect of duty, not to use the means in our own power.

I therefore recommend the immediate passage of a law for detailing and organizing ten thousand men from the militia of this state, to hold themselves in readiness to march when required; and to continue in service six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.—

That provision be made by law for immediately procuring camp equipage for the accommodation of that number of troops: and boats, &c. for their transportation—and for furnishing them provision until they arrive at head quarters:

That provision be made by law for officering and organizing any corps of volunteers, who may render their service on this or any other occasion during the war.

I have a strong reliance on the justice of the general government; and that every necessary expence incurred in sending any reinforcement to general Jackson, will be repaid by the United States.

ISAAC SHELBY,
January 25th, 1815.

The above message of the Governor was immediately taken up, and a BILL introduced for the organization of 10,000 men, to be held in readiness for the first emergency.

ld by and under the direction of the said commissioners or a majority of them, either r ready money or on such credit (not exceding one year) as they shall deem expedient for the good of the county. And that he said commissioners or a majority of hem shall make, execute and deliver to the urchaser or purchasers of each lot by them old, a good and sufficient deed or deeds in he name of the said commissioners with such warranty as they shall receive when they purchase the same, *Provided nevertheless*, That the said commissioners as aforesaid shall not make, execute or deliver to any person or persons, purchasers of the lot or lots so by them to be sold any deeds or deeds until the said payment of the purchase money for said lot or lots shall be fully made to them; any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. And the proceeds of such sale or sales after paying the purchase money or price of such land, shall be by them applied and appropriated first to building a sufficient jail, and the remainder (if any) towards building a court house. And the said commissioners or a majority of them are hereby authorised and empowered to let the buildings aforesaid or either of them to the lowest bidder, first giving thirty days public notice at three or more of the most public places in the said county, on such plan as they or a majority of them may deem proper.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory as soon as may be, to notify the commissioners of their several appointments and the commissioners so appointed before they enter on the duties of their office shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace of the county of Lawrence faithfully, to discharge the duties assigned them by this act; and shall moreover give bond with at least two sufficient sureties to be approved by the justices of the county court for the county of Lawrence in the penal sum of two thousand dollars each, conditioned that they will well truely, faithfully and honestly appropriate and dispose of all and every part of the monies or property that shall come into their hands as commissioners aforesaid, to the sole use and benefit of said county; and carry into full force and effect the objects of the act: And further that if there should be any surplus remaining in their hands after the objects of this act are accomplished, that they, and each of them will, under the direction of the county court of said county of Lawrence, pay the same into the treasury of the said county of Lawrence, or to any other person or persons the said court shall direct. Which said bond shall be given to the justices of the said county court, and to their successors in office for the use of the said county of Lawrence. And the said commissioners shall moreover render at each term of the county court for said county, as soon as the same may be organized a just and true account how far they have proceeded under this act, what purchase or purchases they have made, what donation or donations they have received, what sale or sales they have made, how much money they have received, and how much is due and oweing and when payable.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the said commissioners shall refuse to act, or their offices in any way become vacant, then and in that case there shall be appointed by the county court of the said county of Lawrence, others in the place of those who thus refuse to act, or whose offices become vacant, who shall in all things comply with the requisitions of this act in the same manner the commissioners aforesaid are directed and required to do.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the county court of Lawrence shall make a reasonable allowance to the said commissioners (or those who may be hereafter appointed) for their services under this act.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That when the said commissioners or those which may hereafter be appointed shall have fully and completely discharged and fulfilled the duties herein assigned them, it shall be their duty at the next court thereafter to present to the county court of said county of Lawrence all their accounts and proceedings under this act for a final settlement. And it shall be the duty of the court immediately to proceed to settle and adjust all such accounts and proceedings. On which said final settlement if the court is satisfied that the commissioners have done their duty as herein assigned them, the said court shall give to the commissioners respectively a discharge from the duties assigned them, and shall cause their clerk to enter satisfaction on the bond or bonds of such commissioners. And should any land be vested in the commissioners at the time of such settlement whether acquired by purchase or donation under this act. The commissioners shall respectively make and execute a release or quit claim, to the justices of the county court of Lawrence and their successors in office, in trust for said county, for all lands thus remaining vested in them the commissioners. And the court shall have full power and authority to sell and dispose of such land or lots for the use of said county in as full and ample a manner as the said commissioners would have had before such settlement. and the proceeds of sales made by the said court shall be paid into the hands of the county treasurer for the use of the county of Lawrence.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of March next the said county of Lawrence shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a seperate and distinct county. *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the coroners, sheriffs, constables and collectors for the county of New Madrid to do and perform all the duties which they are or may be required to do in the said county of New Madrid as before this act takes place: And all suits and actions which are or may be pending in the county of New Madrid at the time of the division shall be tried and determined in the same manner as though a division never had taken place. And the said pleas actions and suits both civil and criminal which shall or may be pending in the said county of New Madrid at the time this act takes effect shall be prosecuted and carried into final judgment and execution: and all taxes, fees, fines, judgments, and forfeitures which shall be then due or may become due in pursuance of suits, process, taxes, or proceedings then commenced or served, shall be collected by the officers of the county of New Madrid in the same manner as if this act had never passed any thing in this law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That any justice of the peace in the county of Lawrence who acted as such while it was included in the county of New Madrid shall have full power to proceed in all cases commenced or judgments given before the taking effect of this act; in as full and ample a manner as if such suits had been commenced or judgments given before him as a justice of the peace of the county of Lawrence.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who now acts as a justice of the peace of that part of the county of New Madrid which falls into the county of Lawrence, and who may not be appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Lawrence shall deliver to some justice of the peace of the township in which he resides, all dockets, documents, and papers which may belong or relate to his office of justice of the peace, whole, safe and undefaced: and the justice to whom they are delivered shall receive the same, and give a receipt therefor, and whose duty it shall be to proceed on such docket, documents and papers, in the same manner that the justice delivering them up would have done had this act never had been passed.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the superior court shall annually hold one term at the place of holding courts in the said county of Lawrence on the first monday in April.

The circuit court shall be held at the place of holding courts in said county, on the third mondays of June, September and December annually.

The county courts shall be held at the place of holding courts in said county on the fourth mondays of April, July, October and January annually.

Provided it shall not be the duty of the superior court to hold a term in the said county of Lawrence on the first monday in April next.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

APPROVED, JANUARY 15, 1815.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

Copy of a letter from Major general Jackson to Governor Blount, dated New-Orleans, Jan. 27, 1815.

Sir—I enclose you a paper that contains my address and general order to the brave army I had the honor to command on the 8th inst. In addition, I have to state, that the prisoners taken on the retreat of the enemy, state that their whole loss, included killed, wounded and missing, is estimated at 6000; and that Gen. Kean is dead of his wounds.

When the numbers are known that were in the action on our side, and those badly armed, it will not be accredited; and particularly when the loss of the enemy is compared with my loss; which in killed, since the landing of the enemy, does not exceed 56. The unerring hand of Providence shielded my men from the showers of balls, bombs and rockets; when, on the other, it appeared that every bomb and ball from our lines, was charged with the mission of death. The spirit of the British in this quarter is broken. They have failed in every attempt. They bombarded fort St. Philips for nine days—throwing upwards of 1000 long bombs exclusive of small ones, with no other effect than killing two and wounding 7; five of the latter so slightly that they are reported fit for duty.

Mr Shields, purser of the navy, brave and full of enterprise, got a few volunteers, and with some small boats, pursued them as they were embarking—took a transport and burnt her; several small boats, with one hundred and odd prisoners—for the want of force was compelled to parole a number—bringing with him in all 70 prisoners, including two officers. They have lost all their valuable officers, and the flower of their army.

This argument will have greater weight at Ghent than any other; and I view it as the harbinger of peace

When you see the bravery of your countrymen, you must feel proud that you govern such people. They are worthy to be free. Gen. Coffee's brigade, for the whole time literally lay in a swamp, knee deep in mud and water, and the whole of General Carroll's line but little better. Still they sustained their privations without a murmur. Three thousand stand of arms more than I had on the eighth, would in my opinion, have placed the whole British army in my hands. But the Lord's will be done.

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. Half past 10 o'clock, P. M. The picquet guard state, the last sight of the last sail of the British at half past 11 A. M.—And Louisiana may again say her soil is not trodden by the sacrilegious footstep of a hostile Briton. They were steering for Ship Island. Where destined from thence uncertain.

ADDRESS.

Directed by MAJ. GENERAL JACKSON to be read at the head of each of the corps composing the line below New-Orleans, Jan. 21, 1815.

Citizens and Fellow Soldiers,

The enemy has retreated, and your general has now leisure to proclaim to the world what he has noticed with admiration and pride—your undaunted courage, your patriotism and patience under hardships and fatigues. Natives of different states acting together for the first time in this camp.—Differing in habits, and in language, instead of viewing in these circumstances the germ of diffrust and division, you have made them the source of an honorable emulation, and from the seeds of discord itself have reaped the fruits of an honorable union,—This day completes the fourth week since fifteen hundred of you attacked treble your number of men who boasted of their discipline, and their services under a celebrated leader in a long and eventful war—attacked them in their camp the moment they had profaned the soil of freedom with their hostile tread, and inflicted a blow which was a prelude to the final result of their attempt to conquer, or their poor contrivances to divide us. A few hours was sufficient to unite the gallant band, though at the moment they received the welcome order to march they were separated many leagues in different directions from the city. The gay rapidity of the march, the cheerful countenances of the officers and men, would have induced a belief that some festive entertainment, not the strife of battle, was the object to which they hastened with so much eagerness and hilarity. In the conflict that ensued, the same spirit was supported, and my communications to the executive of the United States have testified the sense I entertained of the merits of the corps and officers that were engaged. Resting on the field of battle, they retired in perfect order on the next morning to these lines, destined to become the scene of future victories, which they were to share with the rest of you, my brave companians in arms. Scarcely were your lines a protection against musket shot, when on the 28th a disposition was made to attack them with all the pomp and parade of military tactics, as improved by those veterans of the Spanish war.

Their batteries of heavy cannon kept up an incessant fire; their rockets illuminated the air, and under their cover two strong columns threatened our flanks. The foe insolently thought that this spectacle was too imposing to be resisted, and in the intoxication of his pride he already saw our lines abandoned without a contest—how were those menacing appearances met?

By shouts of defiance, by a manly countenance not to be shaken by the roar of his cannon, by the glare of his firework rockets; by an artillery served with superior skill and with deadly effect. Never, my brave friends can your general forget the testimonials of attachment to our glorious cause, of indignant hatred to our foe, of affectionate confidence in your chief, that resounded from every rank as he passed along your line. This animating and unexpected scene damped the courage of the enemy, he dropped his scaling ladders and facines, and the threatened attack dwindled into a demonstration which served only to shew the emptiness of his parade, and to inspire you with a just confidence in yourselves.

The new year was ushered in with the most tremendous fire his whole artillery could produce—a few hours only, however, were necessary for the brave and skillful men who directed our own to dismount his cannon, destroy his batteries, and effectively silence his fire. Hitherto, my brave friends, in the contest of our lines, your courage had been passive only; you stood with calmness a fire that would have tried the firmness of a veteran, and you anticipated a nearer contest with all the eagerness which was soon to be gratified.

On the 8th of January the final effort was made. At the dawn of day the batteries opened, and the column advanced. Knowing that the volunteers from Tennessee and the militia from Kentucky were stationed on your left, it was there they directed their chief attack.

Reasoning always from false principles, they expected little opposition from men whose officers even were not in uniform; who were ignorant of the rules of dress, and who had never been caned into discipline—Fatal mistake! a fire incessantly kept up, directed with calmness and with unerring aim, strewed the field with the brave officers and men of the column which slowly advanced, according to the most approved rules of European tactics, and was cut down by the untutored courage of American militia.—Unable to sustain this galling and unceasing fire, some hundreds nearest the entrenchment called for quarter, which was granted—the rest retreating, were rallied at some distance, but only to make them a surer mark for the grape and canister shot of our artillery, which without exaggeration, mowing down whole ranks at every discharge; and at length they precipitately retired from the field.

Our right had only a short contest to sustain with a few rash men who fatally for themselves, forced their entrance into the unfinished redoubt on the river. They were quickly dispossessed, and this glorious day terminated with the loss to the enemy of their commander in chief and one major general killed, another major general wounded, the most experienced and bravest of their officers, and more than three thousand men killed wounded and missing; while our ranks; my friends, were thinned only by the loss of six of our brave companions killed and seven disabled by wounds.—Wonderful interposition of heaven! unexampled event in the history of war!

Let us be grateful to the God of Battles who has directed the arrows of indignation against our invaders, while he covered with his protecting shield the brave defenders of their country.

After this unsuccessful and disastrous attempt, their spirits were broken, their force was destroyed, and their whole attention was employed in providing the means of escape. This they have effected; leaving their heavy artillery in our power, and many of their wounded to our clemency. The consequences of this short, but decisive campaign, are incalculably important. The pride of our arrogant enemy humbled, his forces broken, his leaders killed, his insolent hopes of our disunion frustrated—his expectation of rioting in our spoils and wasting our country changed into ignonimous defeat, shameful flight, and a reluctant acknowledgment of the humanity and kindness of those whom he had doomed to all the horrors and humiliation of a conquered state.

On the other side, unanimity established, disaffection crushed, confidence restored, your country saved from conquest, your property from pillage, your wives and daughters from insult and violation—the union preserved from dismemberment, and perhaps a period put by this decisive stroke to a bloody and savage war. These, my brave friends, are the consequences of the efforts you have made, and the success with which they have been crowned by heaven.

These important results have been

effected by the united courage and perseverance of the army; but which the different corps as well as the individuals that compose it, have vied with each other in their exertions to produce. The share they have respectively had will be pointed out in the general order accompanying this address. But the gratitude, the admiration of their country, offers a surer reward than that which any praises of the general can bestow, and the best is that of which they can never be deprived, the consciousness of having done their duty, and of meriting the applause they will receive.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters 7th Military District, Camp below New Orleans

Adjutant General's Office, January 21, 1815.

Before the camp on these memorable lines shall be broken up, the general thinks it a duty to the brave army which has defended them, publicly to notice the conduct of the different corps which compose it. The behaviour of the regular troops consisting of parts of the 7th and 44th regiments of infantry, and the corps of marines, all commanded by Colonel Ross, has been such as to merit his warm approbation. The 7th regiment was led by maj Pierce and the 44th by capt. Baker in the action of the 23d in a manner that does those officers the highest honor. They have continued through the campaign to do their duty with the same zeal and ability with which it was commenced. On that occasion the country lost a valuable officer in the death of Lieut. M'Clellan of the 7th infantry, who fell while bravely leading his company. Lt. Dupuy of the 44th although wounded in this action returned in time to take a share in all the subsequent attacks.

To the Tennessee mounted gunmen, to their gallant leader Brig. general Coffee, the general presents his warmest thanks, not only for their uniform conduct in action, but for the wonderful patience with which they have borne the fatigue, and the perseverance with which they surmounted the difficulties of the most painful march, in order to meet the enemy; diligence and zeal which we probably owe the salvation of the country. Ordinary activity would have brought them too late to act the brilliant part they have performed in the defeat of our invaders. All the officers of that corps have distinguished themselves; but the general cannot avoid mentioning the name of Lt col. Lauderdale who fell on the night of the 23d; and those of colonels Dyer, Gibson, and Elliot who were wounded, but disdaining personal consideration remained firm to their duty.

The cavalry from the Mississippi territory, under their enterprising leader Major Hinds was always ready to perform every service which the nature of the country enabled them to execute. The daring manner in which they reconnoitered the enemy on their flanks excited the admiration of one army and the astonishment of the other.

Major General Carroll, commanding the detachment of West Tennessee militia, has shewn the greatest zeal for the service, a strict attention to duty, and an ability and courage that will always recommend him to the gratitude of his country. His troops have since the lines were formed, occupied and defended the weakest part of them, and borne without a murmer an encampment on marshy and unhealthy soil. In the memorable action of the 8th January, the chief effort of the enemy was directed against them; but their valor, and that of the brave men who supported them. (Gen. Coffee's brigade on the left, and a part of the Kentucky troops on the right) soon made it clear that a rampart of the high minded men is a better defence than the most regular fortification:

Gen. Adair, who owing to the indisposition of Gen. Thomas, brought up the Kentucky militia, has shewn that troops will always be valiant when their leaders are so. No men ever displayed a more gallant spirit than these did under that most valuable officer. His country is under his obligations to him.

The general would be ungrateful or insensible to merit, if he did not particularly notice the conduct of the officers and men who so bravely supported and so skilfully directed his artillery, Colonel M'Rea, in the action of the 23d. shewed as he always does, great courage. Lieutenant Spotts, under whose immediate direction our artillery had been placed, led it to action with a daring courage worthy of admiration. Captain Humphrey commanded the first battery on our right—the service is greatly indebted to that officer, not only, for the able and gallant manner in which he directed his fire, but for the general activity he displayed in his department.

Lt. Norris of the Navy, with Mr. Walker Martin and a detachment of seamen, was stationed at the second battery; and Lieut. Crawley, with Mr. W. Livingston (master's mate) with a similar detachment, were stationed at a 32 pounder, which was remarkably well directed—they performed their duty with the zeal and bravery which has always characterised the navy of the U. S. Capts. Dominique and Bellushe, lately commanding privateers at Barataria with part of their former crew and many brave citizens of New Orleans, were stationed at Nos. 3 and 4.—The general cannot avoid giving his warm approbation of the manner in which these gentlemen have uniformly conducted themselves while under his command, and of the gallantry with which they have redeemed the pledge they gave at the opening of the campaign to defend the country. The brothers, Lafitte, have exhibited the same bravery and fidelity, and the general promises that the government shall be duly apprized of their conduct. Col. Perry deputy quarter master general volunteered his services at No. 6 he was ably aided by lieut. Kerr of the artillery—his battery was well served, bravely supported, and greatly annoyed the enemy, Nos. 8 and 9 were directed by Lt. Spotts, with his usual skill and bravery, assisted by Mr. Cheaveau.

The general takes the highest pleasure in noticing the conduct of gen. Garrique de Flaujac, commanding one of the brigades of militia of this state, and member of the senate. His brigade not being in the field as soon as the invasion was known, he repaired to the camp and offered himself as a volunteer for the service of a piece of artillery.—disdaining the exemption afforded by his seat in the senate, he continued in this subordinate but honorable station, and by his exertion, has rendered essential services to his country. Mr. Sebastian Hiriart, of the same body, set the same example, served a considerable time in the ranks of the volunteer battalion, and afterwards as adjutant of the colored troops. Major Plauche's battalion of volunteers tho deprived of the valuable services of maj Garnac who commanded them, by a wound which that officer received in the attack of the 23 of December, have realized all the anticipations which the general had formed of their conduct. Major Plauche, and major St. Jame, of that corps, have distinguished themselves by their activity, their courage and their zeal; and the whole corps have greatly contributed to enable the general to redeem the pledge he gave, when at the opening of the campaign he promised the country, not only safety, but a splendid triumph over its insolent invaders. The two corps of colored volunteers have not disappointed the hopes that were formed of their courage and perseverance in the performance of their duty. Maj. Lacoste and Daquin, who commanded them, have deserved well of their country. Capt Savery's conduct has been noticed in the account rendered of the battle of the 23d and that officer has since continued to merit the highest praise. Capt. Beal's company of the city riflemen, has sustained by its subsequent conduct, the reputation it acquired in the action of the 23d. Col. de la Ronde, of the Louisiana militia, has been extremely serviceable by his exertions, and has shewn great courage, and an uniform attachment to the cause of his country. Gen. Humbert, who offered his services as a volunteer, has continually exposed himself to the greatest dangers, with his characteristic bravery, as has also the Mexican field marshal Don Juan de Anayer, who acted in the same capacity.

The general acknowledges the important assistance he has received from commodore Patterson, as well by his professional exertion, as the zealous co-operation of his department during the whole campaign.—Captain Henley, on board of the Caroline, and afterwards in directing the erection of several batteries at the Bayou, and on the right bank of the river, was of great utility to the army. Lt. Alexis of the navy, was indefatigable in exertions to forward to the army every thing which could facilitate its operations—his zeal and activity deserve the notice of government.

Maj. Nicks, who, by an accidental wound was deprived of the pleasure of commanding the 7th Regt. during the campaign, was continually employed in the fort, and furnished the ammunition and the artillery that was wanted, with the greatest activity and promptitude. To the volunteers of the Mississippi Territory, and to the militia of the remoter parts of this state, who have arrived since the decisive action of the 8th, the general tenders his thanks, and is convinced that nothing but an opportunity was wanted to entitle them to the praises that have been merited by the rest of the army. Capt. Ogden's troop of horse was peculiarly useful by their local knowledge of the ground on which they acted, and the small detachment of the Attacapas dragoons stationed near head quarters, were indefatigable in performing all the duties which devolved on them.

The general would not do justice to his staff if he did not bestow deserved praise on the adjutant general, colonel Butler, and his assistant major Chotard, for their zeal and activity in the important department of the service confided to them, and for the bravery which led them wherever danger or duty required their presence. The vigilance, courage and attention to duty exhibited during the campaign by col. Hynes, and his two assistants major Davis & Hampton, have been appreciated as they deserved to be by the general.

The generals aids de camp, Thomas L. Butler and Capt. John Reid, as well as his volunteer aids Messrs. Livingston, Duncan, Grymes Duplessis and major Daveiac de Castera, the judge advocate, have merited the thanks of the general by this calm and deliberate courage they have displayed on every occasion, and in every situation that called it forth. The topographical engineer, major Tatum, exhibited all the ardor of youth in the hour of peril, united to the experience acquired by his long services. The chief engineer major Lacerriere de la Tour, has been useful to the army by his talents and bravery. The medical staff has merited well of the country; and the general would not do justice to his own feeling were he to withhold from Dr. Ker, hospital surgeon, who volunteered his services, and Dr. Flood, the just tribute of applause deserved by them for their medical skill and personal bravery. The quarter-master's department, though deprived of the personal exertions of Col. Piatt, who was wounded in the night action of the 3d, performed well all their duties. Major Gen. Villere and brigadier Morgan have merited the approbation of the general by their unwearied attention since they took the field.

The large morter was ably directed by captain Lefebre and Mr. Gilbert, Captain Blanchard was very useful as an engineer, and merits the general's praise for the celerity and skill with which he erected the battery which now commands the river, or the right of the camp. Mr. Busquet and Mr. Ducoin of major St. Geme's company displaying great dexterity as artillerists.—To the whole army the general presents the assurance of his official approbation, and of his individual regard. This splended campaign will be considered entitling every man who has served in it to the salutation o his brothers in arms.

By command.

ROBERT BUTLER.
Adjutant general.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 4th, 1815.

On motion of Mr. Easton,

Ordered, that the petition of Kenzie and Forsyth, presented on the 11th Feb. 1813, be referred to the committee of claims.

Jan. 9th.

On motion of Mr. Easton,

Resolved, that the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire, if any, what further provisions, by law, are expedient to be made for ratifying the unconfirmed claims to land in the territory of Missouri, and to provide for their location.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire, if any, what alterations or amendments are necessary to be made in the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri."

Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. Yancy,

Ordered, That the committee of claims be discharged from the petition of Kenzie and Forsythe and that it be referred to the committee of the whole house on the bill authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the public service.

Jan. 16.

An engrossed bill to authorize the President to raise certain companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontiers of the United States, and to repeal certain acts now in force for this purpose, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the territory of Missouri, who suffered by earthquakes, was read the third time and passed.

Jan. 21.

Mr. Easton presented the petition of John H, Mifflin and others, of the Missouri Territory, praying compensation for their services as rangers in the service of the United States.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to the committee of claims.

Jan. 31.

Mr. Easton presented a memorial of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, setting forth the defenceless situation of that territory, and praying that such number of troops may be stationed in said territory, as will be sufficient, not only to repel aggression, but to carry on active warfare in the heart of the enemy's country.

The said memorial was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Feb. 1.

Mr. Easton presented the petition of Joseph Henderson, of the Missouri territory, praying for a pension, having been wounded in the present war.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Rufus Easton, to the editor of the Missouri Gazette, dated Jan. 16, 1815.

"In committee of the whole on the bill authorising the president to raise certain companies of Rangers for the defence of the frontiers, a motion was made by me to increase the number of companies to thirty, which would have given us a force of 3,000. This motion was opposed by the chairman of the military committee, who stated that the secretary of war deemed 16 companies sufficient for the service contemplated, which motion was disagreed to, only 40 members rising in favor of it; motions were then made by other members, in succession for twenty four, and for twenty companies, all of which failed."

From the same, to the same.

Jan. 16.

"The bill for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, who suffered by earthquakes, has this moment passed the house of representatives. The third section of the bill was in committee of the whole stricken out, and the following amendment incorporated in the first section in lieu thereof, to wit: except the owners of lots of ground or tracts of land, of less quantity than 160 acres are authorised to locate and obtain any quantity of land, not exceeding 160 acres."

The bill authorising the president to raise 16 companies of mounted men to serve as Rangers, has also passed the house of representatives without amendment."

From the same to the same.

Jan. 24.

"I have not been enabled to get the force as yet wanted for the protection of our frontier, but will have it most probably in the end; by the means of authority to raise volunteers. You have been informed that we shall have at the discretion of the president two regiments of Rangers; in other words, mounted men; which will give us a force of 1600, including non commissioned officers."

From the same to the same,

Jan. 31.

"Last evening the resolutions and memorial of our General Assembly, forwarded to me by Governor Clark, under date, December 29th last, came to hand. This morning I presented them to the house of representatives and obtained an order for the memorial to be printed. You will have seen, that the "bill for the defence of the frontiers" passed the House and was sent to the Senate on the 16th inst. The printing of the memorial will carry it before both Houses of Congress, and bring it at the same time under view of the President and Secretary of War, to whom copies will be sent."

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 5.

By last mail from New Orleans, we learn that the British were building boats on an island on the coast. 5000 Kentucky troops are ordered to proceed to New Orleans to relieve those troops whose time of service may expire. A new Bank bill is reported by a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, capital 50 millions of dollars, subscribable in treasury notes and cash. The British sloop of war Sylph has struck on a bar on the south side off Long Island, and capsised six hours after; 111 out 117 of her crew has been drowned. St. Mary's has been taken possession of by the British troops under the renowned negro stealer Cockburn, last accounts from that place say, they are emptying all the storehouses, and every species of property was given up to plunder. By an arrival from Portugal, information is received that war between France and England is expected; Talleyrand having demanded the restoration of the Netherlands.

On thursday last, a solemn Mass and Te Deum was celebrated here for the signal success of our arms at Orleans. We expect to procure for publication a translation of the patriotic discourse which the Rev. Father Savine delivered from the Altar on that occasion.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

A KEEL BOAT

Nearly new, of about twelve tons burthen, for sale by

Vansant & Horine

March 4. Near Herculaneum.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Peter Lindell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to them are again requested to make immediate payment to Peter Lindell, in St. Louis, who is authorised to settle all business of said firm.

Peter Lindell,
Tho. & Jno. Cromwell.

St. Louis, March 1st, 1815. 3t

REQUEST.

Gentlemen in Missouri and Illinois Territories, (or elsewhere) holding subscription papers for the

"Western Journal"

are requested to return them forthwith to me, at this place, as I shall commence its publication very shortly.

Joshua Norvell.

St. Louis, March 2, 1815.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER
TO THE TERRITORY,
AND OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the
MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Three dollars per annum, paid in advance; or an endorsed note for four dollars at the expiration of the year.

A failure to announce a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted one week for One Dollar, and Fifty Cents for every continuance; those of greater length in proportion.—Where the number of insertions are not specified, advertisements will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly,

Cash must accompany Advertisements, or they will not be inserted, the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

MISSOURI TERRITORY:
COUNTY OF NEW MADRID.
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Kay, surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)

vs.

George Tennelle, adminstrator debonis non of Richard J. Waters; Margaret G. C. C. Laforge, administratrix of Pete A Laforge, who was administrator of R. J Waters deceased; Julia Waters, widow of R. J Waters dec'd, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters.

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; Joshua Marriot and Anne his wife; John Waters guardian to Thomas Jennings and Daniel Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemimah Jennings heirs at law of the said Richd. Jones Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailwick, except George Tennelle, administrator, Debonis non of R. J. Waters dec'd. and on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Thereupon, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that publication be made in the Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser, for the space of two months, notifying the said defendants, that unless they appear before the judges of our said court, at a court to be holden in and for the county aforesaid on the fourth monday of March next and proceed to trial, that a decree will be entered against them and the mortgaged premises foreclosed and sold according to law

Extract from the orders of Court.

Test,
Richard H. Waters, Clk.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of GOODS, requests all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec 28th 1814.

N B Our Office is kept in the stone house back of our new brick building, opposite Governor Clark's.

RAW HIDES & BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD
IN THE TOWN OF ST LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

A WARNING

Whereas, great depredations have been committed on the lands of the subscriber, in and about Florissant, and on his island at the Charbonniere. All persons are hereby forwarned not to cut his timber nor trespass on his property in any other way, as the utmost rigour of the law will be put in force against transgressors All the horses and cattle found on the above island after the first day of September next, will be taken up as strays.

JOHN MULLANPHY

St. Louis, August 19th, 1814.

NOTICE.

My property in the neighborhood of this town has been for years much injured by persons trespassing in carrying off stone and sand and by cutting my fruit trees and otherwise making depredations on my land at the lower ferry, the public are hereby notified that all person trespassing on my property in any way will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

John Mullanphy.

St. Louis Sept 15, 1814,

ad w. for 6 m.

JUST RECEIVED
A Quantity of SUGAR,
COFFEE & OAKUM.

J. Phillipson's
Store in Main street

St. Louis, 3d, December 1815.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINE.
DOCTOR R. SIMPSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS
Drug & Medicine Store,
On Main Street St. Louis;
A SUPPLY OF GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, &c &c. COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS CAN BE SUPPLYED AT THE USUAL TERMS.

DR. CHISHOLM'S
Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a general medicine, in this country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climes.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for the first time, is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, like a charm, by carrying the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulance and Indigestion; and by perseverance in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigour will return.

Two pills, taken at bed time with a cup of Penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove RHEUMATIC PAINS wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax seed tea will cure PLURISY, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and cold.

In *CONSUMPTIVE CASES* and *Diseases of the Liver* no medicines ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, taken one every hour, with fennel or peppermint-tea will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINE IS SOLD ONLY IN PITTSBURG BY
J. P & J. W. SKELTON,
AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL APOTHECARY AND DRUG STORE,
—And at the Drug and medical store of R. Simpson, St. Louis. where may likewise be had Dr Lees Family Medicines. The Pectoral Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

Dec. 2d.

NOTICE.

Whereas great depredations have been committed on our Plantation, formerly the property of Mr. Louis Bragraux, and situated about two and a half miles above the town of St. Louis. All persons are hereby forwarned against fishing, fowling, cutting timber, or trespassing in any respect whatever in future on said premises as the utmost rigour of the law will be inforced against transgressors.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Jan 28 th 1815.

M. M'GIRK, Esq.

Will attend to the professional business I have undertaken in the several counties of this territory; as I have quit the practice of the law.

D. Barton.

St. Louis, Feb. 3d, 1815. 4t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Alexander Thomson, dec'd. are requested to make payment, and those holding demands against him to present them to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

Gabriel Lang &
Langston Bacon
Executors.

February. 6th. 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Romain Datiene, a bay horse about thirteen hands and a half high. a little white on his forefoot branded on off buttock thus M S and dim on another place, appraised to 22 Dollars by Peter Bellow Lafreney Shovey and Isaac Slippin, before me

T. R. Musick J. P.

Recorded 17th Dec 1814.
True Copy from the Stray Book.
M. P. Leduc.

NOTICE

I hereby forwarn ALL and every person or persons whatever, against cutting, destroying or taking away any wood or timber from my tract of one hundred acres of land which I lately purchased from the heirs of James Piggot, situate in St. Clair county, Illinois territory; between the Mississippi river and Cahokia Creek, immediately opposite to the town of St. Louis. Any person trespassing on the said tract of land, (lately claimed by the said heirs of James Piggot) by cutting timber or otherwise, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS BRADY.

February 4th, 1815.

PUBLIC SALE:
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,
In the Superior Court, County of St. Charles. s. s.
Of the term of Jan. 1815.

On the petition of Samuel Griffith, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of William Davis dec'd. On the aforesaid petition, and by virtue of an order from the Superior Court of the Territory of Missouri. On tuesday the fourth of April next, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Courts within and for the county of Saint Charles, at the court house in said county, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of said day.

Will be sold by Samuel Griffith administrator as aforesaid, on a credit of twelve Months, all the right and title of the said William Davis, at the time of his death, to a tract of eight hundred arpens of land, situate in the county aforesaid, and adjoining a claim of George Spencer.

By the Court.

Wm. Christy Jr. Clk.

Feb. 8th, 1815. 4t

TAKEN UP

By James Musick, living in the county of St Louis, on the road leading from St. Louis to St. Charles, a small brown bay mare, about twelve hands and an inch high about four years past, the hair of her tail has been cut off, a small star in her face, Branded on both shoulders dP wrong end upwards, appraised to $23 and 50 cents, by Thomas Withinton and Ephraim Musick, before me.

Thomas R. Musick J. P.

Recorded 30th December, 1814.
True Copy from the Stray book in my office St Louis Feb. 11th, 1815.
M. P. Leduc Clk. S. L. C. C. C.P.

TAKEN UP

By William Myers of the 9th of December, 1814 in the county of St. Louis, a chesnut sorrell horse about 14 hands high, nine or ten years old, no brands perceivable, a small snip on his nose. was shod before: appraised to 18 dollars, by John Lee and Sampson Furr.

J. Charless, J. P.

TAKEN UP

By William Myers, on Messrs M'Knight and Brady's plantation, two miles north of St. Louis, a bay mare, with four white feet, bald face, about 13 or 14 hands high, between 6 and 7 years old: appraised to 25 dollars, by Stephen Myers, John Hawley, before me this 20th February 1814

Jos. Charless, J. P.

Approved Family Medicines.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health

(Price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness, at the stomach dysentaries cholera morbus severe gripings, summer bowel complaint in children &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor faintness, hysteric fits, debilty, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret improprieties in youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillfull or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—(Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c &c

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redoundant with marches lakes stagnated pools rivers &c &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and various other ex-olled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr Robertson's Infallible worm destroying lozengers, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS

The common symptoms of the Worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite some times bad, at other times voracious: looseness disagreeable breath a hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and come times of a whitish colorgriping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweet, palsy, epileptic fits &c &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr Robertsons WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their opperation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious & Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulencies Indigestions costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout

Dr Dyott's Patent itch Ointment—for pleasantness safety expedition ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 56 cents per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars

The Restorative Dentrifice—For cleansing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,
St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c, may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr T W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—In testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes, V D M No 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street——John D Nelson, No 95 Race street——Adam Vance, No 79 Christian street——William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough, No 181 Noble street——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Huff, No 355 Callowhill street——H L Brosinsky No 82 south Sixth street——John Shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street——James Hamil N E Corner of Race and Tenth street——Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street——Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth——Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge——James Ranson Northampton township Burlington county N J——Wm Hollinshead Mullico Hill, Gloucester county N J——Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J——Isaac Wiggins Chester county——John Smith, No 368, north second street.——Christopher Diesher, Upper Dublin township Pa——Michael Kraft, Morrisville Pa——Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county——George Ingels, United States arsenal——Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket. 1y.

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 11, 1815. [No. 330.]

LEE'S GENUINE

PATENT MEDICINES:

FOR THE

USE OF FAMILIES;

Which have under the Blessing of Providence helped the Afflicted for many years past and in numerous cases throughout the United States, restored the diseased *of all ages* to health and happiness, enabling them with comfort to pursue their several occupations

Continues to be carefully prepared by NOAH RIDGELY, sole proprietor; and surviving partner of the late firm of MICHAEL LEE, & Co, sold wholesale and retail at the proprietor's Family Medicine Warehouse, No 5 Piestreet, Baltimore; and by his appointment by

Dr. ROBERT SIMPSON,

ST. LOUIS.

And by his agents throughout the United States.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

LEE'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES,

The Medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and effectual in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worm exist in the body; but will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the generation of worms, and many fatal disorders,

Among the symtoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and coated tongue—itching at the nose and about the seat—convulsion, and epileptic fits, and sometime a privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite and frequent vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirit—slow fever with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes a red and healthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloted and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

From the many cases of cures that have come to his knowledge, the proprietor has selected the following:

Mr Noah Ridgely.

Sir, my daughter some time past greatly afflicted with pains in the bowels stomach, and head, with other distressing symptoms, which I believed was caused by worms. I procured some of Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. The second dose (being stronger) to my great joy, brought away one of the same matters (a tape Worm) in pieces. I confidently believe the whole would have measured from four to six yards in length; also two large round worms, 15 inches long and three fourths of an inch round. I have now the pleasure to inform you that I am entirely relieved from those distressing and tormenting pains and now enjoy good health. I do with the greatest pleasure and confidence recommend those truely celebrated Lozenges to all persons affected and troubled with worms, as a certain and effectual cure, if taken according to the directions.

I send you the two round worms, with six small pieces of the the tape worm, the large part being put away before I thought of sending them to you.

With sentiments of esteem for the benefit received,

Sir, your obedient servant.

GEORGE BRISCOE,

Apo Adey, Point.

Baltimore, June 18, 1813.

N B. The Worm mentiond in the above certificate, are now in possession of the proprietor, and are to be seen at Mr *W*, ariners Bookstore.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, &c. From those symtoms I was confident he had worms, and having procured a box of Lee's worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled twenty three large worms, which gave him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms now in use.

yours respectfully,

THOMAS PETERS.

of the late firm of Peters and Johnson,

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Messers. Mich Lee & Co.

A [illegible] was for upwards of 18 months violently afflicted with sickness, which appeared to proceed from worms, the symtoms were restlessness at night, debility, pains in the legs, loss of flesh, &c. After having the advice of an eminent physician, and trying a variety of medicine, without success, the afflicted parents were advised to try lee's worm destroying lozenges, which expelled during the operation of the medicine, a great quantity of worms, some of which measure 12 inches—the child now enjoys a good state of health.

Your obedient servt.

HENRY GRIMES,

Near Mr. E. Betts, nail factory.

Baltimore, Jun 8 1810.

Messrs Mich. Lee & Co.

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your lozenges on my son, ten years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pains in the side, and continual headache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he had enjoyed for several years. in the short space of 17 days. JOHN KELLY,

Baltimore May 6 1819, Pitt-Street.

Messrs Mich. Lee & Co.

My [illegible] five years old has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers headache and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your worm lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled, hundreds of them were alive for some time after.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KENNEDY.

Potter Street.

Baltimore, March 12, 1808.

Messrs Mich Lee & Co

I have administered Lee's lozenges agreeable to the directions, to my child of fourteen months old—the first dose expelled a worm measuring 23 inches, and near half an inch thick the second dose expelled another 19 inches long and the same thickness, and a quantity of small worms mixed with slime &c. The child enjoys a good state of health.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD HIGGINS,

South street.

Baltimore June 4, 1807.

Messrs Mich Lee & Co.

It is my desire for you to make known to my fellow citizens the good effect your worm lozenges has produced on my son ten years old, who has been long afflicted with violent pains in the head, loss of appetite, &c which reduced him so low that he was unable to walk, having used several medicines, but to no effect: at length I had recourse to your worm lozenges, the first dose expelled upwards of twenty large worms, the second dose seven, the third none—and now the boy enjoys a good state of health. Your obedient servant.

DAVID POLK,

Pitt street,

Baltimore, June 4, 1808.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, forethroats, and approaching consumptions.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common, healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humours, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges them Thus striking at the root of disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the Hooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress and removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Messrs Mich Lee & Co.

You are at liberty to use my name in recommendation of lee's elixir, as from repeated trials I have found it an excellent remedy for colds, coughs, &c Respectfully yours

RICHARD BARRY,

Corner of Market & Frederick street,

Baltimore June 20 1810.

Messrs. Mich Lee & Co.

The superior quality of your medicine called lee's elexir, induces me to give this certificate for publication to point to my fellow mortals the road to health, the most valuable of all earthly possessions: for upwards of three years I have been afflicted with a severe cough tightness of breast, lowness of spirits, and a gradual wasting of the flesh having tried different medicines recommended for such cases without receiving any real benefit: fortunely one of your advertisements was given me—I immediately applyed to Mr Vance No. 178 market street for some of your Elixir, which has contrary to the expectations of my friends, restored me to my former good state of health Any other information will be given by me.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE HARWOOD,

Market street,

Baltimore June 18 1809.

Messrs Mich Lee & Co.

You are at liberty to publish for the good of others the benefit I have received from your excellent preparation called Lee's elixir. Being afflicted with violent pains in the breast loss of appetite, and a debility of the whole system, which rendered me unable to do business, being advised to try your elixir, I procured 2 bottles of Messrs Warner and Hanna, which have entirely removed the complaint, and restored me to a perfect state of health.

From the good effect of your elixir I was led to suppose your other Medicines were equally efficacious, which induced me to give your worm Lozenges to my children, and with pleasure I inform you they had the desired effect. Any other information I shall give on application to me at my house in Sts street.

JOHN KELLER.

Baltimore, August 10 1807.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse; during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir; advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs Warner and Hanna, which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect,

J. A. Smith,

Market st. Fell's Point.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Proprietor of Lee's Family Medicines.

Sir My daughter, Sarah Coleman, aged about thirteen years has been from her infancy greatly afflicted with a distressing cough, which her friends was very fearful would terminate in some fatal disease A bottle of your Lee's Elixir was procured from you, and given according to the directions. She had taken it but a few days before she found great relief; and strange as it may appear, less than half a bottle entirely removed this tormenting cough, she has not had the least return of it since, although it is several months. This excellent medicine has, in all probability (through the blessing of Divine Providence) been the means of prolonging her days, and perhaps the saving of her life. The high opinion I have of your Lee's Elixir as a most valuable medicine, has induced me to send you this certificate, you are at liberty to make it as public as possible, for the benefit of others. Yours with respect

JOHN COLEMAN,

corner of Dulany & Caroline streets.

Baltimore, February 24. 1814.

For the prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

LEE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

This medicine has for many years past been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the Proprietor's feelings, in several parts of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond Norfolk, New-Orleans, Wilmington and Charleston. The testimony of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the Proprietor has every possible reason that can result from experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevailence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the first stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved they may be used in every situation in life without the least inconvenience.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of the body promote a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds so often attended with fatal consequences to the lives of thousands, and seldom if ever fail to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance. Habitual costiveness and its opposite are removed by their wholesome influence—as also those diseases arising from them, headachs and sickness at the stomach

Persons travelling by land or sea will find much advantage from using this medicine, which retains its original excellence for years in every climate—the lassitude of the body occasioned by extreme fatigue, as well as the diseases above alluded to, is commonly removed by them, as they strengthen the system, increase the appetite and restore the tone of the nerves.

With the most perfect confidence we recommend these pills to the public, and will only further add, that their operation is always pleasant, and that they leave nothing of that costiveness behind them too often attending medicines designed for similar purposes.

Many years have justified us in stating these facts, during which we have had a very extensive and constantly increasing sale for this truly valuable medicine.

A few selected Cases of Cures.

Messrs Mich. Lee and Co.

Your Antibilious Pills has had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, &c If you think proper you are at liberty to use my name.

Yours &c DANIEL CONN

Asquith street.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

With pleasure I acknowledge the benefit received from your Antibilious Pills, in removing violent pains in the bowels, sickness and head ache.

Your obedient Servant.

RD. ROBINSON.

Market street.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

The high opinion I have of your Antibilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored

(See last page.)

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Directing the mode of perpetuating testimony in this territory.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri, That on the petition of any person or persons to one of the judges of the circuit courts or superior court of this territory praying for dedimus to take the deposition or depositions of any person or persons named therein within this territory, the petition setting forth that the testimony is to perpetuate the remembrance of any fact, matter or thing which may relate to the boundaries of lands, improvements of lands, name or former name of water courses, the name or former names of any portion or district of country, or regarding the ancient customs, laws or usages of the inhabitants of this country as far as the same may relate to the future settlement of land claims or touching pedigree, titles to slaves or any other matter or thing necessary to the security of any estate real or personal, or any other personal right; particularly specifying the fact or facts intended to be proved, and supported by the affidavit or affirmation of the applicant that the fact or facts stated in his petition he believes to be true. The said judge shall award a dedimus directed to any two justices of the peace, or to any of the clerks of the superior or circuit courts in the county where such testimony is to be taken, for the purpose of taking such deposition or depositions prayed for in the petition *Provided however*, that it shall be the duty of the person or persons praying for a dedimus for the purposes before mentioned before proceeding to take the deposition or depositions to give one month's previous notice, with a copy of the petition annexed to each and every person that may be known to be interested in the matter to be the subject of the deposition or depositions, or to his her or their attorney; or in case the person be a married woman, the notice to be served on her husband or if a minor to be served on his or her guardian, or if he or she should have no guardian or the guardian should be interested then a guardian to be chosen by the court for that purpose and the said notice shall contain information of the time and place where the said testimony is to be taken, or in lieu of written notice, he, she, or they shall cause the notice in form as aforementioned, with a copy of the petition addressed to such person or persons whom it may concern to be published once a week for one month, which shall be at least two months previous to the day of taking such depositions, in at least one of the public newspapers printed in this territory And in case the said plantiff shall refuse by himself, agent or attorney, to pay the money said justices of the peace or clerks of the superior or circuit courts as aforesaid shall attend at the time and place appointed where each and every person who may think himself or themselves interested in the depositions about to be taken, may attend by themselves or by their attornies, and may examine and cross examine such deponent or deponents; and all the questions and answers shall be reduced to writing and included in such deposition. And the deposition being reduced to writing in the English language, or the language of the deponent if the deponent does not understand the English language: and moreover as near as possible in the very words of the witness and distinctly read over to said witness, and subscribed by such witness, the said justice of the peace, or clerk as aforesaid shall administer an oath or affirmation as to the truth of the deposition so taken; and shall certify the same deposition sealed and directed, shall within thirty days be forwarded by the said justices of the peace, or clerk as aforesaid to the clerk of the county court where the land or property is situated, or supposed to be situated that may be effected by the deposition. And the said clerk shall in his ex officio duty as recorder, record the same; and shall certify on the back of the deposition that the same has been duly recorded, and return it to the person or persons who first prayed for the same. The justices of the peace, and the clerk of the court shall receive such fees as are allowed to them for similar services.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That a deposition or depositions taken in manner and form, and certified as in this act before mentioned, or duly certified copy of the record of any such deposition, may, in case of the death of such deponent, or in case of inability to give testimony, in consequence of his, her, or their insanity or imbecility of mind, or rendered incompetent by judgment of law, or in case of his, her or their removal, so that their testimony cannot be obtained in the ordinary way on trial, be used as evidence in any cause to which it may relate. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any and all legal exceptions being made and allowed to the reading of such deposition or depositions, on any trial or trials at law or in equity, in which the same may be introduced as evidence.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative Council.
APPROVED, JANUARY 18, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act concerning insolvent debtors.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri, That any person who is now or may hereafter be committed to prison, unless a under criminal charge, shall be permitted to petition any two justices of the peace of the proper county, or either of the judges of the superior or circuit court to be liberated from imprisonment; and the said justices or judge shall in hearing and determining on said petition, be governed by the provisions of the above recited act, and agreeable to the provisions of an act supplementary to an act entitled an act concerning insolvent debtors. And all proceedings had before the said justices or judge shall be as valid in law as if the same were had before any judge of the court of common pleas, any thing in the above recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That when any person is confined in any jail within this territory or within the prison-bounds thereof, and may be insolvent or unable to maintain himself, she, or they shall cause the notice in form as aforementioned, with a copy of the petition addressed to such person or persons whom it may concern to be published once a week for one month, which shall be at least two months previous to the day of taking such depositions, in at least one of the public newspapers printed in this territory And in case the said plantiff shall refuse by himself, agent or attorney, to pay the money said justices of the peace or clerks of the superior or circuit courts as aforesaid shall attend at the time and place appointed where each and every person who may think himself or themselves interested in the depositions about to be taken, may attend by themselves or by their attornies, and may examine and cross examine such deponent or deponents; and all the questions and answers shall be reduced to writing and included in such deposition. And the deposition being reduced to writing in the English language, or the language of the deponent if the deponent does not understand the English language: and moreover as near as possible in the very words of the witness and distinctly read over to said witness, and subscribed by such witness, the said justice of the peace, or clerk as aforesaid shall administer an oath or affirmation as to the truth of the deposition so taken; and shall certify the same deposition sealed and directed, shall within thirty days be forwarded by the said justices of the peace, or clerk as aforesaid to the clerk of the county court where the land or property is situated, or supposed to be situated that may be effected by the deposition. And the said clerk shall in his ex officio duty as recorder, record the same; and shall certify on the back of the deposition that the same has been duly recorded, and return it to the person or persons who first prayed for the same. The justices of the peace, and the clerk of the court shall receive such fees as are allowed to them for similar services.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of an act entitled an act concerning insolvent debtors, passed by the governor and judges of the territory of Louisiana, the sixteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and seven, as allows the wife of insolvent debtor her right of dower, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative council.
APPROVED, JANUARY 20, 1815.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated
Camp 4 miles below Orleans, 9th Jan. 1815.

SIR,

During the days of the 6th and 7th, the enemy had been actively employed in making preparations for an attack on my lines. With infinite labor they had succeeded on the night of the 7th in getting their boats across from the lake to the river, by widening & deepening the canal which they had effected their disembarkation. It had not been in my power to impede these operations by a general attack: added to other reasons, the nature of the troops under my command, mostly militia, rendered it too hazardous to attempt extensive *offensive* movements in an open country, against a numerous and well disciplined army. Altho' my forces as to number, had been increased by the arrival of the Kentucky division, my strength had received very little addition; a small portion of that detachment being provided with arms. Compelled thus to wait the attack of the enemy, I took every measure to repel it when it should be made, and to defeat the object he had in view. Gen. Morgan with the Orleans contingent, the Louisiana militia and a strong detachment of the Kentucky troops, occupied an entrenched camp on the opposite side of the river, protected by strong batteries on the bank, erected, and superintended by commodore Patterson.

In *my* encampment every thing was ready for action, when, early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy after throwing a heavy shower of bombs and Congreve rockets, advanced their columns on my right and left, to storm my entrenchments. I cannot speak sufficiently in praise of the firmness and deliberation with which my whole line received their approach—*more* could not have been expected from veterans inured to war.—For an hour, the fire of the small arms was as incessant and severe as can be imagined. The artillery, too, directed by officers who displayed equal skill and courage, did great execution. Yet the columns of the enemy continued to advance with a firmness which reflects upon them the greatest credit. Twice the column which approached me on my left, was repulsed by the troops of Gen. Carroll, those of Gen. Coffee, and a division of the Kentucky militia, and twice they formed and renewed the assault. At length however, cut to pieces, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. The loss which the enemy sustained on this occasion, cannot be estimated at less than 1500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Upwards of three hundred have already been delivered over for burial; and my men are still engaged in picking them up within my lines and carrying them to the point where the enemy are to receive them.—This is in addition to the dead and wounded whom the enemy have been enabled to carry from the field, during and since the action, and to those who have since died of the wounds they received. We have taken about 500 prisoners, upwards of 300 of whom are wounded, and a great part of them mortally. My loss has not exceeded, and I believe has not amounted to ten killed and as many wounded. The entire destruction of the enemy's army was now inevitable, had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence which at this moment took place on the other side of the river. Simultaneously with his advance upon my lines, he had thrown over in his boats a considerable force to the other side of the river. *These* having landed were hardy enough to advance against the works of Gen. Morgan; and, what is strange and difficult to account for at the very moment when their entire [illegible] the Kentucky reinforcements, [illegible] whom common reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled, drawing after them, by their example, the remainder of the forces; and thus yielding to the enemy that most fortunate position. The batteries which had rendered me, for many days the most important service, tho' bravely defended, were of course now abandoned; not however until the guns had been spiked.

This unfortunate route had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now occupied a position from which they might annoy us without hazard, and by means of which they might have been enabled to defeat, in a great measure, the effects of our success on this side the river. It became therefore an object, of the first consequence to dislodge him as soon as possible. For this object, all the means in my power, which I could with any safety use, were immediately put in preparation. Perhaps however, it was owing somewhat to another cause that I succeeded even beyond my expectations. In negotiating the terms of a temporary suspension of hostilities to enable the enemy to bury their dead & provide for their wounded, I had required certain propositions to be acceded to as a basis; among which this was one—that although hostilities should cease on *this* side the river until 12 o'clock of this day, yet it was not to be understood that they should cease on the *other* side; but that no reinforcements should be sent across by *either* army until the expiration of that day. His excellency Maj. Gen. Lambert begged time to consider of those propositions until 10 o'clock of to day, and in the meantime recrossed his troops. I need not tell you with how much eagerness I immediately regained possession of the position he had thus hastily quitted.

The enemy having concentrated his forces, may again attempt to drive me from my position by storm. Whenever he *does*, I have no doubt my men will act with their usual firmness, and sustain a character now become dear to them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Comdg.

Head Quarters, left Bank of the Mississippi,
5 miles below N. Orleans, Jan. 19, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and prisoners taken at the battle at Laronl's Plantation, on the left bank of the Mississippi, on the night of the 3d December, 1814, seven miles below New Orleans.

Killed left on the field of battle, 100

Wounded left on the field of battle, 230

Prisoners taken—1 Major, 2 Lieutenants. 1 Midshipman, 66 Non. Com. Officers and privates, making a grand total of 400.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HAYNE,
Inspector General.

Major General Andrew Jackson,
Commanding the Army of the Mississippi.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated
Head Quarters, 7th Military District.
Camp, 4 miles below New-Orleans, January 13, 1815.

SIR—At such a crisis, I conceive it my duty to keep you constantly advised of my situation.

On the 10th inst. I forwarded you an account of the bold attempt made by the enemy on the morning of the 8th to take possession of my works by storm, and of the severe repulse which he met with. That report

having been sent ...e mail which crosses the Lake, may possibly have miscarried; for which reason, I think it the more necessary briefly to repeat the substance of it.

Early on the morning of the 8th; the enemy, having been actively employed the two preceding days in making preparations for a storm, advanced in two strong columns on my right and left. They were received; however, with a firmness which, it seems, they little expected, and which defeated all their hopes. My men, undisturbed by their approach, which indeed they had long anxiously wished for, opened upon them a fire so deliberate and certain as rendered their scaling ladders and fascines, as well as their more direct implements of warfare, perfectly useless. For upwards of an hour it was continued with a briskness of which there have been but few instances, perhaps, in any country. In justice to the enemy it must be said, they withstood it as long as could have been expected from the most determined bravery. At length, however, when all prospect of success became hopeless, they fled in confusion from the field—leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. Their loss was immense. I had at first computed it at 1500; but it is since ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information, which is believed to be correct, Col. Haynes, the Inspector General, reports it to be in the total 2300. His report I enclose you. My loss was inconsiderable; being only seven killed and six wounded. Such a disproportion in loss, when we consider the number and the kind of troops engaged, must I know, excite astonishment, and may not, every where, be fully credited; yet I am perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated on the one part, nor underrated on the other.

The enemy having hastily quitted a position they had gained possession of, on the other side of the river, and we having immediately returned to it: both armies at present occupy their former positions. Whether, after the severe losses he has sustained, he is preparing to return to his shipping, or to make still mightier efforts to attain his first object, I do not pretend to determine. It becomes me to act as though the latter were his intention. One thing however, seems certain, that if he still calculates on effecting what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish, he must expect considerable reinforcements; as the force with which he landed must undoubtedly be diminished by at least 3000. Besides the loss which he sustained on the night of the 23d ult, which is estimated at 400 he cannot have suffered less between that period and the morning of the 8th inst. than 300—having, within that time, been repulsed in two general attempts to drive us from our position, and there having been continual cannonading and skirmishing, during the whole of it. Yet he is still able to shew a very formidable force.

There is little doubt that the commanding general, sir Edward Pakenham was killed in the action of the 8th, and that major general Keane and Gibbs were badly wounded.

Whenever a more leisure moment shall occur, I will take the liberty to make out and forward you a more circumstantial account of the several actions, and particularly that of the 8th. in doing which my chief motive will be to render justice to those brave men I have the honor to command, and who have so remarkably distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be most respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Major General Com'dg.

P. S. A correct list of my killed and wounded will be forwarded you by the Adjutant general.

Head Quarters, Left Bank of the Mississippi.

5 miles below New Orleans, 13th Jan. 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and prisoners, taken at the battle at Mac Kardie's plantation, on the left Bank of the Mississippi, on the morning of the 8th January, 1815, and 5 miles below the city of New Orleans.

Killed,	700
Wounded,	1400

Prisoners taken, 1 Major 4 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 480 Non. Com. Officers and privates, making a Grand Total of 2600.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HAYNE.
Inspector General.

Major General Andrew Jackson,
Commanding the army of the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 11.

Last evening we were informed that Cap James Callaway and seven privates (rangers) were defeated and killed by the indians near Loutre island.

The above news is confirmed by an express just arrived, who states, that 5 men were killed with the captain, and two wounded; also that two farmers have been killed in the neighborhood of that place.

The Mississippi having risen several feet within the last six days, evinces a melting of the northern snows and a consequent approach of the period when energy will be required to prevent our borders being drenched with blood.

BY WILLIAM CLARK,

Governor of the Territory of Missouri, commander in chief of the Militia, and superintendant of Indian affairs.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the treaty with the great and little Osage nations of Indians, entered into at Fort Clark, on the 10th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight, the said nations did cede and transfer to the United States (together with other lands) all that portion of territory of which they had previously to that time been in possession, which should be found to lie northward of the Missouri river: And whereas the said claim and possession of the great and little Osage nations, northward of the Missouri, is now ascertained to have been immemorially bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kansas river, and running northwardly one hundred and forty miles; thence eastwardly to the waters of the river Ottatta, (which empty into the Mississippi) thence to a point on the left bank of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of the Gasconade; thence up the river Missouri, as it meanders to the place of beginning. The pretensions of other nations of indians to lands lying within these limits being of very recent date, are utterly unsupported by those usages and that possession and prescription, on which the original inhabitants of this country have been accustomed to found their territorial claims:

In exercise therefore, of that authority with which I am invested by the laws, I do hereby declare and make known, that all that portion of country northward of the Missouri river, as acquired by the treaty of Fort Clark, the boundaries of which are set forth above, is hereby annexed to, and made a part of the county of St. Charles, for all purposes of civil government whatsoever, the proprietary as well as sovereign rights to the same having been regularly acquired by the United States, by the treaty above mentioned. Of this annexation, all officers, civil and of the militia, are required to take due notice.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed. Done at St. Louis the ninth day of
(L. S.) March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty ninth.

WM. CLARK.

BY THE GOVERNOR,
FREDERICK BATES.
SEC'Y. OF MISSOURI TERRITORY.

JACKSONVILLE.

A Town, which the subscriber has just laid out on a liberal plan, and offers at private sale, building LOTS to Mechanicks, Merchants, and others who may incline to settle therein.

JACKSONVILLE is situated on the easterly bank of L'Abbe, or Cahokia Creek, not more than four hundred yards from the Mississippi river, immediately opposite the flourishing town of St. Louis.

It is deemed unnecessary to go into a detail of the many advantages that this situation possesses; suffice it to say, that it is a good and beautiful site for a large town, and admirably well situated for commerce. That it is backed by an extensive tract of as fertile lands as any in the western country; where there are at present many industrious and respectable farmers, and the country is rapidly populating by emigrants from the different parts of the United States.

Etienne Pinçonneau.

Jacksonville St. Clair county, Ill. Ter. March 4th 1815 at

NOTICE.

To the People of the County of St. Louis.

For the information of parties and witnesses, who have business in the court of the county of St. Louis, and who are summoned to appear on the 3d monday of this instant. It is hereby stated that by the late law, the term of the said court is postponed until the 2nd Monday in April next; at which time said parties and witnesses will do well to attend

St Louis, February 16th, 1815.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to Alexis Picard, that application will be made to the next Circuit Court, in and for the county of St. Louis, for the partition of a certain lot of Land situate in the town of St. Louis containing one hundred and twenty feet front by one hundred and fifty feet in the rear; being in the rear of Francois Deroins lot, and bounded eastwardly the Barn street, Northwardly on Cross street, westwardly on vacant lands: one part of which belongs to said Alexis Picard, as one of the heirs of Alexis Picard, deceased.

Mary Simpnoux and others, petitioners.
E. Hempstead, Attor. Plff.

March 7, 1815.

LOST,

Between the river des Peres and St Charles, a valuable silver covered Watch: whoever may have found said watch and delivers it to P. Lee in St. Louis, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars.

Denis Julien.

Feb. 23d, 1815. 2t

FOR SALE

A likely negro Man, Woman and Child, indented to serve twenty five years. For particulars apply to the subscriber, residing near Turkey Hill, Illinois Territory.

Moses Short.

March 9th, 1815

TAKEN UP

By James Bollinger living Byrd in township Cape Girardeau county, on the seventeenth day of December 1814. A bay mare, four years old, fourteen hands high a blaze face, a few white hairs on the right side of her neck, her natural gait a trot, appraised to thirty five dollars before me.

John Davis J. P.

A Copy.
J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. P. C. G. C.

TAKEN UP

By Moses Byrd, of Byrd township, in the county of Cape Girardeau a chesnut sorrel horse, four years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a star on his forehead, trots naturally; branded on the near shoulder (T S) with a scar on the inside of the right foreleg just above the knee; appraised to twenty-eight dollars. 22d November, 1814.

John Davis J. P.

A Copy.
J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. P.

PEACE.

WASHINGTON Feb. 14.
4 o'clock, P. M.

Advices from London to the 31st.—An honorable Treaty of Peace, signed on the 24th; ratified by the Prince Regent, but not to take effect until ratified by the President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12

A TREATY OF PEACE was signed by the American and British commissioners at Ghent, on the 24th of December, and ratified by the Prince Regent on the 30th.

We most cordially congratulate our fellow citizens on this propitious event—an event which calls for deep and undissembled gratitude to the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe.

Mr. Henry Carroll, one of the secretaries of the American Legation, charged with dispatches from our commissioners and a copy of the treaty, left Ghent on the 26th of December for England & sailed from Plymouth in the British Coop of war Favorite, on the 2d of January, and arrived at this port at 9 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Hughes, another of the secretaries of the American Legation, sailed about the same time with dispatches for the Chesapeak.

Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British Legation to the United States in 1810, has also come out in the Favorite, for the purpose of receiving the ratification of the President and Senate, and of communicating the joyful tidings to the British fleets and armies in this quarter of the globe.

Mr Carroll, with whom we have been favored with an interview, states, that the terms of the treaty are such as to leave no doubt that they will be ratified by our government. The London "Times" a ministerial print, denounces the treaty in the strongest terms as highly dishonorable to England; while the "Morning Chronicle," an anti-ministerial paper, considers it as advantageous to the British nation. A meeting at Westminster was held on the 19th of December, for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the income tax; at which Mr. Cartwright, one of the orators of the day, represents the peace in America as a happy circumstance.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Judge Griswold, to the Post Master of this place, dated Shawaneetown, 5th March, 1815.

"Lest the glorious news of PEACE having been concluded between the U. States and G. Britain, should not be contained in the present mail, I inform you that it has reached us here in an authentic form, by the rapid passage of boats from up the river. The preliminaries are signed and hostilities are ordered to cease against the British in every quarter."

FROM GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah to his friend in this place, dated Jan. 28 1815.

"We have long expected the British on our Southern coast. It is at length realized. About 1500 of them have taken possession of Point Petre, Cumberland Island, and St. Mary's; and it is rumored that part of them have got to Sunbury, within 40 miles of this place. We hope they will proceed—that Gen. Floyd with his Georgia volunteers, may have it in his power to meet them, and give them what they so justly deserve; which we have every confidence he will do."

John Bull's sine qua non!

Arrah! dear Honies have ye heard the big sound,
Of big Johnny Bull petting indians all round,
Of his claiming the Lakes and the Fish'ries too,
And planting his traders and forts in our view?
His sine qua non to our Envoys he sent,
And blather'd it out in the city of Ghent

To yield are ye ready those wilds deck'd in glore,
The seas of bold Perry, brave Brown's battled shore,
The Lake of M'Donough—bright scenes of our fame?
No! my honest Paddies ye scorn such vile shame.
His sine qua non, etc.

His Regent has threaten'd your lives my sweet souls,
Unless ye will muster once more on his rolls!
I'm conscious my Boys ye will lather the lad,
And make 'im as frantic as his foolish dad,
His sine qua non, etc.

He roves o'er the ocean, he's coming in ire
T'enforce his vile threats by the sword balls and fire
Give 'im't warm my kind hearts, your blood boils I know,
My veins are red hot with the foul kindling glow,
His sine qua non, etc.

Those seas nobly won by the zeal of the brave,
I swear by loved Erin shall ne'er bear a slave,
Those wilds that Columbia hath cherish'd so long,
Shall yet blaze with science and love's melting song.
His sine qua non, etc.

He longs for that river, the gate of the world,
There would Johnny Bull have his banners unfurl'd,
O'er the Mississippi he would spread his sails,
And gird us around like a felon in jails.
His sine qua non, etc.

Ye true hearted Irish come forth in your might,
Let big Johnny Bull feel how well ye can fight.
Belabour the scoundrel, keep close in his track,
Ye'll find 'im this winter hous'd up in Quebec.
His sine qua non to our envoys he sent,
And blather'd it out in the city of Ghent.

November 1, 1814. J. M. F.

to a perfect state of health; which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effect. being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other medicines.

I am yours Respectfully,
JOHN SCOTT.
Dulaney street.

Baltimore, August 15, 1808.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant,
G. C. COLLINS,
Front street.

Baltimore, July 23, 1810.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

I have received great benefit by taking your Antibilious Pills, I have now been in the habit of taking them six years, have always found them the most efficacious, at the same time the most mild Medicine I ever have taken, in removing Cholics, Spasms, Pains and Giddiness in my Head, and sick stomach; I think you ought to publish this for the benefit of the public; I shall always keep some of these truly excellent pills in my family.

Your humble servant.
MARY BOBBET.
Dulaney street.

Baltimore, June 8 1812.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

Having received much benefit from taking your truly celebrated Antibilious Pills. in removing extreme sickness at my stomach, violent Head Ache. and restoring me again to perfect health, I think it my duty to inform you, and your duty to make it public, for the good of our fellow beings who may be afflicted in this way.

Your obedient servant,
MARY KENEDY,
Baltimore June 4 1812. Pitt street.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

I have been much afflicted for some days past with extreme pain and giddiness in my head. so much so that when I have had occasion to stoop down in the store on rising up again it was with difficulty I could stand on my feet for some time, connected with a sick stomach. having repeatedly received great benefit from your Antibilious Pills I had recourse to them again, and find myself again entirely relieved from those distressing sensations, and now enjoy perfect health; you are at liberty (and I wish you so to do to make this as public as you may see proper) as I am confident these pills are the most efficacious medicine in similar cases and I do sincerely believe that a timely use thereof will in many cases prevent violent attacks of Bilious and other fevers.

Yours Respectfully.
GREENBURY RIDGELY.
No 9, Market street.

Baltimore May 15 1812

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

I have now the pleasure to inform you of the benefit and final relief I have received by taking your highly celebrated Antibilious Pills; which is as follows, I was taken very ill with a violent head ache great sickness at my stomach and general lassitude's in short, I was extremely ill; two Emetics and Bleeding were resorted to without removing or alleviating the disease, I was (happily for me) at this critical time. advised to take some of Antibilious Pills. (by a neighbour of mine who had received great benefit from them;) a box was immediately had, and a dose of them given to me, the copious and efficacious operation, (though mild and gentle) was so beneficial that I found immediate relief and in a few days have quite recovered my health again: indeed I think Lee's Antibilious Pills, the best medicine ever made public; in bilious complaint I shall always recommend them to my friends under a full conviction of their superior efficacy You are at full liberty to make my case public in any way you think proper.

Your obedient servant,
MARY TOANER.
Baltimore June 15 1812. Asquith street.

INFALLIBLE AGUE & FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this as many thousands can testify It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the generally received opinion that if taken regularly and according to the directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world for the ague and intermittent fever. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine have proved ineffectual. Not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail; which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, bring on dropsies, putrid fevers and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature—The bark is the usual remedy made use of; but being a very nauseous medicine and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; children and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently left. for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Selected cases of Cures.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

Having an apprentice boy violently attacked with the ague and fever, I procured a bottle of Lee's ague and fever drops of A. Miltenberger, and gave him several doses, which in a few days completely cured him. You ought to publish this case for the good of others laboring under this disease; as I confidently believe those drops will always prove an effectual cure when given agreeable to the directions. Respectfully yours,
JOHN STEWART.
No 250 Market sheet, Baltimore.

September 30 1811.

Messrs Mich Lee & Co.

I think it a duty incumbent on me (for the benefit of my fellow beings) to make known to you the wonderful cure performed by your truely infallible Ague and Fever Drops, my little son has been labouring under the Ague and Fever for several months, a great many remedies were tried without the least effect, and the child fast declining, having almost entirely lost his appetite. I was was advised to try Lee's infallible fever and ague drops, I procured a bottle and gave it attentively as directed, and to my astonishment the third day the ague and fever entirely left him, and he soon perfectly recovered his health; I do therefore confidently recommend them to all persons labouring under that distressing disease to be a perfect cure.

Yours respectfully,
HOMEWOOD MARRIOT,
Baltimore Sept 15 1811. Albemarle street.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

I think it my duty to inform you, that from experience I am convinced your Ague drops, is an effectual remedy. My little son was violently afflicted with agues and fevers. The advice and attendance of an eminent physician failed. I was next advised to try the country air, which also failed, and it appeared to all that saw him, impossible for him to recover, when Mr. George Hays advised me to try Lee's Ague Drops (observing that they had cured him.) A bottle was procured and given according to the directions, which effected a speedy cure, and he has not had a return thereof since.

With respect yours.
JOSEPH OWENS,
No. 63 Market-street.

Baltimore, July 25, 1810.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

On a visit to Annapolis this summer to see my friends I had the misfortune to be taken ill with the ague and fever, which continued getting worse and more violent the longer it continued on my return to Baltimore, the ague and fever still continued, I was advised to try Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops as a certain cure, I obtained a bottle, and to my no small surprise and joy I had only to take them twice. having entirely removed every symptom of this cruel and wasting disease. I have since in a number of instances, recommended them to my friends, who have invariably been cured; I sincerely believe too much cannot be said, in praise of Lee's truly infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Your obt. servt.
ELIZABETH SHEPPARD,
Market-street.

Baltimore, September 14 1811.

LEE'S GENUINE ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face, Neck &c.

The experience of many ages and the testimony of the best medical practitioners from an early period to the present time agree in ascribing to Mustard very powerful and singular virtues—in every case where the necessity of stimulating remedies are indicated, while the inflamatory state of the system forbid the use of medicines of a heating quality—Mustard is eminently useful.

The Essence and extract of Mustard, contains the whole virtues of the plant concentrated in a small compass, entirely divested of that acrimony, which renders its external application so inconvenient in a crude state likewise rejecting those inert and useless parts which compose the chief of its bulk, and render the necessary dose so large as to be extremely nauseating in the stomach, by which means every inconvenience is obviated in these medicines

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine and by insensible perspiration. expelling the superfluous morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, assist digestion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The Essence is a wonderful assistance to the pills is Rheumatism Gout, Lumbago and Palsey—and by its peculiar penetrating dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c swelled faces, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

Many persons have been much disappointed in purchasing medicines under the name of the Essence of Mustard, which bear no analogy whatever to this remedy.

From the many cases of cures that occur we insert the following, as the limits of our pamphlet will not admit of more.

Messrs Mich. Lee & Co.

Being violently afflicted with the Rheumatism, I tried several remedies recommended to me without effect, I was in a few days unable to walk. I now sent for a bottle of Lee's Essence of Mustard, and rubbed the parts affected with it three times, which entirely removed the pains: I wish you to publish my case in order that those persons that are or may be afflicted with this painful disease may obtain perfect health and strength, by applying this truly efficacious remedy, as I have experienced it to be.

Your humble servant,
MARTHA WEEKS.
Great York-st near the Stone Bridge.

Baltimore, July 10, 1810.

Messrs Mich. Lee & Co.

I was for several weeks much effected with the Rheumatism in my hand arms, and shoulders, a number of remedies were tried without producing any good effect, I at length was unable to use my right hand and arm. (Being obliged to get some person to cut my victuals for me) With reluctance I was persuaded to try Lee's Essence of Mustard. and had the parts effected well rubbed with it, which so removed the pains, that I was able to take a journey of forty miles in three days after. You are at liberty to make this public for the benefit of those persons that suffer with this distressing disease.

Yours respectively.
B. WILSON,
Market-st F. P.

Baltimore, July 13, 1811.

The following case of a cure was communicated to the proprietor by the Revd John W. Brown of Cincinnatti, Ohio, when in Baltimore, May the 18th, 1811.

Sir, I have now to inform you of the good effect of your Essence of Mustard; I employed a carpenter to do some work for me, he was soon after so violently afflicted with the Rheumatism that he was entirely unable to attend to his work, I advised him to try your Essence of Mustard. he procured a bottle and rubbed the parts effected as directed. And in a few days was entirely cured and able to attend to business; you are at liberty to publish this case.

Yours sincerely,
J. W. BROWN.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Benjamin Stibbins, dated Charleston, Brooke County, Virginia, March 7, 1812.

Messrs Mich. Lee & Co.

I have used your Essence of Mustard (in my practice) with great success; your other Medicines I have found from experience to be valuable.

Yours truely
BENJAMIN STIBBINS.

Lee's Grand Restorative & Nervous Cordial

Which is confidently recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destruction intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

And it is proved by long and extensive experience, to be a most valuable medicine in, the cure of

Nervous disorders, consumptions, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness violent cramps in the limbs relaxation involuntary emissions seminal weakness obstinate gleets fluor albus, (or whites) impotency barrenness, &c &c.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power and sending forth from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without stimulating too violently and nervous; strengthens the secretary vessels and general habit; bring back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility. The Restorative is absolutely above all condemnation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The grand Restorative is prepared in pills as well as in fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtuous remain unimpared for many years in any climate.

The following recent case of a cure is the only one the limits of this Pamphlet will admit of; The great and increasing demand for this truly Grand Restorative Medicine (which the proprietor most respectfully and solemnly state to be the fact) are incontrovertible evidence of the virtue and superior efficacy of this Medicine.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

I was attended with a most violent cramp in my breast and back, my wife immediately procured a bottle of Lee's Grand Restorative Drops, and gave me as the directions prescribed, by taking them only two days I was able to attend to my business and the use of half the bottle perfectly cured me *I* wish you to publish my case for the good of my fellow sufferers, as from experience *I* can confidently recommend those Grand Restorative Drops to be the best medicine *I* ever tried. Any other information will be cheerfully given by the subscriber.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN SMITH
Forrest-street.

Baltimore June 9, 1812.

Lee's Genuine

So celebrated among throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic perfectively innocent and safe in unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflamitory redness, scurfs, prickley heat, primature wrinkles &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding their natural perspiration, which is essential to health; yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth; improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

Selected cases of Cures.

Messrs Mich Lee & Co.

I have been for many years troubled with a tetter worm on my hand, and repeatedly (apparently) cured it, but is invariably broke out again. *I* was advised to try the Persian Lotion prepared by Mich Lee & Co. and to my astonishment and satisfaction the use of a bottle entirely healed it up, and it has had no disposition to break out again although it is now twelve months since.

Yours &c.
REBECCA TURNER,
No. 90. Pitt Street.

Baltimore June 6th, 1812.

The following case was also communicated to the proprietor by the Revd John W. Browne of Cincinnatti, who remarked such an extraordinary case ought to be made Public.

Sir, A neighbor of mine has been for a number of years greatly afflicted with a distressing Tetter Worm on his arm, for which a number of remedies had been applied without the desired effect, that it had spread from his shoulder to his hand. He was now advised to try the Persian Lotion, and to my astonishment, as well as all his acquaintances, by using the Lotion as directed, it has made an entire and perfect cure of him.

Your Friend
JOHN W. BROWNE.

Baltimore, May 28 1811.

Lee's true and genuine Corn Plaster.

For the removing speedily Corns, ROOT and branch, without giving pain.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Lee's damask Lip Salve.

Is recommended (particularly to ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, etc. speedily restoring a beautiful and delicate soft to the lips.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

A foverign remedy for all deseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident: speedily removing inflamations, defluxions of Rheum, dullness. itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtue when nearly deprived of sight.

Certificate of Mr. John Hutchins North Frederick street, Baltimore.

Messrs Mich Lee and Co.

It is with pleasure that *I* inform you of the astonishing cure performed by Lee's Eye water which is as follows.

I was some time past very much afflicted with a very distressing sore eyes, many applications were tried but without effect, I was advised to try Lees' Eye Water. but my prejudice against advertised remedies were so great, I declined trying it for the present. My Eyes daily getting worse I was unable to attend to duty [clerk in the county court, *I* now determined to lay my former prejudice aside and try the eye water. And having procured a bottle I strictly applied it agreeable to the accompanying directions, and in a few days to my great joy and surprise *I* found great relief and by continually using it a few days longer, *I* am completely cured, *I* do confidently recommend Lee' Eye Water to be the best remedy for sore eyes that ever come under my observation. Any further information will be given by application to

Your obt servt.
JOHN HUTCHINS.
(Late Sheriff.)

Lees' Restorative Tooth Powder.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamal from decay and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious foulness, which if suffered to accumulate; never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

Lee's Anodyne Elixer.

For the cure of every kind of head-ach.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

The experience of many who have been cured by this medicine demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the Venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy its operation is so gentle that it is given to patients in a state pregnancy with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system. With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with suitable directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least possible inconvenience,

Missouri Gazette & Illinois Advertiser.

[Vol. VII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1815. [No 357.]

The Son's of the West.

Ye sons of Missouri attention I crave,
I'll sing you a song concerning the brave,
'Tis of General Andrew Jackson, Carroll, Coffee, and the rest,
And how the British have been beaten by the sons of the west.

All those officers I've named tho' but one two or three,
They have faced those hostile Britons in defence of liberty,
They declare of all the generals, Andrew Jackson is the best,
For he is the guardian angel of the people of the west.

At the battle of the 8th, at New Orleans they say,
The British they were forc'd for to yield themselves a prey;
They lost their chief Pakenham with 1500 of the best,
They say they cannot stand to fight against the sons of the west.

Old Johnny Bull in sleeping had many curious dreams,
Till at length he dreamed of taking the city of Orleans,
He says of all the troops in Europe Wellington's are the best,
And I'm sure they will take New Orleans from the people of the west,

They besieg'd New-Orleans, the contest was warm,
At length they drew conclusions they would take it by storm,
They rush'd on with all their forces but in vain they did attest,
For they could not scare the brave heroic sons of the west.

Johnny Bull is now convinc'd that his troops cannot fight;
For he's lost 6000 of them and the rest were put to flight,
Johnny Bull now for the future, better plans he must suggest,
Or he'll never take New Orleans from the heroes of the west.

Alexander M'Alister.

Gravois, Feb. 18, 1815.

The following is the address of Major General Jackson to his troops, on the first general review after his return to the city.

HEAD QUARTERS Seventh Military District,

NEW ORLEANS Feb. 2, 1815.

FELLOW SOLDIERS.

On this general review, the commander in chief would do injustice to your feelings if he withheld from you the renewed assurance of his thanks and of his admiration—you have realized his highest hopes.

The audacious enemy who so lately profaned your soil by his tread, threatening to lay your city in ashes and your country in ruin, has been compelled, by your valour, to retire in disgrace. Are you not sufficiently compensated for your nights of watchfulness and your days of toil?

Saviors of your country, you have merited its best rewards, and the veneration of posterity!

Natives of different states, you have shewn that one common principle united you. Feeling as Americans, you have harmonised as a band of brothers. Such was the spirit which animated the fathers of our independence.

No sooner had the enemy raised his standard on your shores, than, with an inferior force, you attacked him in his camp—that enemy who had atchieved such wonders in Europe, and committed such excesses on the Atlantick seaboard. From that moment I foresaw the happy result which has at length crowned your exertions. You proved that the enemy was mortal and could be made to fear!—thus was all of which I wished you to be convinced.

Five days after, deriving confidence from his increased strength, he presented his columns in formidable array before you. He hoped to intimidate or drive you from your position. Vain expectations! You met his approach with shouts of defiance and the roar of artillery. The effect and undaunted front which you displayed and the deadly fire which you opened, alike admonished him of the falacy of his hopes. He drew off his columns & retired—pierced with chagrin and overwhelmed with shame.

But he did not abandon his purpose. We had not yet beheld a full display of his bombs and rockets; and those were to throw us into confusion and frighten us into retreat. Hope more vain than ever! From how many different points did he not open upon us those engines which he thought so terrifying, on the morning which ushered in the year? The light was new—but how long was it alarming? Never can your general forget with what emotions he beheld you smile with contempt on this pompous pageantry! He saw that the feelings which gave birth to that expression, lived in a heart not to be overawed or subdued. The application of your matches was not retarded nor the accuracy of your fire disturbed, by the splendid demonstration of the enemy. In a few hours we beheld his cannon dismounted, and him flying with precipitation.

Tortured into madness by repeated disappointments, he collected his strength for a mighty effort. That was the effort which terminated in his rout. On the morning of the 8th of January, a day which will long be illustrious, he opened his artillery and advanced his columns. Appealing no longer, to your fears alone, he hoped to succeed now by an exertion of his strength. How fatal was his hopes! His columns, cut in pieces by your fire, fled precipitately and in confusion. From that moment he became sensible of the folly and the madness of his designs. His only thoughts were now, to escape your future vengence—happy to retire under the cover of darkness and load of shame!

Thus, fellow soldiers, have you chastised the insolent invader of your soil—thus were avenged the outrages on female innocence committed at Hampton. Little did that enemy think, while he was rioting on the Atlantic shore in all the excesses of wantonness and barbarity that he was raising up, in another part of the Union, a spirit to punish these atrocities! Deluded wretch! did he believe that Heaven would never interpose to arrest the career of his wickedness? Happy you who have been made the instruments to exact him his folly and avenge his crimes! Your city too was doomed to revelling and riot—here was to have been repeated those scenes, at which, even on the mention, humanity shudders. did he forget how the heart is emboldened and the arm inured to in defence of female innocence? He forgot the enthusiasm which would animate the inhabitants in the day of battle when they remembered their wives, their daughters, and their sisters?—that the hardy sons of the West, tho' far removed from those tender relatives, were every where the champions of female virtue? Thrice happy you who have been able to undeceive him! Future generations shall hail your names with gratitude, and point to your virtues as an example for imitation.

Deeds so illustrious, you will never tarnish by a future dereliction of duty. Another opportunity may soon be afforded you for the exercise of your fortitude and a display of your valour—it will then be seen how justly you have merited the laurels you have won. The enemy tho' compelled to ignominious flight still hovers on your coast. Incautious wretch! he had not provided for the reverses which have overtaken him. Flushed with recent victory, and relying on our weakness, he came in all the pride of a conqueror to establish colonial government. Even the possibility of defeat had not entered into his previous calculations. Repulsed & driven back on his first approach, and at a moment when he scarcely looked for opposition, it is not surprising that he is thrown in to perplexity. Even on the bosom of his boasted element he perceives that danger still hovers round him. Rendered frantick by his situation he may again attempt some acts of madness—in the delirium of his folly or the paroxysm of his rage, it will not be astonishing if he renews his efforts against our city. We will every where be prepared for the most desperate of his insanity. Excited to vigilance by the secrecy of his late approach, and inspired with confidence by our subsequent triumphs, we shall be enabled, if he repeats his experiment, to drive from his distempered fancy the dreams of conquest which have so long deceived him. Happy deliverance for ourselves and for the world!

By command.

HEAD QUARTERS,

SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

Adjutant General's Office, New-Orleans, January 21, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The major general, in justice to his own feelings, and as a tribute to merit, takes this opportunity of mentioning a few officers, omitted in the general order.

Captains M'Mahan and Pace, & lieut. Cranford, of general Coffee's brigade, in the action of the 23d December, fell like freemen, worthy of the name, nobly contending with the enemy. Colonel Henderson of maj. gen. Carroll's division, fell in a sortie on the 28th Dec. at the head of his command. The army were witness to and admired his bravery.

Lieut. Leach, of the 7th U. States' infantry, was severely wounded in the side on the 23d, and refused to leave the ground until compelled the next day from extreme pain; but returned in time to perform his duty in all the subsequent engagements.

Captain Smith and his brave troops from Bayou Sara, were believed to be part of the Mississippi dragoons, and were included as such in the mention made of that corps. The maj. gen. tenders to him and his troop an expression of entire approbation of their conduct. Captain Griffith, and that of his company of mounted gunmen, with him in the action of the 23d did their duty,

Midshipman Erasmus Watkins, of the United States' navy, from mistake is given as Mr. W. Martin in the general orders—to him therefore is meritedly due the mention made of said Martin.

Judge Lewis, who, disdaining to shield himself under his judicial cloak, volunteered his services in captain Beal's rifle company, and performed his duty in a manner highly honorable to himself.

By Command,

ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General.

An address delivered to the commander in chief of the 7th military district, maj. gen. ANDREW JACKSON, at the ceremony of solemn thanksgiving, after his brilliant defence of the city of New Orleans.

By the Rev. Wm. Dubourg,
Administrator apostolic of the diocese of Louisiana,

GENERAL

Whilst the state of Louisiana, in the joyful transports of her gratitude, hails you as her deliverer, & the asserter of her nearly invaded liberties—whilst grateful America, so lately wrapt up in anxious suspense, on the fate of this important city, the emporium of the wealth of one half of the territory, and the true bulwark of its independence, is now re-echoing from shore to shore, your splendid achievements, and preparing to inscribe your name on her immortal rolls among those of her Washingtons—whilst history, poetry and the monumental arts will vie in consigning to the admiration of the latest posterity, a triumph perhaps unparalleled in their records—whilst thus raised by universal acclamation to the very pinnacle of fame, amid ascending clouds of incense, how easy has it been for you, general, to forget the prime mover of your wonderful successes, and to assume to yourself a praise, which must essentially return to that exalted source whence every sort of merit is derived? But better acquainted with the nature of true glory, and justly placing the summit of your ambition in approving yourself the worthy instrument of Heaven's merciful designs, the first impulse of your religious heart was to acknowledge *the signal interposition of Providence*—your first step, a solemn display of *your humble sense of his favors*.

Still agitated at the remembrance of those dreadful agonies from which we have been so miraculously rescued, it is our pride also to acknowledge that the Almighty has truly been the principal hand in our deliverance, and to follow you, general, in attributing to his infinite goodness the homage of our admiration. Let the infatuated tyrant, blind to the wonders of our cause, despise it; let the cold hearted sceptick look up for the explanation of such important events to the mere concatenation of human causes—to us, the whole universe is loud in proclaiming a Supreme Ruler, who, as he holds the hearts of men in his hands, holds also the thread of all contingent occurrences. Whatever be the intermediate agents (says an illustrious prelate) full on the secret orders of His all ruling Providence, depend the rise and prosperity, as well as the decline and downfall of empires. From His lofty throne above, he moves all the springs of every scene below, now curbing, now letting loose the passions of men; now infusing his own wisdom into the leaders of nations, now confounding their boasted prudence and spreading upon their councils a spirit of intoxication, and thus executing his uncontrollable judgments on the sons of men, according to the dictates of His own unerring justice.

To Him therefore our most fervent thanks are due for our late unexpected rescue; and it is *Him* we chiefly intend to praise, when considering you, general, as the man of his *right hand*, whom He was taken pains to single out for the important commission of our defence, we extol that fecundity of genius, by which, in an instant of the most discouraging distress, you created unforeseen resources, raised, as it were, from the ground, hosts of intrepid warriors and provided every vulnerable point with ample means of defence. To Him we trace that instinctive superiority of your mind, which at once rallied around you universal confidence, impressed one irresistible movement to all the jarring elements of which this political machine is composed, aroused their slumbering spirits, and diffused through every rank that noble ardor which glowed in your own bosom. To Him in fine, we address our acknowledgments for that consummate prudence which defeated all the combinations of a sagacious enemy, entangled him in the very snares which he had spread before us, and succeeded in effecting his utter destruction, without once exposing the lives of our citizens. Immortal thanks be to his Supreme Majesty, for sending us such an instrument of his bountiful designs! A gift of that value is the best token of the continuance of his protection—the most solid encouragement to us to sue for new favors. The first which it emboldens us humbly to supplicate, as it is the nearest to our throbbing hearts is that you may long enjoy, general, the honors of your grateful country, of which you will permit us to present you a pledge in this wreath of laurels, the prize of victory, the symbol of immortality. The next is a speedy and honorable termination of the bloody contest in which we are engaged. No one has so efficaciously labored as you, general, for the acceleration of that blissful period; may we soon reap the sweetest fruit of your splendid and uninterrupted victories.

GEN. JACKSON'S ANSWER.

REVEREND SIR—I receive with gratitude and pleasure the symbolical crown which piety has prepared—I receive it in the name of the brave men who have so effectually seconded my exertions for the preservation of their country—they well deserve the laurels which their country will bestow.

For myself, to have been instrumental in the deliverance of such a country, is the greatest blessing that Heaven could confer. That it has been effected with so little loss—that so few tears should cloud the smiles of our triumph, and not a cypress leaf be interwoven in the wreath which you present, is a source of the most exquisite enjoyment.

I thank you, reverend sir, most sincerely for the prayers which you offer up for my happiness. May those your patriotism dictates for our beloved country be first heard. And may mine for your individual prosperity, as well as that of the congregation committed to your care, be favorably received—the prosperity, the wealth, the happiness of this city will then be commensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Charleston, Feb. 8.

Extract of a letter, dated Amelia Island, Jan. 20th, 1815.

"By a vessel just now arrived from Matanzas, news is received that the Cortes are in possession of

Ferdinand VII. There is said to be a revolution in Spain."

A letter from a gentleman in Portsmandina, dated January 10, to his friend in this city, says, "There was an arrival here this morning, stating that Gen. *Mina* had entered Madrid with 140,000 men; that *Ferdinand* had abandoned the city and gone to Badejoz, and had shut himself up there. Charles IV. has sworn to the new Constitution, in favor of the people; and it is said and generally believed, will prevail through Spain."

FRIGATE PRESIDENT.

Extract of a letter from Com. Decatur, late commander of the U. S. frigate President dated 16th Jan.

"The night we left the Hook, owing to some blunder of our pilot we struck on the bar, and there remained thumping two hours, the tide fell; at daylight we fell in with the British squadron, consisting of the Majestic, Endymion, Pomona, Tenedos and Dispatch brig.

"My ship owing to her getting aground, lost her sailing. I lightened her as much as possible, but the enemy gained on us. The Endymion mounting 24 pounders on her gun deck, was the leading ship of the enemy She got close under my quarter, and was cutting my rigging, without my being able to bring a gun to bear upon her. To suffer this was making my capture certain, and that too without injury to the enemy.

"I therefore bore up for the Endymion, and engaged her for two hours; when we silenced and beat her off. At this time several of the ships had got up within two miles of us. We made all sail we could from them, but it was in vain. In three hours the Pomona and Tenedos were along side, and the Majestic and Endymion close to us. All that was now left for me to do, was to receive the fire of the nearest ships and surrender, for it was in vain to contend with the whole squadron.

"My loss has been severe; the precise number I do not know, but believe it to be between eighty and ninety; of this number about twenty five are killed. Babbit, Hamilton and Howell are amongst the slain. Mr. Dale is wounded, but is doing well.

I am in haste—we sail to day for Bermuda."

By express arrived here last evening, we received the highly important and welcome intelligence of preliminary articles of PEACE having been signed by the British Government and forwarded to the United States for the ratification of ours; which from every information we can obtain will be immediately done—and thus will a stop be put to the expensive preparations that are making on both sides for a vigorous campaign, which would inevitably result in the flowing of blood in profusion.

As to the basis of this treaty, to judge from the temper of some of the London Editors who deal so copiously in recriminations against the conduct of their government in excepting such a treaty, we are led to conclude, that at least the SINE QUA NONS were forgotten, and that the WAR party in England must see, and feel that the Americans have, by their valor in the field and on the ocean, obtained a much more dignified station in the eyes of Europe than was occupied by them *before* the commencements of the war. If so, and if we have obtained a recognition of our rights and boundary lines (which we have reason to believe is the case) the British editors, and government too, have reason to feel deep pangs of mortification. If they should now feel a little chagrin at the successful stand made against them on the Niagara, the defeat of Sir George at Plattsburg, the capture of their fleet on Lake Champlain, or the disapprobation of the nations of Europe of their Vandalism at Washington; what will be their feelings when they learn how the gallant Jackson with the *backwoods militia* of the western country have handled them? Mortification will be turned to madness, chagrin will be into phrenzy, they will retire in disgust from the conflict as they did in last war, with an accumulation of public debt, and with the loss of some of their best blood which has been shed for no other purpose, but to confirm the Americans in their froward notions of *Liberty, Equality* and *Independence*.

Extract of a letter from the Hon M'Clean to Jacob Burns, Esq. dated Washington, Feb. 15.

"Dear Sir,

"Preliminaries of Peace were signed at Ghent on the 24th December and ratified by the British government on the 30th. To-morrow the articles will be laid before the senate—they were received this day. The British Ministerial papers are much dissatisfied—The terms are said to be honorable to this country. I congratulate you."

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 16.

We have the pleasure to announce that the treaty of peace between the U. States and Great Britian, as signed by all the commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, was last evening delivered by Mr. Carroll, to the Secretary of State, who immediately submitted it to the President. The general principle of the treaty, is a restitution and recognition of the rights and possessions of each party, as they stood before the war; with adequate provisions to settle all the disputed points of boundary, by commissioners subject to the decision of an amicable sovereign, in case the commissioners do not agree in opinion. The title to the Island in the bay of Passamaquoddy being controverted, possession will remain with the parties respectively, which now hold them, until the commissioners decide upon the title, but without prejudice to the claim of party. Periods are fixed for the restitution of maritime captures in different latitudes and hostilities are to cease as soon as the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged at Washington. It is understood that Mr. Baker is the bearer of the treaty ratified by the Prince Regent; and will be ready to exchange the ratifications, when the President and the senate have passed upon the subject. We are happy to add, that the treaty is thought, in all respects, to be honorable to the nation and to the negotiators. The President will probably lay it before the senate this day.

In confirmation and addition to the above we have been favored with the following supplement to the Ghent newspaper.

From the Ghent Political Journal.

The Journal not appearing today the editor presumes he shall give pleasure to his subscribers in appriseing them of the agreeable news, that on Saturday the 24th, Peace was signed between the English and American Plenipotentiaries. Although the arrangements of the Treaty are not known and probably will not be known until after their ratification; we believe we may assure our readers that this Peace, honorable to both nations, will gloriously recompense the efforts and patriotism of the Americans.

Couriers have been immediately expedited to England and America.

A friend who has conversed with Mr. Carroll, has obligingly favored us with the following;

Messrs. Lane, Turner & Co.

At such an important epoch, every word relating to the great subject seems to have consequence; I therefore hasten to give you a summary of the news I have collected from a hasty glance at the London papers of the 28th and 31st December, and an interview with my friend Mr. C——, the welcome Messenger.

Peace was concluded on the 24th of Dec. and ratified on the 30th by the Prince Regent—the terms highly honorable to America. Affairs remain as they were before the war, Not an inch of territory ceded. The negotiations flagged until the great victory of M'Donough, which gave a spur to the Ministers of England. I may add that the destruction of Washington was a happy event for this country. It united the whole Continent in expressing their abhorrence of such savage warfare; and a Paris paper goes as far as to say, each of their capitals had in turn been in possession of an enemy, but all therein was respected; and Paris was not burnt because England had not the sole control.

The British papers give as a reason for making a Peace, that as Russia and Prussia appear at the General Congress to be sticklers for maritime rights, it would be advisable and prudent to detach America from joining the contest.

Ministers is much abused for the manner of conducting the war—America is now respected by the world—Louis the XVIIIth sits insecurely on his throne; there was a conspiracy formed to assassinate him on entering the Thuilleries, which was discovered by Marmont, and the necessary steps taken to suppress it.

Bonaparte is restless, and desires much to go to England.

LONDON DEC. 30.

The state of the funds may be said to afford a most striking comment on the text of those who have the front to call the treaty of Ghent *honorable* to this country. What? An honorable peace with the last of our adversaries, with a populous and commercial nation—and yet a depression in the public funds! The thing is impossible. There is a moral inconsistency in the facts. But the truth unhappily, peeps out in the course of the eulogy bestowed on this famous specimen of diplomatic ingenuity. The peace is, like that of Amiens, a peace of *necessity*—and upon what grounds? "A leaning to certain points," it seems has been "hinted" at the Congress of Vienna. Now let us put this mysterious language into plain English. It can bear no other construction than this—that Russia, or Austria, or Prussia, has avowed an inclination to support the innovations on public law which Mr. Madison asserts. Might not this have been foretold; was it not foretold in this paper above six months ago? Was it not the very argument we urged for pushing the war in America with the utmost vigor, whilst yet the field was open, and our adversary without allies? And is it not a motive for the same conduct, even at this late period? If any of the powers who have received our subsidies, or have been rescued from destruction by our courage and example, have had the baseness to turn against us, it is morally certain that the treaty of Ghent will confirm them in their resolution. They will reflect that we have attempted to force our principles on America, and have failed. Nay, that we have retired from the combat with the stripes yet bleeding on our back—with the recent defeats at Plattsburgh, and on Lake Champlain, unavenged. To make peace at such a moment, they will think, betrays a deadness to the feelings of honor, and shows a timidity of disposition, inviting further insult. If we could have pointed to America overthrown, we should surely have stood on much higher ground at Vienna, and every where else, than we possibly can do now.—Even yet, however, if we should but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored; but to say that it has not hitherto suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and what is worse of America herself, is to believe common sense and universal experience. "Two or three of our ships having struck to a force vastly superior to ours, not two or three, but many, on the ocean, and whole squadrons on the Lakes; and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two navies. Scarcely is there one American ship of war which has not to boast a victory over the British flag, scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty that has beaten an American. Our seamen, it is urged have on all occasions fought bravely. Who denies it? Our complaints is, with the bravest seamen, and the most powerful navy in the world, we retire from the contest when the ballance of defeat is against us. Be it accident or be it misconduct, we enquire not now into the cause, the certain the unevitable *consequences* are what we look to and these may be summed up in a few words—the speedy growth of an American navy—and the recurrence of a new and much more formidable American war.

From that fatal moment when the flag of the Guerriere was struck, there has been quite a rage for building ships of war in the United States. Their navy has been nearly double, and their vessels are of extraordinary magnitude. The people, naturally vain, boastful, and insolent, have been filled with an absolute contempt of our maritime power, and a furious eagerness to beat down our maritime pretensions. Those passions, which have been inflamed by success, could only have been cooled by what in vulgar but emphatic language has been termed "a sound flogging;" but, unfortunately, our Christian meekness has induced us rather to kiss the rod, than to retaliate its exercise. Such false and feeble humanity is not calculated for the guidance of nations. War is indeed a tremendous engine of justice; but when justice wields the sword, she must be inflexible. Looking neither to the right nor to the left, she must pursue her blow, until the evil is clean rooted out. This is not blind rage, or blinder revenge; but it is a discriminating, a calm, and even a tender calculation of consequences. Better is it, that we should grapple with the young lion, when he is first fleshed with the taste of our flock, than wait until, in the maturity of his strength, he bears away at once both sheep and shepherd. *Times*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Orleans to his friend in Nashville.

The enthusiasm of the New Orleans troops is astonishing. They were so warm for the attack, that Gen. Jackson had to make a speech to them to keep them quiet. Although they are constantly under arms, such is the spirit which prevails among them, that they submit to the fatigues of the camp with the greatest cheerfulness, and it appears more like a party of pleasure, than the encampment of an army in expectation of being led to battle. The Tennessee troops are equally brave and confident of success with those from the city, and the French and Americans appear to vie which shall give each other the most praise. Indeed an aid de camp of the General's said he never saw such bravery; he could not get a man of them to stoop to keep clear of the shot and rockets which were flying among them. They volunteer and go out in parties of 20 or 30 men, and pick off the British when they get a chance.

The Tennessee rifle-men are constantly shooting their picket guards, and every night kill more or less of them. The deserters say that there would a great many desert if they were not afraid of "*those fellows with dirty shirts*;" but as soon as they see any coming up to them, they shoot them with their rifles, so that many of the deserters cannot get nigh enough to our pickets to cry out "*friend*."

The British were very much astonished on the night of the first attack, to hear the word of command given in French; for they did not expect the French or Spanish inhabitants would fight against them at all; but supposed that they would take them by the hand as soon as they should appear. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants is beyond description; and New-Orleans will set an example of bravery and perseverance worthy the immitation of the rest of the union.

A. S. BADGLEY.
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH.

Begs leave to inform his fellow citizens of Missouri and Illinois, that he has returned to St. Louis, and is fully provided with every article in his line of business. If neatness of work and assiduity to the commands of his customers will merit encouragement, he has no doubt of obtaining public patronage.

March 15. 2t

PUBLIC SALE.

On the 31 day of April next, will be sold by auction, at the town of St. Charles, all the personal property belonging to the estate of St. Paul Lacroix, dec'd, consisting of Slaves, horses, Cattle and household furniture, &c.

Terms made known at time of sale.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,
Administrator.

3t

AN ACT

Extending certain powers to the Trustees of the corporation of the town of St. Louis.

BE it enacted by the *General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri*, That the trustees of the town of St. Louis be, and they are hereby authorised to have a survey and plat of said town made by the county surveyor, and to ascertain and fix the exact dimensions, metes and boundaries of each street and town lot, according to the right and title of each claimant or owner of said lot or lots having regard to all acts of congress on the subject; and also to a plat of said town deposited with or recorded in the recorder's office of this territory, so far as said plat may go, or have been made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lot or lots whereon Auguste Chouteau senr. now lives shall first be ascertained and fixed and the same shall then form the base or place of beginning for making out, ascertaining, and fixing the dimensions of each street and town lot within the plan or limits of said town. And the said surveyor shall make out three copies of said plat or survey and return the same to the board of trustees for the town of Saint Louis: one of which the said board of trustees shall lodge or file with the clerk of the county court for the county of Saint Louis, and after the same shall be approved as herein after provided to be recorded by said clerk. And shall present another of the said plats to the general assembly which if approved and sanctioned by the said general assembly shall thereafter be considered as the plat of the town of St. Louis.

Sec. 3. *And it further enacted*, That from and after the approval of said plat, as aforesaid. The board of trustees for the town of St. Louis may whenever they think proper proceed to give effect to such plat or survey, by removing or causing to be removed all obstructions in the streets or encroachments thereon, or upon any lot or lots owned by any private person as far as the same may be practicable. And if any person shall resist the authority of the trustees, exercised by them, or any officer by them appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, they on conviction thereof before the chairman of the board shall forfeit and pay for the use of the town twenty dollars, and for every successive offence the sum of fifty dollars. And each and every resistance of the authority aforesaid for the purposes aforesaid shall form a distinct offence.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the trustees of the town of St. Louis shall from and after the passage of this act be vested with full power to licence and regulate all ferries established within the limits of the same, and to apply the licence money arising therefrom to the use of said town. *Provided*, That said board of trustees shall not have power to revoke any ferry licence granted by the court of common pleas prior to this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board of trustees shall have power to levy and collect a tax on said town for paying the expence of making said plat or survey. *Provided*, they shall not have sufficient funds in their hands or subject to their disposition for said purpose.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the lots shall be numbered progressively, beginning with the lot or lots of Auguste Chouteau senr. and the numbers marked or written on each lot in the plan.

The said trustees shall also have power to give permanent names to each and every street within said town. And for this purpose they shall have power to alter or change the name of any street that may now be named; which name shall also be written on the space or spaces left in said plan as streets.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all such part or parts of any law of this territory as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED JANUARY 21, 1815.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 18.

In the succeeding columns an epitome of the treaty with England is given: next week it will be published in full.

Copy of a letter from Ensign Becknell, to Col. Russell, dated Fort Clemson (St. Charles county) March 7th 1815.

"John Wheildon and four other citizens who were on the 4th inst. at a neighboring family fort, which was evacuated, heard several guns fired, and saw indians run after the cattle they had shot, come to our camp and reported what they heard and seen. Capt. James Callaway with the few men he had, went in pursuit of the savages, but after a long and fatiguing march could not discover them. Late in the evening of the same day, two of our spies who were out on the Loutre creek fell on a fresh trail of eight indians on horses; these were pursued by the captain immediately after his return to camp with all the men he could collect, with four days provision. About 12 o'clock this day, John Stewart a citizen residing near Loutre creek, with whom Cap Callaway had left two men to assist him in moving into the island, were fired upon by 40 or 50 indians. Stewart was wounded in the foot, another man near the enemy escaped although their horses were so cut to pieces with the bullets as to give out.

John Manley, who set out for Boons Lick has been killed by these Indians. My force here being small, I have notified some of the inhabitants to join me as I am unable to stand an attack.

March 8th.

Captain Callaway was defeated and killed last night about sunset. He fell in with the party above mentioned. The savages lay in ambush—five men are missing and two wounded. I have given the alarm along the frontier."

From Boon's Lick—March 4th:

Last night an express arrived here from the upper settlements of St. Charles county, informing that the settlements are attacked by a formidable bodies of indians. On the 1st of this month they stole a number of horses and killed a negro; a number of the inhabitants pursued the savages and retook the horses; at the same time they were attacked by three times their number, they charged without hesitation and after a smart action of about fifteen minutes retreated with the loss of one man killed and two wounded. The loss of the indians has been considerable, they were seen bearing off their dead.

It is stated that this affair has given vigor to the settlements of upper St. Charles.

Those killed with Cap. Callaways party are, Parke Hadggens, John Dreson, Jas M'Mullen and John Adkinson.—Wounded John Stewart—Gilmore.

At Boons Lick a Mr Joseph Still and a negro of Mr. Sam. Browns was killed.—Wounded Jeffrs Carson and [illegible] we learn that those who have been killed and wounded belonging to Cap: Callaway's company and at Boons Lick, have large families depending on them for support. Cap: Callaway was known to all and his loss will be regreted by ALL who estimate worth and sterling courage.

TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS.

You have seen some persons very busy in surveying or causing to be surveyed, by the surveyor of this district, lots and streets, which pass through your inclosures, and even your houses: their operations have much alarmed you, because according to what they said, you thought them authorised to dislodge you without mercy. Remove your fear, look at, and see your right. Here follows the act of Congress, which warrant your property in this town, as they were at the epoch of the change of government. See Act passed at the first session of the twelfth Congress, page 213.

Then it remains to the board of trustees but to conform themselves to the supreme authority, in causing the plat of the town to be made, as it did stand at the said epoch, and not such as some persons assert, "it ought to be handsome." The act of the Legislature of this territory, inserted in the Gazette of this day, do not and cannot authorise the overthrowing of property secured by Congress. Not a word of that is in it. We have the happiness to live under a free and wise government; under a government which protect the citizen and warrant his property. We have the authenticated instrument under our eyes, & ought not to doubt a moment, that in case we should be oppressed the general court of this territory will defend us.

Aux Proprietaires de Terreins.

Vous avez vu des personnes tres occupees a tracer on a faire tracer par l'arpenteur de ce district des rues dont plusieurs passent a travers vos enclos et meme vos maisons, et cela vous a beaucoup allarme parceque, d'apres ce quelles vous ont dit, vous les croyez autorisees a vous deplacer sans misericorde. Voici l'acte du Congre qui vous garantit vos proprietes dans la ville, telles qu'elles etaient a l'epoque du changement de gevernement.

CHAPITRE XCIX.

Acte etablissant de nouvelles stipulations (provisions) pour terminer les reclamations des terres dans le Territoire du Missouri.

"Il est ordonne (enacted) par le Senat et la Chambre des Representans des Etats Unis d'Amerique, que les droits, titres et reclamations relatives a des lots de ville ou de village, a des lots exterieurs, a des portions de champs publics, ou a des communes, dans, joignant ou appartenant aux differentes villes ou villages, Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, village a Robert, Carondelet, St. Genevieve, Nouvelle Madrid, Nouvelle Bourbons, Petite Prairie, et Arkansas, dans le Territoire du Missouri, lesquels ont ete habites, cultives ou possedes avant le 20 Decembre 1803, seront et sont par le present confirmes aux habitans des villages respectifs d'apres leurs differents droits, ou droits en commun: Pourvu que rien du present contenu ne porte atteinte aux droits de qui que ce soit dont les reclamations auront ete confirmees par le bureau des commissaires."

Il ne reste donc au bureau des trustees qu' a se conformer a l'autorite supreme, en faisant lever le plan de la ville, telle qu'elle etait a l'epoque prescrite et non pas telle que quelques personnes pretendent quelle devrait etre pour etre mieux. L'acte de la Legislature du Territoire imprime cy contre ne les autorise certainement pas, et ne peut pas les autoriser au bouleversement des proprietes telle quelles existent. Nous avons le bonheur devivre sous un gouvernement libre et sage qui protege sans restriction le citoyen et sa propriete. Nous avons sous les yeux l'instrument authentique qui confirme notre propriete et nous ne devons pas douter que, si nous sommes vexes la cour generale de ce Territoire nous deffendra. Les juges qui la composent sous les gardiens de nos droits, ils sont nos tuteurs, et si nous y sommes obliges nous aurons recours a eux, et ils nous ouvrirons des bras paternels.

UN CITOYEN.

BY WILLIAM CLARK,

Governor of the Territory of Missouri, commander in chief of the Militia, and superintendant of Indian affairs.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the treaty with the great and little Osage nations of Indians, entered into at Fort Clark, on the 10th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight, the said nations did cede and transfer to the United States (together with other lands) all that portion of territory of which they had previously to that time been in possession, which should be found to lie northward of the Missouri river: And whereas the said claim and possession of the great and little Osage nations, northward of the Missouri, is now ascertained to have been immemorially bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kansas river, and running northwardly one hundred and forty miles: thence eastwardly to the waters of the river Ohaha, (which empty into the Mississippi) thence to a point on the left bank of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of the Gasconade; thence up the river Missouri, as it meanders to the place of beginning. The pretensions of other nations of indians to lands living within these limits being of very recent date are utterly unsupported by those proofs and that possession and prescription, on which the original inhabitants of this country have been accustomed to found their territorial claims:

In exercise therefore, of that authority with which I am invested by the laws, I do hereby declare and make known, that all that portion of country northward of the Missouri river, as acquired by the treaty of Fort Clark, the boundaries of which are set forth above, is hereby annexed to, and made a part of the county of St Charles, for all purposes of civil government whatsoever, the proprietary as well as soverign right to the same having been regulary acquired by the United States, by the treaty above mentioned. Of this annexation, all officers, civil and of the militia, are required to take due notice.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed. Done at St. Louis the ninth day of (L. S.) March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty ninth.

WM. CLARK.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

FREDERICK BATES,

SEC'Y. OF MISSOURI TERRITORY.

PEACE RATIFIED.

Washington City Feb. 18.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty was signed at Ghent, on the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by plenipotentiaries respectively apointed for that purpose; and the said treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the seventeenth, day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen—and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty, which is in the words following, to wit:

[Here follows a copy of the treaty, which occupies five columns of the National Intelligencer. We will publish it entire next week. In the mean time we give the following features to our readers.]

Art. 1. A firm and universal peace between the parties. All territories, &c. taken from either party to be restored, excepting the islands hereinafter mentioned. Such of the islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties shall remain in the possession of the party who holds them until the claim be adjusted agreeably to the 4th article.

2. After the ratification of the treaty, by both parties, all hostilities by land and sea to cease.

3. All prisoners taken by land or sea by either party to be restored.

4. The claim of both parties to the islands in the bays of Fundy and Passamaquoddy to be settled by commissioners appointed by both parties; and if their report be disagreed to by either party, it is to be referred to some friendly sovereign, for his decision, &c.

5. Commissioners to be appointed for determining the line between the two powers which extends from the source of the river St Croix and to the north-western boundaries of Nova Scotia, &c. &c.

6. Commissioners to be appointed to determine the boundary from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the Iroquois, to Lake Superior and to ascertain what is the middle of the rivers, lakes, &c. therein referred to.

7. The last mentioned commissioners authorised to determine the boundary which extends from Lakes Huron and Superior to the north-western point of the lake of the Woods, and to determine to whom the islands in the said waters respectively belong.

8. The respective board of commissioners to have power to appoint secretaries, and to employ surveyors and other persons as they may judge necessary. The expenses to be borne equally by both parties.

9. After the ratification of the treaty, hostilities with the Indians to cease.

10. Both parties to endeavor to effect an entire abolition of the slave trade.

11. When ratified by both parties, and the ratifications exchanged, the treaty to be binding on both parties. The ratifications to be exchanged at Washington in the space of four months from the date of the treaty, or sooner if practicable.

Dated at Ghent, the 24th of December,

Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty of peace and amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, president as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the U. (L. S.) States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the sovereignty & independance of the U. States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

The late hour of the arrival of the mail, prevent our laying before our readers this week, a detail of Congressional matter received from Mr Easton.

Letters received from Washington of the 21st Feb. state that Judge Lucas is spoken of at that place as Controller of the Treasury.

At Philadelphia, the news of peace very much affected the stock market—Bank and government stock rose 10 per cent. in one day.

At New York the prices of things experienced a sudden change, Sugar fell from 26 dolls. per cwt. to 12 dolls. 50 cents—tea, from 2 dolls. 25 cents to 1 doll. per lb.—tin from 80 to 25 per box—specie, from 25 per cent. premium down to 2—Six per cent stock rose from 76 to 86—and treasury notes from 92 to 98.

The military committee has this evening agreed to present a bill for the reduction of the military force to 10,000 men, & to dismiss all supernumerary officers: to provide that both officers and privates, on being discharged, shall receive three months additional pay, and bounty of land in the following order; Non-commissioned officers and privates each, 320 acres—Subalterns, 480—Captains, 640—Majors, 960—Colonels, 1280—Brigadier Generals, 1920—Major Generals, 2560.—Those continued on the peace establishment, to receive the same bounty and pay in future as before the war.

NOTICE.

THE Saint Louis County Court will set on Monday the 3d day of April next, to hold Appeals from the assessment of taxes, made of the several townships of this County taken this present year, for the territorial tax of 1814.

St. Louis, March 17th, 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. Cty. Ct.

NEW STORE.

MICHEL TESSON begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store to Mr. Primm's house, next door below Mr. H. Austin's Inn, and opposite to the house he formerly occupied, where he keeps a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, &c. &c; which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.

P. S. Whiskey, Salt, Porter, and Flour, for sale, by wholesale and retail.

March 18. tf

STRAY HORSE.

A light sorrel, with a dark main and tail, fourteen hands and three inches high, has a star in the forehead, a long heavy tail not docked, supposed to be seven years old, appears somewhat awkward as if unaccustomed to use, appraised at fifty five dollars, taken up by Lawrence Killebrew. Appraised and entered on Stray book as the law directs, this 5th day of January A. D. 1815.

Biel Farnsworth, J. P.

Dardenne Township, County of St. Charles.

I certify that the above is a true copy from the stray book in my office. 13th March, 1815.

Wm. Christy Jr. Clk. Ct. St. Ch.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the Act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three fit and disinterested persons, to be and act as commissioners, by virtue of an act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of claimants of public lands in Mississippi territory," in the place of the secretaries of state & treasury, the Attorney General of the United States, for the time being; and the said persons are hereby constituted and appointed a board of commissioners, any two of whom may act as a quorum as in and by the act aforesaid is provided. Said board is hereby declared to be ... to effect the same purposes and services as the said original board; and is in every respect subject to the same; and is hereby authorized to execute all the powers granted to, and directed to perform all the duties enjoined upon the said original board of commissioners, according to the intent and provisions of the act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of this act shall meet at some suitable place within the District of Columbia on the fourth Monday of January current, or as soon thereafter as may be, to enter on the duties assigned them, and that they shall proceed therein expeditiously as may be and from time to time shall certify and report to the President of the United States the sufficiency of the releases which have been made and the claims they shall have finally adjudged and allowed, agreeably to the third section of the act to which this act is supplementary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each of the said commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties as such shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I A B do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not interested in the event of any decision that may be made by this board of commissioners and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as a member thereof; and will adjudge and determine all the matters, claims, and controversies, subject to the adjudication and determination of this board, according to the best of my abilities, agreeably to the laws of the United States and the principles of justice and equity."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners, shall have power and authority to appoint a Secretary whose duty it shall be to receive, file and preserve, the papers, documents and claims that may be presented to, and received by said board of commissioners and to enter and record all the orders, proceedings, judgments, and determinations of said board of commissioners. And one of said commissioners, shall administer an oath to such Secretary for the faithful discharge of his duty. And there shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, to each of the said commissioners, as well as to the Secretary by them to be appointed, as a compensation for their respective services under this act, and in full for the same, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That further time be, and hereby is allowed to deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, releases to the United States of claims, under the act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, passed on the seventh day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety five, and assignments of rights or claims to monies paid into the Treasury of the state of Georgia, and [illegible] in the office of the Secretary of State, [illegible] shall be released on or before the day hereby appointed, to wit: the third Monday in March next. And so much of the act of Congress, passed the third day of march, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act regulating the grants of lands of the United States, South of the state of Tennessee," and so much of the act to which this is supplementary, as excludes claimants from recording their claims after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and four, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners be, and hereby are authorised and empowered to consider and determine all claims, that shall have been duly released to the United States, on or before the said third Monday of March; which may be made and preferred by assignees of bankrupts, or executors or administrators on estates of deceased persons which may be insolvent and subject to distribution among the creditors of the persons so deceased.

January 23, 1815.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the purchase of the Library of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid to the joint library committee of Congress, or their order, the sum of twenty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, in Treasury Notes of the issue ordered by the law of the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; to be by them applied to the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States for the use of Congress.

January 30, 1815.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1815.

We understand that the Governor of Massachusetts, agreeably to a Resolution of the Legislature of that state, has appointed the Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Wm Sullivan, and Thomas H Perkins, Delegates from the State of Massachusetts to the Government of the United States to solicit a redress of grievances.

JACKSONVILLE.

A Town, which the subscriber has just laid out on a liberal plan, and offers at private sale, building LOTS to Mechanicks, Merchants, and others who may incline to settle therein.

JACKSONVILLE is situated on the easterly bank of L'Aube, or Cahokia Creek, not more than four hundred yards from the Mississippi river, immediately opposite the flourishing town of St. Louis.

It is deemed unnecessary to go into a detail of the many advantages that this situation possesses; suffice it to say, that it is a good and beautiful site for a large town, and admirably well situated for commerce. That it is backed by an extensive tract of as fertile lands as any in the western country; where there are at present many industrious and respectable farmers, and the country is rapidly populating by emigrants from the different parts of the United States.

Etienne Pinconneau.

Jacksonville, St. Clair county, Ill. Ter.
March 4th 1815 2t

NOTICE.

To the People of the County of St. Louis.

For the information of parties and witnesses, who have business in the court of the county of St. Louis, and who are summoned to appear on the 3d monday of this instant. It is hereby stated that by the late law, the term of the said court is postponed until the 2nd Monday in April next; at which time said parties and witnesses will do well to attend.

St. Louis, February 16th, 1815.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to Alexis Picard, that application will be made at the next Circuit Court, in and for the county of St. Louis, for a partition of a certain lot of land situate in the town of St. Louis containing one [illegible] deceased.

[illegible]

March [illegible]

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on the property belonging to Judge Lucas, now in my possession, as I am determined not to be molested with impunity.

ROBT. B. BELT.

March 16th, 1815.

LOST,

Between the river des Peres and St. Charles, a valuable silver covered Watch: whoever may have found said watch and delivers it to P. Lee in St. Louis, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars.

Denis Julien.

Feb. 23d, 1815. 2t

FOR SALE.

A likely negro Man, Woman and Child, indented to serve twenty five years. For particulars apply to the subscriber residing near Turkey Hill, Illinois Territory.

Moses Short.

March 9th, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By James Bollinger living Byrd in township Cape Girardeau county, on the seventeenth day of December 1814. A bay mare, four years old, fourteen hands high, a blaze face, a few white hairs on the right side of her neck her natural gait a trot, appraised to thirtyfive dollars before me.

John Davis J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. P. C. G. C.

TAKEN UP

By Moses Byrd, of Byrd township, in the county of Cape Girardeau a chesnut sorrel horse, four years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a star on his forehead, trots naturally; branded on the near shoulder (T S) with a scar on the inside of the right foreleg just above the knee: appraised to twenty-eight dollars. 22d November, 1814

John Davis J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. P.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

A KEEL BOAT

Nearly new, of about twelve tons burthen, for sale by

Vansant & Horine,

March 4. Near Herculaneum.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Peter Lindell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. those indebted to them are again requested to make immediate payment to Peter Lindell, in St. Louis, who is authorised to settle all business of said firm.

Peter Lindell,
Tho. & Jno. Cromwell.

St. Louis, March 1st, 1815. 3t

MISSOURI TERRITORY:
COUNTY OF NEW MADRID.
Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1814.

Robert M'Cay, surviving executor and administrator of Joseph Mitchell (deceased)

vs.

George Tennelle, administrator debonis non of Richard J. Waters; Margaret G. C. C. Laforge, administratrix of Peter A La forge, who was administrator of R. J. Waters deceased; Julia Waters, widow of R. J. Waters decd, Thomas Jones Waters; Mary Waters.

James H. Marriott and Rachel his wife; Joshua Marriot and Anne his wife; John Waters guardian to Thomas Jennings and Daniel Jennings, orphans of Peter and Jemimah Jennings, heirs at law of the said Richd. Jones Waters.

On a Petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The Sheriff of the said county having returned here to this court the petition and writ of summons, and certifies to the court, that the said defendants are not to be found within his bailiwick except George Tennelle, administrator, [illegible] of R. J. Waters decd. and on whom he hath served the said writ of summons.

Thereupon, on motion of the [illegible]

March [illegible]

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their Stock of GOODS, requests all those indebted to them to call immediately and settle their respective accounts. Also those, having any claims against them to present them for adjustment.

M'Night & Brady.

St. Louis, Dec 28th 1814.

N. B. Our Office is kept in the stone house, back of our new brick building, opposite Governor Clark's.

RAW HIDES & BARK.

The Subscribers will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at their

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of white Oak, black Oak, spanish Oak, chesnut Oak, or white Ash Bark, next spring, will call on

T. HUNT & Co.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1814. 1y.

PUBLIC SALE.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,
In the Superior Court, County of St. Charles. ss
Of the term of Jan. 1815.

On the petition of Samuel Griffith, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of William Davis dec'd. On the aforesaid petition, and by virtue of an order from the Superior Court of the Territory of Missouri. On tuesday the fourth of April next, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Courts within and for the county of Saint Charles, at the court house in said county, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of said day.

Will be sold by Samuel Griffith administrator as aforesaid, on a credit of twelve Months all the right and title of the said William Davis, at the time of his death to a tract of eight hundred arpens of land, situate in the county aforesaid, and adjoining a claim of George Spencer.

By the Court

Wm. Christy Jr. Clk.

Feb 8th, 1815. 4t

TAKEN UP

By William Myres on the 9th of December, 1814 in the county of St. Louis, a chesnut sorrell horse about 14 hands high, nine or ten years old no brands perceivable, a small snip on his nose, was shod before - appraised to 18 dollars, by John Lee and Sampson Furr.

J. Charless, J. P.

TAKEN UP

By William Myers, on Messrs M'Knight and Brady's plantation, two miles north of St. Louis, a bay mare with four white feet, bald face, about 13 or 14 hands high, between 6 and 7 years old: appraised to 25 dollars, by Stephen Myres, John Hawley before me this 20th February, 1814.

Jos: Charless, J. P.

TAKEN UP

By Romain Dufrene, a bay horse about thirteen hands and a half high, a little white on his forefoot branded on off buttock thus M S and dim on another place, appraised to 22 Dollars by Peter Billow Lafreney Shovey and Isaac Slippin, before me

T. R. Musick J. P.

Recorded 17th Dec 1814.
True Copy from the Stray Book.

M. P. Leduc.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS, PRINTER
TO THE TERRITORY,
AND OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of subscription to the MISSOURI GAZETTE

Three dollars per annum, paid in advance, or an endorsed note for four dollars at the expiration of the year.

[illegible]